

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to trade and commerce will be found on page 25 (section 51 (i.) and pp. 31 to 33 (sections 86-95) of this volume.

§ 2. Commonwealth Commercial Legislation.

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

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

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 [Repealed by the Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]

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

4. **Secret Commission Act 1905 (No. 10 of 1905).**—“An Act relating to Secret Commissions, Rebates, and Profits,” assented to on the 16th November, 1905, provides that—“Any person who, without the full knowledge and consent of the principals directly or indirectly (a) being an agent of the principal, accepts or obtains, or agrees or offers to

accept or obtain, from any person, for himself, or for any person other than the principal; or (b) gives or agrees to give or offers to the agent of a principal, or to any person at the request of an agent of the principal, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for any act done or to be done, or any forbearance observed or to be observed, or any favour or disfavour shewn or to be shewn in relation to the principal's affairs or business or on the principal's behalf, or for obtaining or having obtained, or aiding or having aided to obtain for any person an agency or contract for or with the principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence."

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

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

7. Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906).—"An Act relating to Duties of Customs" amends the Customs Tariff of 1902 in relation to the duties on harvesters and agricultural implements and machinery and prescribes the prices to be the maximum prices of Australian harvesters and drills delivered to the purchaser at the railway station or port nearest to the factory where they are made. [Repealed by Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 3. Regulation of Trade during the War.

1. Authority for.—By the Customs Act 1901-1910 it is enacted that the Governor-General may, by proclamation, prohibit the exportation or transfer from any State to any other State of the Commonwealth of any goods, being arms, explosives, military stores or naval stores, or being goods which, in his opinion, are capable of being used as or in the manufacture of arms, explosives, military stores, or for any purpose of war; and, by the Defence Act 1903-1912, it is enacted that the Governor-General may, subject to the provisions of that Act, do all things deemed by him to be desirable for the efficient defence and protection of the Commonwealth or of any State.

By virtue of the above, proclamations prohibiting or controlling exports from the Commonwealth have been issued from time to time. The items affected are given hereafter, together with (in brackets) the date of the proclamation.

2. Export items affected by Proclamation.—Acetone; aeroplanes, airships, balloons of all kinds, and their component parts; animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war; arms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts; benzol; blast furnace oil; carbons required for search-lights; cartridges, charges of all kinds and their component parts; chrome and ferrochrome; cloth, hempen; copper, ore or unwrought, all kinds; cotton, suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives; cotton waste; creosote; dimethylaniline; engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 cwt. and upwards, whole or in parts; fuel oil shale; fulminate of mercury; gunpowder; mineral lubricating oil; nets, torpedo; nickel and ferronickel; oil, coal tar; oil, olive; petroleum, fuel oil; petroleum, gas oil; petroleum, spirit or motor spirit (including shell spirit); projectiles of all kinds and their component parts; sacks, coal; silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges; silk noils; smoothfast and bandages; toluol; zinc. Exportation prohibited. (Proclamation, 6th August, 1914.)

Aluminium; aluminium alloys; armour plate, armour quality castings and similar protective material; asbestos; cables, telegraph and telephone; camp equipment, articles of; cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof; carbolic acid; carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns, and parts thereof; coal, steam, large; compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles; cresol and nitro-cresol; engine and boiler packings; explosives of all kinds; fuel, manufactured; implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea; india-rubber sheet, vulcanised; manganese; mercury; mica; mineral jellies; mines, and parts thereof; molybdenum; nitrates of ammonium; nitrates of potassium; nitrates of sodium; nitric acid; nitrotoluol; picric acid and its components; range finders and parts thereof; rope, steel wire, and hawsers; saltpetre; sounding machines and gear; steam vessels, lighters, and barges of all descriptions; sulphur; sulphuric acid; swords, bayonets, and other arms not being firearms, and parts thereof; tin; tin plates; torpedo tubes; torpedoes and parts thereof; tungsten; vanadium; four-wheeled waggons capable of carrying one ton and over; two-wheeled carts capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over; harness and saddlery of all kinds; barbed wire; horse and pony shoes; materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones; field glasses and telescopes; railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; men's marching and shooting boots; heliographs; portable forges; farriers', carpenters', wheelers', and saddlers' tools (transport service); glycerine; alcohol, as covering rectified spirits; uniform, clothing, and military equipment; accoutrements; walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts and fore ends. Exportation prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal. (Proclamation, 10th August, 1914.)

In regard to the following items the proclamation prohibits exportation, subject to the limits expressed, except with the consent of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs :—Wheat and flour, to any place outside the United Kingdom (7th September, 1914); meat, to any place outside the British Dominions (8th September, 1914); by proclamation, dated the 23rd September, 1914, the exportation of wheat and flour and meat to the United Kingdom or to British Dominions respectively was prohibited, except with the consent of the Minister; sugar (18th September, 1914); mares (23rd September, 1914); coal (14th October, 1914); wool (23rd October, 1914); hides and sheep skins (28th October, 1914); rubber in any form, and graphite suitable for the manufacture of crucibles (12th November, 1914); acaroid resin, grass tree gum and yacca gum (14th December, 1914); whale oil (21st January, 1915); vessels, craft and boats of all kinds, floating docks and their component parts (29th January, 1915); leather (18th February, 1915).

§ 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. **Value of Imports.**—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond the Commonwealth represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, the increase being intended to represent roughly the 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 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 each of the years 1905-1913 were as follows :—1905, £265,957; 1906, £366,300; 1907, £680,700; 1908,

£700,500; 1909, £757,100; 1910, £711,850; 1911, £340,045; 1912, £1,257,655; 1913, £1,662,300. The exports during the same years were:—1905, £79,975; 1906, £51,865; 1907, £90,201; 1908, £82,355; 1909, £38,600; 1910, £72,000; 1911, £17,605; 1912, £66,300; 1913, £418,220.

5. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea ships as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906 ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. The value of ships' stores during 1906 amounted to £875,966 (of which bunker coal represented £575,471, or 65.7 per cent.); during 1907 to £998,897 (bunker coal representing £663,724, or 66.45 per cent.), during 1908 to £1,196,106 (bunker coal £867,707, or 72.55 per cent.), during 1909 to £1,071,677 (bunker coal £781,113, or 72.90 per cent.), during 1910 to £1,080,133 (bunker coal £740,567, or 68.57 per cent.), during 1911 to £1,238,446 (bunker coal £858,783, or 69.35 per cent.), during 1912, to £1,431,985 (bunker coal £1,008,259, or 70.41 per cent.), and during 1913 to £1,458,702 (bunker coal £1,018,595, or 69.82 per cent.).

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—The following table shews the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available. In consequence of the defects of record, referred to in the preceding section, the results can be only approximate to the actual figures. The very marked rise and sudden fall in the value of imports during the period 1837 to 1842 were contemporaneous with heavy land speculation and a subsequent severe financial crisis. The great increase of trade in the early fifties is due to the discovery of gold. In the State of Victoria the value of imports from oversea countries increased from £500,000 in 1851 to nearly £11,000,000 in 1853, and to £13,000,000 in 1854; while in New South Wales similar imports rose from £1,390,000 in 1851 to £5,500,000 in 1854, when the total imports into the Commonwealth reached the sum of £34 13s. 10d. per head, and the total trade £56 3s. 10d. per head of the population. The rapid influx of persons anxious to share the good fortunes of these times, however, soon reduced the value of the trade per head, till, in 1858, it had declined to £31 19s. 6d. per head. The period 1867-1872 shews a marked reduction in the value of trade per head. For some years prior to this period New South Wales had experienced a succession of indifferent seasons, and Victoria was suffering from a congested labour market consequent on the decline of alluvial gold-mining in that State. This congestion of the labour market during the years 1862 to 1866 gave rise to the agitation for a protective tariff to provide employment in manufactures, and in April 1866, the Tariff Act, which expressed the protective policy since adhered to in Victoria, was assented to.

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 to 1913.

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

1. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1913.—Continued.

Year.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant. ¹			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1861	17,651	17,413	35,064	15 5 2	15 1 1	30 6 3	98.7
1862	20,599	18,065	38,664	17 7 1	15 4 5	32 11 6	87.7
1863	21,248	19,336	40,584	17 4 7	15 13 7	32 18 2	91.0
1864	20,503	18,977	39,480	15 17 4	14 13 6	30 10 10	92.6
1865	20,660	19,706	40,366	15 4 4	14 10 4	29 14 8	95.4
1866	21,311	18,972	40,283	15 0 10	13 7 10	28 8 8	89.0
1867	15,964	18,334	34,348	10 18 1	12 11 2	23 9 3	115.2
1868	18,436	21,650	40,086	12 3 11	14 6 6	26 10 5	117.4
1869	19,910	20,066	39,976	12 14 4	12 16 4	25 10 8	103.8
1870	17,833	18,012	35,845	11 0 2	11 2 5	22 2 7	101.0
1871	17,017	21,725	38,742	10 3 3	12 19 6	23 2 9	127.7
1872	18,833	22,518	41,351	10 18 9	13 1 7	24 0 4	119.6
1873	24,567	26,370	50,937	13 17 10	14 18 2	28 16 0	107.4
1874	24,554	25,646	50,200	13 9 9	14 1 8	27 11 5	104.5
1875	24,939	24,978	49,917	13 6 2	13 6 7	26 12 9	100.1
1876	23,963	23,540	47,503	12 8 7	12 4 2	24 12 9	98.2
1877	25,797	23,107	48,904	12 18 8	11 11 8	24 10 4	89.6
1878	26,181	23,773	49,954	12 14 0	11 10 8	24 4 8	90.8
1879	24,233	21,184	45,417	11 7 10	9 19 2	21 7 0	87.4
1880	22,939	27,255	50,194	10 8 10	12 8 1	22 16 11	118.8
1881	29,067	27,528	56,595	12 16 2	12 2 8	24 18 10	94.7
1882	36,103	27,313	63,416	15 7 7	11 12 9	27 0 4	75.6
1883	35,454	30,058	65,512	14 9 9	12 5 8	26 15 5	84.8
1884	36,988	28,708	65,696	14 9 6	11 4 8	25 14 2	77.6
1885	36,862	26,667	63,529	13 18 2	10 1 3	23 19 5	72.3
1886	34,179	21,700	55,879	12 9 4	7 18 4	20 7 8	63.5
1887	29,572	23,421	52,993	10 8 8	8 5 3	18 13 11	79.2
1888	36,881	28,900	65,781	12 11 7	9 17 2	22 8 9	78.4
1889	37,577	29,553	67,130	12 8 8	9 15 7	22 4 3	78.6
1890	35,168	29,321	64,489	11 6 4	9 8 9	20 15 1	83.4
1891	37,711	36,043	73,754	11 16 0	11 5 6	23 1 6	95.6
1892	30,107	33,370	63,477	9 4 0	10 3 10	19 7 10	110.8
1893	23,765	33,225	56,990	7 2 7	9 19 4	17 1 11	139.8
1894	21,897	32,131	54,028	6 9 0	9 9 4	15 18 4	146.7
1895	23,195	33,644	56,839	6 14 1	9 14 6	16 8 7	145.0
1896	29,658	32,964	62,622	8 8 5	9 7 2	17 15 7	111.1
1897	31,958	37,733	69,741	8 18 3	10 10 9	19 9 0	118.2
1898	31,481	40,165	71,646	8 12 11	11 0 7	19 13 6	127.6
1899	34,330	48,599	82,929	9 6 0	13 3 5	22 9 5	141.6
1900	41,388	45,957	87,345	11 1 3	12 5 9	23 7 0	111.0
1901	42,434	49,696	92,130	11 3 11	13 2 2	24 6 1	117.1
1902	40,676	43,915	84,591	10 11 4	11 8 3	21 19 7	108.0
1903	37,811	43,250	86,061	9 14 3	12 7 10	22 2 1	127.6
1904	37,021	57,486	94,507	9 7 9	14 11 7	23 19 4	155.3
1905	38,347	56,841	95,188	9 11 9	14 4 1	23 15 10	148.2
1906	44,745	69,738	114,483	11 0 4	17 3 6	28 3 10	155.9
1907	51,809	72,824	124,633	12 11 3	17 13 2	30 4 5	140.6
1908	49,799	64,311	114,110	11 17 5	15 6 8	27 4 1	129.1
1909	51,172	65,319	116,491	11 19 5	15 5 7	27 5 0	127.6
1910	60,014	74,491	134,505	13 14 8	17 0 10	30 15 6	124.1
1911	66,968	79,482	146,450	14 18 3	17 14 0	32 12 3	118.7
1912	78,159	79,096	157,255	16 16 7	17 0 7	33 17 2	101.2
1913	79,749	78,572	158,321	16 12 0	16 7 2	32 19 2	98.5

1. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

The graphs illustrating the movement of the oversea trade of Australia (see pages 523 and 524) shew that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894.

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

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

The trade of 1909 per head of population was slightly more than in 1908, notwithstanding that the gold exports were less by £5,193,587. In 1910 the value of imports per head was higher than in any year since 1885, and the value of exports was—excepting the years 1906 and 1907—the highest since 1857. The high value of exports is particularly striking when considered in conjunction with the exceptionally small exports of gold. The exports of gold, already much reduced in 1909 as compared with 1908, were in 1910 still further reduced by £4,264,368 to £4,108,783, the smallest recorded since 1892. During 1911 the exports of gold bullion and specie again increased to £11,540,782. The continued increase in the value of imports during 1912 and 1913, while the value of exports remained stationary, is referred to in the succeeding paragraph. The particular classes of goods from which the increases in trade arise are shewn in § 7 following.

2. Ratio between Exports and Imports.—The foregoing table shews the percentage of exports on imports for each year.* From this it will be seen that, with few exceptions, due to temporary dislocations of trade, prior to 1892 the balance of trade has been on the side of imports, but from 1891 to 1912 the reverse has been the case. The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital in the form of Government loans and for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayment of loans to foreign bondholders, and also freight on trade, which is carried mainly by ships of the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

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

* For individual years 1826 to 1860 see previous issues.

the Commonwealth as shewn by the records of imports and exports for each year, and, also, the modification of these figures as affected by loans raised in London by the States:—

EFFECT OF LOANS ON THE RECORDED BALANCE OF TRADE.

Year.	Excess of Exports as Recorded.		Net Amount of Debt Raised or Redeemed (—) in London.	Excess of Exports Modified by Elimination of Loans.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	£1,000.		£1,000.	£1,000.	
1902	3,239	100	5,014	8,253	100
1903	10,439	322	1,658	12,097	146
1904	20,465	632	753	21,218	257
1905	18,494	571	1,968	20,462	248
1906	24,993	771	5,308	19,685	238
1907	21,015	649	2,259	18,756	227
1908	14,512	448	6,088	20,600	249
1909	14,147	436	2,562	16,709	202
1910	14,477	447	2,904	11,573	140
1911	12,514	386	3,123	15,641	189
1912	937	29	12,205	13,264	161
1913	1,178	36	19,666	18,488	225

The trade balances would be further modified by the loans of local governing bodies, by the imports of capital for private enterprises, and by the addition to or absorption of bank balances held in London on Australian account. Particulars of such transactions are not available. In regard to the importation of private capital, it may not be without significance that the tariff of 1908 was followed by a pronounced diminution in the excess of exports, the suggestion being that industrial enterprise had been augmented by imported capital in consequence of the increased protection to local industries.

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

BALANCE OF TRADE AND PUBLIC DEBT.

Period.	Annual Average.				
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of		New Debt.
			Imports.	Exports.	
	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.
1867-1871	17.8	20.0	...	2.2	1.7
1872-1876	23.4	24.6	...	1.2	2.6
1877-1881	25.6	24.6	1.0	...	5.2
1882-1886	35.8	26.8	9.0	...	10.6
1887-1891	35.4	29.4	6.0	...	7.4
1892-1896	25.6	33.0	...	7.4	3.8
1897-1901	36.2	44.4	...	8.2	3.2
1902-1906	39.6	55.2	...	15.6	0.8
1907-1911	56.0	71.2	...	15.2	1.3
1912-1913	79.0	79.0	...	...	15.9

* Subsequent to 1897 these figures relate to moneys raised outside of Australia only. Prior to 1893 the amounts raised locally were insignificant, but it is probable that the amount of new debt raised during 1892-6 is somewhat overstated.

§ 6. Direction of Trade.

1. **Country of Shipment and Country of Origin.**—The following table shews, for the years 1908 and 1913, the value of imports recorded as direct from the principal countries, and also the disposition of the value of imports against the countries where they were produced or manufactured. A similar comparison for the years 1905-12 will be found in previous issues of this work.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1908 and 1913.

Country.	Imports according to—							
	Country of Shipment.				Country of Origin.			
	1908.		1913.		1908.		1913.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
£		£		£		£		
United Kingdom	29,930,157	60.10	47,615,561	59.70	25,274,661	50.75	41,327,702	51.82
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—								
Canada	321,041	0.64	1,158,833	1.45	532,752	1.07	964,826	1.21
Ceylon	683,813	1.37	968,500	1.21	681,950	1.37	951,648	1.19
Hong Kong	247,689	0.50	365,697	0.46	7,321	0.01	11,646	0.02
India	1,630,246	3.28	2,994,246	3.72	1,658,140	3.33	3,082,754	3.77
New Zealand	2,276,597	4.57	2,513,934	3.15	2,196,433	4.41	2,219,879	2.78
Straits Settlements	354,567	0.77	715,232	0.90	153,603	0.32	256,457	0.32
Other British Possessions	845,671	1.70	1,217,452	1.53	994,755	2.00	1,487,304	1.87
Total British Possessions	6,389,624	12.83	9,903,804	12.42	6,229,954	12.51	8,975,114	11.26
Total British Countries	36,319,781	72.93	57,519,365	72.12	31,504,615	63.26	50,302,816	63.08
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—								
Austria-Hungary	16,947	0.03	70,776	0.09	265,345	0.53	360,649	0.45
Belgium	970,187	1.95	2,258,839	2.83	636,450	1.28	1,151,720	1.44
China	69,362	0.14	89,746	0.11	315,887	0.63	454,074	0.57
France	479,642	0.97	625,397	0.78	1,775,389	3.56	2,222,631	2.79
Germany	3,509,120	7.05	4,956,834	6.22	4,482,394	9.00	7,029,331	8.82
Japan	543,789	1.09	918,681	1.15	574,906	1.15	950,300	1.19
Netherlands	173,528	0.35	259,332	0.33	311,832	0.63	415,037	0.52
Norway	314,685	0.63	753,774	0.95	420,470	0.85	896,779	1.12
Spain	12,131	0.02	43,719	0.05	108,104	0.22	137,622	0.17
Sweden	206,614	0.41	614,725	0.77	348,666	0.70	774,039	0.97
Switzerland	38,496	0.08	37,468	0.05	754,110	1.51	1,156,650	1.45
United States	6,039,753	12.13	9,522,704	11.94	6,581,846	13.22	10,908,653	13.68
Other Foreign Countries	1,105,236	2.22	2,078,293	2.61	1,719,259	3.46	2,989,352	3.75
Total Foreign Countries	13,479,492	27.07	22,230,288	27.88	18,294,658	36.74	29,446,837	36.92
Total Imports from all Countries	49,799,273	100	79,749,653	100	49,799,273	100	79,749,653	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 1913 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to £47,615,561, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was £41,327,702. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least £6,287,859 were received from other countries through the United Kingdom.

Other countries which shew balances as distributors to Australia, though absolutely of much less amount, are Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. The countries mentioned are, of course, not the only countries through which goods are indirectly imported into Australia, for the direct imports from other countries, notably France and Germany, include considerable values which are not the

produce of those countries. These values, however, are more than balanced by French and German goods received through the United Kingdom and other countries.

2. **Direct Imports according to Country of Shipment.**—The following table, shewing the average yearly value of imports from each of the principal countries during each succeeding quinquennial period from 1893 to 1912, and for the year 1913, 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.

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1893 to 1913.

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1913.
	1893-7.	1898-1902.	1903-7.	1908-12.	
	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom ...	18,216,257	23,336,680	24,774,838	36,634,519	47,615,561
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	120,402	254,301	299,181	689,575	1,158,838
Ceylon ...	271,883	445,080	648,160	759,283	968,500
Fiji ...	97,972	93,097	81,608	313,366	570,550
Hong Kong ...	404,003	303,724	291,403	273,543	365,607
India ...	616,344	949,785	1,416,173	2,102,074	2,964,246
Mauritius ...	210,703	170,661	57,500	51,451	129,597
New Zealand ...	1,042,798	1,874,221	2,446,760	2,600,475	2,513,934
Papua ...	19,123	61,375	67,222	72,943	90,892
South African Union ...	3,675	5,337	12,807	150,694	127,263
Straits Settlements ...	158,703	258,634	216,842	558,946	715,232
Other British Possessions	8,537	32,963	130,834	294,453	299,650
Total British Possessions ...	2,954,143	4,449,178	5,668,490	7,866,803	9,903,804
Total British Countries ...	21,170,400	27,785,858	30,443,328	44,501,322	57,519,365
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium ...	251,706	414,110	689,446	1,467,116	2,258,839
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and South Sea Islands ...	97,544	152,121	153,673	206,773	207,371
Chile and Peru ...	3,429	33,058	18,111	32,468	105,311
China ...	289,716	252,093	105,849	79,552	89,746
France ...	250,092	501,443	457,441	515,920	625,397
Germany ...	1,215,868	2,418,825	2,882,784	4,040,139	4,956,834
Italy ...	80,115	150,102	182,107	299,546	452,313
Japan... ..	84,147	263,931	417,781	729,368	918,681
Java ...	413,608	509,543	404,697	768,729	713,861
Netherlands ...	14,249	47,876	114,723	217,489	259,332
Norway ...	*180,072	*421,184	292,728	511,983	753,774
Philippine Islands ...	18,676	76,285	77,456	104,869	125,036
Sweden ...	*	*	84,498	407,491	614,725
United States of America	1,965,602	4,708,492	5,189,947	6,947,051	9,522,704
Other Foreign Countries	61,057	322,376	432,029	392,506	626,364
Total Foreign Countries ...	4,925,881	10,271,439	11,503,270	16,721,000	22,230,288
Total ...	26,096,281	38,057,297	41,946,598	61,222,322	79,749,653

Norway and Sweden combined in these years.

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

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL IMPORTS, 1893 to 1913.

Country.	1893-7.	1898-1902.	1903-7.	1908-12.	1913.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	69.80	61.31	59.06	59.83	59.71
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—					
Canada	0.46	0.67	0.71	1.13	1.45
Ceylon	1.04	1.17	1.55	1.24	1.21
Fiji	0.38	0.24	0.19	0.51	0.72
Hong Kong	1.55	0.80	0.69	0.45	0.46
India	2.36	2.50	3.38	3.43	3.72
Mauritius	0.81	0.45	0.14	0.09	0.16
New Zealand	4.00	4.93	5.84	4.25	3.15
Papua	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.11
South African Union	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.25	0.16
Straits Settlements... ..	0.61	0.68	0.52	0.91	0.90
Other British Possessions	0.03	0.09	0.31	0.48	0.38
Total British Possessions	11.32	11.70	13.52	12.86	12.42
Total British Countries	81.12	73.01	72.58	72.69	72.13
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Belgium	0.97	1.09	1.64	2.39	2.83
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and South Sea Islands	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.26
Chile and Peru	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.13
China	1.11	0.66	0.25	0.13	0.11
France	0.96	1.32	1.09	0.84	0.78
Germany	4.66	6.36	6.87	6.60	6.21
Italy	0.31	0.39	0.43	0.49	0.57
Japan	0.32	0.69	1.00	1.19	1.15
Java	1.59	1.34	0.97	1.26	0.90
Netherlands	0.06	0.13	0.27	0.36	0.32
Norway	0.69*	1.10*	0.70	0.84	0.95
Philippine Islands	0.07	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.16
Sweden	*	*	0.20	0.67	0.77
United States of America	7.53	12.37	12.38	11.34	11.94
Other Foreign Countries	0.23	0.85	1.03	0.64	0.79
Total Foreign Countries... ..	18.88	26.99	27.42	27.31	27.87
Total	100	100	100	100	100

* Norway and Sweden combined in these years.

3. Imports from the United Kingdom.—The foregoing tables shew that while the actual value of direct imports from the United Kingdom during 1913 is above the yearly average of the period under review, being double that of the quinquennium 1898-1902, and nearly double that of the quinquennium 1903-7, the proportion to total imports has diminished, having fallen from 69.80 per cent. during the years 1893-7 to 59.71 per cent.

in 1913. The position of the United Kingdom as indicated by her percentage proportion of the total trade is largely affected by the imports of vegetable foodstuffs, a branch of trade in which the United Kingdom cannot participate. The apparent diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with in sub-section 12 of this chapter. The values of the principal imports of United Kingdom origin during the year 1913 are as follows:—

Ale and beer, £410,262; apparel and textiles—apparel, £3,210,143, textiles, £8,555,549; arms, ammunition and explosives, £699,866; books and periodicals, £597,459; brushware, £86,014; earthenware, etc., £356,511; clocks and watches, £35,808; cocoa and chocolate, £136,897; confectionery, £335,005; cordage, metal, £123,348; cordage, other, £164,451; cutlery, £247,957; drugs and chemicals—alkalies (soda), £109,742, fertilisers, £34,508, medicines, £210,787, other drugs and chemicals, £547,306; electrical and gas appliances, £272,300; electrical materials, £663,769; fancy goods, £189,472; fish, fresh and preserved, £236,582; furniture, £107,308; glass and glassware, £165,615; indiarubber and manufactures, £243,351; instruments, musical, £83,297; instruments, scientific, surgical, etc., £135,752; iron and steel—pig iron, £162,414, bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £325,096, scrap, £90,988, girders, beams, etc., £290,340, plate and sheet, galvanised or corrugated, £1,864,208, not galvanised or corrugated, £283,429, pipes and tubes, £665,835, rails, fishplates, etc., £1,044,849, tinned plates, plain, £527,390; wire, £98,819; wire netting, £221,645; jewellery and precious stones, £210,252; leather and leather manufactures, £133,837; machines and machinery, £2,547,367; metals, manufactures of, £2,484,534; milk, preserved, £9925; oils (not essential), £268,557; paints and colours, £410,658; paper, £901,099; pickles, sauces, etc., £132,373; soap, £49,127; specie, £377,020; spirits, £880,002; stationery, £291,019; tobacco, £31,665; tools of trade, £306,694; varnishes, £83,610; vehicles—bicycles, etc., £125,799, motors, £678,173, other vehicles, £226,052; vessels (ships), £1,578,452; yarns, £304,008.

4. Imports Shipped from British Possessions.—The growth of the value of imports from other British possessions during the past twenty years has been such as to increase the proportion to total imports from 11.32 per cent. in the years 1893-7 to 12.42 per cent. in 1913, the actual values being respectively £2,954,143 and £9,903,804. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1913, 25.39 per cent., or 3.15 per cent. of all imports, was from New Zealand; 29.94 per cent., or 3.72 per cent. of all imports, from India; 11.70 per cent., or 1.45 per cent. of all imports, from Canada; and 9.78 per cent., or 1.21 per cent. of all imports, from Ceylon.

5. Principal Imports, the Produce of British Possessions, 1913.—These are as follows:—

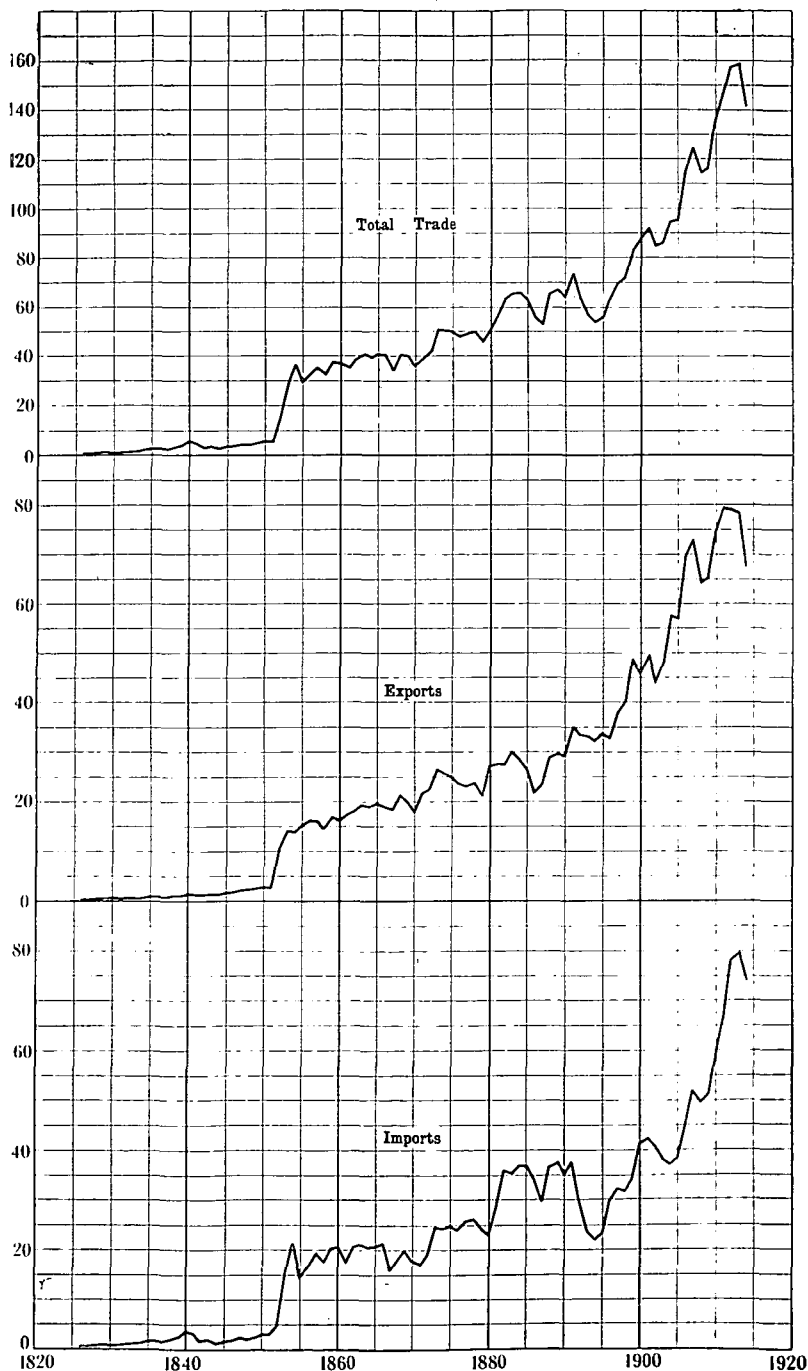
(i.) *Canada.* Apparel and textiles, £22,832; boots and shoes, £14,418; carbide of calcium, £11,578; fish, £53,247; furniture, £23,159; indiarubber and manufactures, £40,485; agricultural implements and machinery, £260,798; other machines and machinery, £16,188; metal manufactures, £25,854; paper, £154,769; timber, £67,982; motor chassis, £158,499, motor bodies, £37,690, other vehicles, £24,935.

i *Ceylon.* Coir fibre, £2305; nuts, £30,241; rubber and manufactures, £88,797; tea, £813,491. The large increase in the imports from Ceylon—from £271,883 during the years 1893-7, to £968,500 in 1913—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 1913, 61.24 per cent. was the produce of Ceylon.

(iii.) *Fiji.* Bananas, £236,619; copra, £25,177; sugar—produce of cane, £274,034, molasses, £9886.

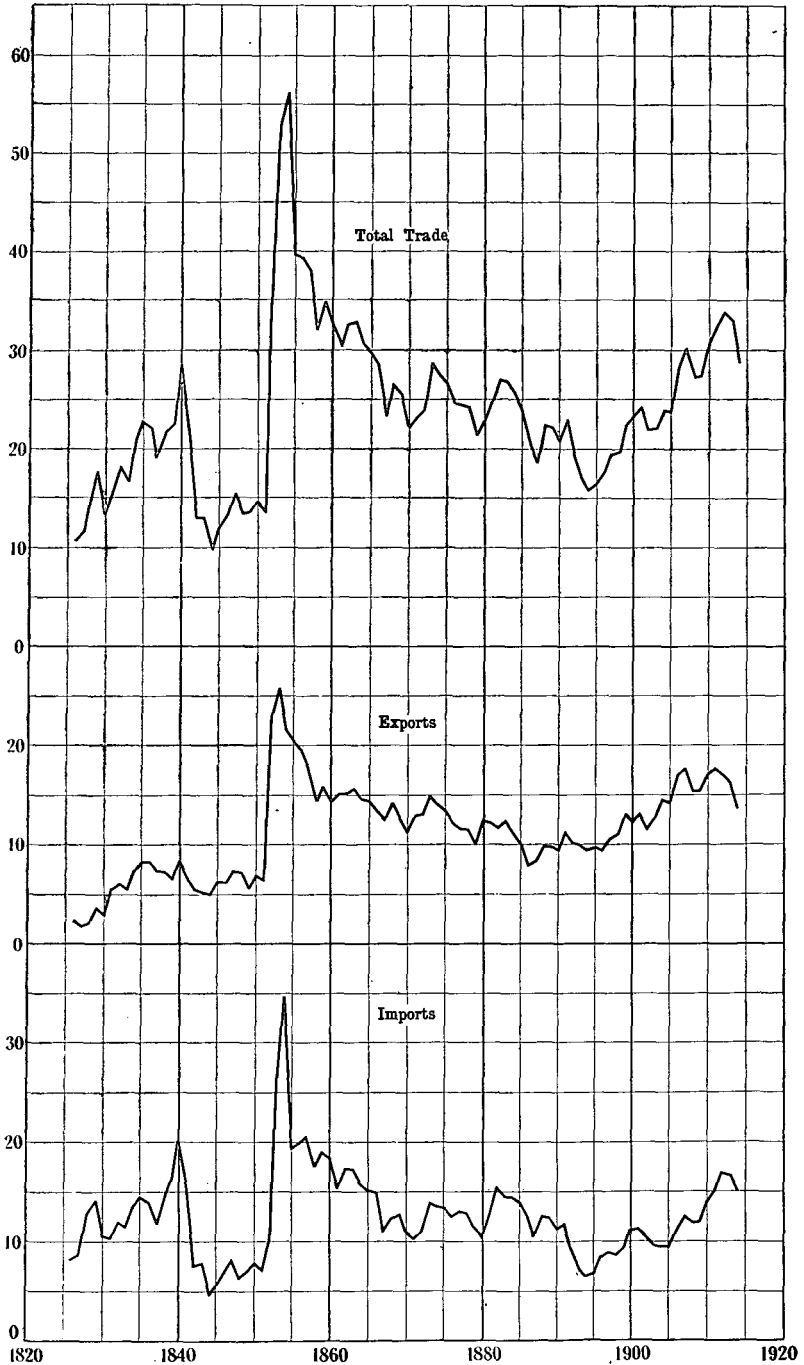
(iv.) *India.* Bags and sacks, £1,859,898; hessians, £294,607; cameos, precious stones, unset, £10,734; carpets, mats, etc., £21,178; coffee and chicory, £48,109; cotton, raw, £9813; other unmanufactured fibres, £22,224; iron pig, £30,972; linseed, £36,343; rice, £231,584; shellac, £5407; oils—castor, £37,078, linseed, £2249; skins and hides, £20,018; spices, £15,092; tea, £299,610; timber, £18,513; wax, paraffin, £41,827; yarns, £9756.

GRAPHS SHEWING VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF
COMMONWEALTH, 1826 to 1914.



(See pages 515 and 516.)
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height five million pounds sterling for Imports and Exports, and ten million pounds sterling for Total Trade.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE,
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1914.



(See pages 515 and 516.)
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height five pounds per head of the population.

(v.) *Mauritius*. Sugar, £129,621.

(vi.) *New Zealand*. Apparel and textiles, £12,941; animals—horses, £59,505, sheep, £26,185; military stores, £10,038; flax and hemp, fibre, £117,093; fish, £33,454; gold, bullion and ore, £1,133,735; grain, barley, £120; hops, £15,008; implements and machinery (agricultural), £5540; machines and machinery, £5624; meats, £12,716; seeds, £31,576; skins and hides, £164,952; timber, £436,459; wool £5750.

(vii.) *Papua*. Gold bullion and ore, £61,200.

(viii.) *South African Union*. Bark, tanning, £27,243; explosives, £30,604; precious stones, £162,314; maize, £19,662; tobacco, etc., £7710.

(ix.) *Straits Settlements*. Spices, £59,760; sago and tapioca; £57,284; canes and rattans, etc., unmanufactured, £13,298; rubber and rubber manufactures, £95,900.

6. **Imports Shipped from Foreign Countries.**—The imports direct from foreign countries during the year 1913 represented 27.87 per cent. of the total imports, as compared with 18.88 per cent. during the years 1893-7. Of the total imports into Australia shipped from foreign countries, 22.30 per cent.—6.21 per cent. of all imports—was from Germany, and 42.84 per cent.—11.94 per cent. of all imports—was from the United States.

7. **Principal Imports the Produce of Foreign Countries, 1913.**—(i.) *Austria Hungary*. Apparel and textiles, £153,997; furniture, £28,425; chinaware, £16,125; glassware, £12,855; fancy goods, £14,810; jewellery and precious stones, £6708; manufactures of metals, including machinery, £15,552; paper and stationery, £27,054; pipes, smoking, etc., £12,415.

(ii.) *Belgium*. Apparel, £86,227; textiles, £140,682; cement, £17,131; drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers, £15,377; glass and glassware, £223,424; iron and steel—partly manufactured, £149,649, girders, beams, etc., £4,251; pipes and tubes, £118,911, plate and sheet, £36,821, railway iron, £12,432, wire, £2047; jewellery, £43,762; machines and machinery, £9605; matches and vestas, £12,470; metal manufactures, £78,855; motors and parts, £45,258; paper, £31,478; zinc manufactures, £12,997.

(iii.) *Chile*. Soda nitrate, £37,315.

(iv.) *China*. Apparel and textiles, £119,057; cotton, raw, £25,211; fish, £15,105; fruit, £10,910; ginger, £21,185; rice, £59,586; nuts, £20,639; oils, £12,006; tea, £90,210.

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, £960,419; cream of tartar, £161,378; other drugs and chemicals, £36,761; fruits, £9904; fancy goods, £15,793; gelatine, £16,191; jewellery, £12,771; cinematographs, films, etc., £39,110; pipes, smoking, etc., £52,331; motor vehicles and parts, £160,169; paper and stationery, £21,930; perfumery, £28,778; resin, £27,185; rubber manufactures, £53,182; leather, £15,564; spirits, £222,769; tartaric acid, £14,203; tiles, £16,273; wine, £138,965; machinery and manufactures of metal, £44,713.

(vi.) *Germany*. Ale and beer, £133,446; apparel and textiles, £1,694,962; arms, ammunition and explosives, £99,922; brushware, £25,524; cement, £159,969; chinaware, etc., £72,711; copper wire and cable, covered, £56,450; earthenware, £26,605; coke, £26,929; dyes, £21,013; fertilisers, £51,546; other drugs, etc., £194,252; fancy goods, £138,032; furniture, £13,102; minor articles for furniture, £4629; glass and glassware, £152,817; hops, £16,151; indiarubber manufactures, £259,346; metals and manufactures of metals—iron and steel: bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £277,493, plate and sheet, £94,142, pipes and tubes, £88,605, railway iron, £56,717, tools of trade, £38,135; wire, £354,211; wire netting, £112,747; machines and machinery, £389,465; lamps and lampware, £40,848; electrical and gas appliances, £76,133; other manufactures of metals, £454,534; jewellery, cameos, etc., £80,246; leather and leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes), £86,427; musical instruments, £360,257;

paper, £183,130; seeds, £14,069; spirits, £29,371; stationery, £83,353; tobacco, £17,208; paints and varnishes, £21,882; yarns, £13,607; zinc, bar, and manufactures of zinc, £41,080.

(vii.) *Italy*. Apparel and textiles, £201,345; flax and hemp, £18,252; fruits, £40,029; hides, £20,577; matches and vestas, £7375; marble and stone, £41,961; oils, olive, £12,376, essential, £17,942; nuts, £18,721; sulphur, £66,423; motors and parts, £75,962; rubber manufactures, £34,706.

(viii.) *Japan*. Apparel and textiles, £474,803; bags, baskets, etc., £35,590; brushware, £18,377; chinaware, earthenware and glass, £21,392; fancy goods, £13,975; fertilisers (superphosphates), £43,505; furniture, £15,097; rice, £1724; oils and waxes, £62,383; spices, £4897; sulphur, £80,613; timber, etc., £90,141.

(ix.) *Java*. Cotton, raw, £2757; hats and caps, £4086; rice, £14,682; kapok, £128,142; rubber, £7219; sugar, £392,017; tobacco, £3399; tea, £120,075.

(x.) *Netherlands*. Apparel and textiles, £48,331; cocoa and chocolate, £66,121; cameos and precious stones, £5136; metal manufactures, £20,344; paper, £31,123; spirits, £132,832.

(xi.) *Norway*. Calcium carbide, £118,817; fish, £118,654; milk, preserved, £10,931; paper, £153,073; timber, etc., £453,423.

(xii.) *Philippine Islands*. Flax and hemp, £74,561; cigars, £53,868.

(xiii.) *Russia*. Flax, £11,787; furs, £12,118; oils, £19,026; timber, £102,561.

(xiv.) *Spain*. Corks, etc., £47,913; liquorice, £7342; nuts, £16,348; ores, £28,296; wine, £10,468.

(xv.) *Sweden*. Calcium carbide, £43,329; earthenware, glassware, etc., £16,319; electrical machinery and fittings, £12,690; cream separators, £80,556; other machinery, £23,790; manufactures of metals, £48,116; matches and vestas, £16,090; paper, £224,404; telephones, £46,398; timber, £246,668.

(xvi.) *Switzerland*. Apparel and textiles, £800,031; chassis for motors cars, £11,650; cigars, £13,397; cocoa and chocolate, manufactured, £93,924; confectionery, £53,339; milk, £5491; watches, £111,230.

(xvii.) *United States of America*. Apparel and textiles—Boots and shoes, etc., £135,906; other apparel, £235,427; textiles, £242,930; arms, £49,821; ammunition and explosives, £51,933; cameras, magic lanterns, phonographs, etc., £158,284; clocks and watches, £90,221; confectionery, £29,789; fancy goods, etc., £38,416; fish, £201,415; fruit, £118,032; furniture, £114,953; glass and glassware, £33,646; glucose, £46,822; hops, £42,952; indiarubber manufactures, £125,539; leather, £309,532; meats, £87,014; medicines, £97,434; metal manufactures—iron and steel: bars, ingots, hoops, etc., £81,609, girders, beams, etc., £44,697, pipes and tubes, £168,587, plate and sheet, £145,495, railway iron, £168,030; tools of trade, £293,024; wire, £245,822; machines and machinery, agricultural, £202,760; other machines and machinery, £1,232,143; other metal manufactures, £576,431; musical instruments, £59,439; oils, fats and waxes—benzine and gasoline, £258,134, kerosene, £502,186, lubricating oils and greases, £200,363, paraffin wax, £19,062, turpentine, £50,637; paints and varnishes, £80,986; paper, £284,679; resin, £70,865; soap, £63,221; stationery, £119,000; surgical and dental instruments, £64,887; timber, £1,511,692; tobacco, cigars, etc., £802,410; wood and wicker manufactures, £105,793; vehicles, motors and parts, £436,314; other vehicles and parts, £163,078.

8. *Direction of Exports*.—The following table shews the average yearly value of exports to principal countries during each quinquennial period from 1893 to 1912 and for the year 1913. As in the case of the import trade, considerable alteration in the direction of exports is evident. The largest increases in exports to British possessions are shewn to the South African Union and to India and Ceylon. During the South African war large shipments of gold were sent from the Commonwealth to that country, and the decline in the value of the exports to South Africa is due to the cessation of these shipments, together with a decline in the exports of timber. The exports to India and Ceylon are also mainly of gold, of which exceptionally heavy shipments were made during 1904, 1911 and 1912. The large increase in the case of Belgium,

Germany, and France is not entirely due to increased purchases by those countries of Australian goods, but is due in some measure to the larger quantities of wool, skins, etc., shipped direct to the Continent, instead of, as formerly, reaching the Continent through London. The figures given below, however, do not, even now, denote the total purchases by European countries of Australian produce, as large quantities are still distributed from London.

TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1893 to 1913.
EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1913.
	1893-7.	1898-1902.	1903-7.	1908-12.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	23,548,355	24,217,276	28,211,904	32,972,110	34,804,548
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	16,816	80,333	190,973	107,931	169,193
Ceylon ...	598,762	1,522,362	4,523,008	3,292,557	1,122,890
Fiji ...	124,905	187,079	269,476	381,190	424,155
Hong Kong ...	459,141	395,740	673,782	721,540	855,903
India ...	418,729	1,371,520	3,584,553	2,325,525	1,355,383
Mauritius ...	48,971	43,063	43,976	34,153	29,347
New Zealand ...	983,231	1,264,154	1,959,000	2,365,267	2,356,990
Papua ...	22,565	47,569	47,938	104,107	137,287
South African Union ...	180,422	3,677,533	2,402,392	1,743,454	1,941,164
Straits Settlements ...	95,305	100,180	297,758	757,586	958,761
Other British Possessions ...	10,069	33,034	68,242	69,198	105,190
Total British Possessions	2,958,916	8,722,617	14,061,098	11,902,508	9,457,263
Total British Countries ...	26,507,271	32,939,893	42,273,002	44,874,618	44,261,811
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	18	21,608	30,878	99,396	201,714
Belgium ...	1,339,356	1,563,915	3,551,674	5,420,700	7,465,742
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and South Sea Is. ...	219,511	365,887	361,802	541,088	683,122
Chile and Peru ...	154,470	263,825	582,483	610,345	571,989
China ...	19,463	228,339	304,454	178,650	194,649
France ...	2,200,648	2,654,485	5,299,720	7,277,405	9,684,362
Germany ...	1,563,102	2,300,735	3,926,038	7,405,115	6,873,441
Italy ...	77,363	168,549	165,975	415,051	893,098
Japan ...	68,793	199,598	638,956	1,162,001	1,429,310
Java ...	70,908	146,602	173,148	395,658	686,976
Netherlands ...	30,726	86,920	271,333	275,997	380,127
Norway ...	*55,876	*1,353	4,411	1,464	3,953
Philippine Islands ...	26,913	190,193	393,690	537,345	545,080
Spain ...	4,935	16,336	59,299	14,754	43,952
Sweden ...	*	*	3,974	3,036	11,287
United States of America ...	1,434,247	3,953,100	2,529,623	2,020,194	2,631,058
Other Foreign Countries ...	175,292	562,354	447,354	1,307,061	2,010,098
Total Foreign Countries	7,441,621	12,723,799	18,754,812	27,665,260	34,309,958
Total ...	33,948,892	45,663,692	61,027,814	72,539,878	78,571,769

* Norway and Sweden combined in these years.

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

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1893 to 1913.

Country.	1893-7.	1898-1902.	1903-7.	1908-12.	1913.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom ...	69.37	53.03	46.23	45.46	44.30
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	0.04	0.18	0.31	0.15	0.22
Ceylon ...	1.76	3.34	7.41	4.54	1.43
Fiji ...	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.53	0.54
Hong Kong ...	1.35	0.87	1.10	0.99	1.09
India ...	1.27	3.00	5.87	3.21	1.72
Mauritius ...	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04
New Zealand ...	2.89	2.77	3.22	3.26	3.00
Papua ...	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.17
South African Union ...	0.53	8.05	3.93	2.40	2.47
Straits Settlements ...	0.28	0.22	0.49	1.04	1.22
Other British Possessions ...	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.13
Total British Possessions	8.71	19.10	23.04	16.40	12.03
Total British Countries ...	78.08	72.13	69.27	61.86	56.33
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.26
Belgium ...	3.94	3.42	5.82	7.47	9.50
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and South Sea Is. ...	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.75	0.87
Chile and Peru ...	0.45	0.58	0.95	0.84	0.73
China ...	0.06	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
France ...	6.48	5.81	8.69	10.03	12.33
Germany ...	4.60	5.04	6.43	10.22	8.75
Italy ...	0.23	0.37	0.27	0.57	1.14
Japan ...	0.20	0.44	1.05	1.60	1.82
Java ...	0.21	0.32	0.29	0.55	0.87
Netherlands ...	0.09	0.19	0.44	0.38	0.48
Norway ...	0.17*	0.00*	0.01	0.00	0.00
Philippine Islands ...	0.08	0.42	0.65	0.74	0.69
Spain ...	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.06
Sweden ...	*	*	0.01	0.00	0.01
United States of America ...	4.22	8.66	4.14	2.79	3.55
Other Foreign Countries ...	0.53	1.23	0.73	1.80	2.56
Total Foreign Countries...	21.92	27.87	30.73	38.14	43.67
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

* Norway and Sweden combined in these years.

9. Exports to the United Kingdom.—Notwithstanding an increase of 47.78 per cent. in the actual value of exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1913 as compared with the yearly average of the period 1893-97, the proportion of the total

exports despatched to the United Kingdom has fallen from 69.37 per cent. in the earlier period to 44.30 per cent. in the year 1913. This decrease is, to some extent, undoubtedly due to the fact that wool and other commodities which were formerly despatched to the United Kingdom, and distributed from that centre, are now to a greater extent shipped direct to continental ports.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1913 were as follows:— Butter, £3,180,932; cheese, £37,206; fruit—apples, £171,449, other, including pulp, £41,209; grain and pulse—wheat, £5,222,708, flour, £160,019, other, £18,331; hair, £26,789; jewellery and precious stones, £135,357; lard and refined animal fats, £63,619; leather, £419,904; meat—bacon and ham, £20,958, frozen—beef, £2,037,978, mutton, £1,825,408, lamb, £887,274, rabbits and hares, £479,636, other frozen meat, £90,544, potted meat, £218,626, meat preserved in tins, £820,301; minerals and metals—copper—concentrates, £6078, ingots, £146,539, in matte, £654,720, ore, £80,635; gold—bullion, £437,635, in matte, £263,233, ore, £62,348; silver—bullion, £136,690, in matte, £236,650; silver and silver-lead—concentrates, £688, ore, £67,745; lead—pig, £838,297, in matte, £393,742; tin—ingots and ore, £473,964; zinc—concentrates, £78,203; ores, other, £65,968; oil—cocoanut, £37,903, whale, £79,297; pearlshell, £325,627; skins—hides, £580,195, rabbit and hare, £417,649, sheep, £809,562, other skins, £333,033; specie—gold, £193,443; tallow, £1,500,493; timber, £140,402; wine, £73,198; wool—greasy, £7,646,101; scoured, £1,810,535.

10. **Exports to British Possessions.**—The exports from the Commonwealth to other British Possessions are largely composed of gold despatched to India and Ceylon. Further reference to these gold shipments is made on page 541. Of the total exports to British Possessions during 1913, viz., £9,457,263, as much as £2,366,096 or 25.02 per cent., was gold.

11. Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1913.—

(i.) *Canada.* Butter, £9985; coal, £3374; fruit—dried, £4672; meats, £31,861; oil—cocoanut, £3572; skins, £33,358; timber—undressed, £3028, wool, £5361.

(ii.) *Ceylon.* Butter, £12,327; gold—bullion, £110,319; fodder, £4497; horses, £840; grain—flour, £45,093; lead—pig, £26,000; meats, £10,564; silver—bullion, £275,781; soap, £14,474; specie, £580,000; sugar, £1728; timber, £13,009.

(iii.) *Fiji.* Apparel and textiles—apparel, including boots and shoes, £18,348; textiles, £10,775; bags, sacks, and cordage, £12,731; biscuits, £20,600; coal, £18,291; drugs and chemicals—fertilizers, £9859, other, £6358; grain, prepared—bran, pollard, and sharps, £30,077, flour, £21,249; machines and machinery, £13,654; metal manufactures, £48,722; oils, £33,372; specie, £48,200; timber, undressed, £24,419; vehicles £9732.

(iv.) *Hong Kong.* Butter, £21,711; fish, £37,612; flour, £20,440; lead, pig, £101,280; leather, £13,859; sandalwood, £41,476; soap, £6217; specie, gold, £575,038; copper, ingots, £1638; meats, £14,980.

(v.) *India.* Biscuits, £7526; coal, £33,018; copper, ingots, £71,097; fruit, fresh, £4628; gold, bullion, £420,869, specie, £133,800; horses, £107,925; hay and chaff, £10,143; lead, pig, £13,156; meats, £6787; silver, bullion, £221,580; tallow, £17,517; timber, undressed, £162,834; wool, £30,586; flour, £2441.

(vi.) *New Zealand*. Apparel, textiles, etc.:—apparel—boots and shoes, £1337, other apparel, £28,814, textiles, £38,279; bags and sacks, £3373; bark, tanning, £20,559; books and periodicals, £63,309; cameras, magic lanterns, phonographs, etc., £24,553; coal, £254,565; copper, ingots, £12,137; drugs and chemicals—fertilisers, £103,784, medicines, £41,981, other drugs, etc., £37,293; electrical materials, £8131; foddere, £6863; fruit—fresh, £39,776; dried, £8763; glass and glassware, £7583; grain—flour, £24,900; rice, £33,624; horses, £5319; indiarubber manufactures, £93,683; iron, pig, £1045; jewellery and precious stones, £18,732; lead, pig, £18,201; leather and leather manufactures, £38,428; metals, manufactures of—agricultural implements and machinery, £11,216, other machines and machinery, £65,261, other manufactures of metals, £71,310; motor vehicles and parts, £11,905; oils, etc., £15,447; onions, £9124; plants, trees and bulbs, £9735; paper, £13,098; salt, £9635; seeds, £10,172; soap, £32,560; specie—gold, £440,000; spirits, £24,436; stationery, £13,591; sugar, £21,137; tea, £47,293; timber, £290,539; tin, ingots, £28,501; tobacco, £33,919; wine, £25,731.

(vii.) *Papua*. Apparel and textiles, etc., £14,073; flour, £3552; machinery and manufactures of metal, £21,694; meats, £13,152; rice, £7220; tobacco, £7112; timber, £3323.

(viii.) *South African Union*. Animals, living—sheep, £41,980; butter, £90,043; fruits—fresh, £5201; other, £4602; grain—wheat, £326,696; flour £305,566; jams and jellies, £17,629; leather, £85,482; meats—frozen beef, £65,906, mutton and lamb, £19,936, other meats, £55,907; oil, coconut, £11,344; seeds, £3110; specie, £10,600; tallow, unrefined, £94,067; timber, £233,867.

(ix.) *Straits Settlements*. Butter, £33,840; coal, £81,771; grain, flour, £187,499; horses, £11,614; machines and machinery, £22,257; meats, £59,016; specie, gold, £100; tin ore, £447,875; tin concentrates, £37,172.

12. **Exports to Foreign Countries.**—The foregoing table shows a very great increase in the value of exports to foreign countries, both in actual amounts and in relation to total exports. The value of exports to foreign countries during 1913 shows an increase of 361 per cent. over similar figures for the years 1893-7, thus increasing the proportion per cent. of all exports from 21.92 per cent. in the earlier years to 43.67 per cent. in 1913. This increase is largely due to the direct consignment of wool and other produce to European countries, instead of distributing from London, as in the earlier years. It will be observed that approximately two-thirds of the exports from Australia to foreign countries are shipped to Belgium, France and Germany. Of the exports to these three countries during 1913, wool represented 60 per cent., ores and minerals, 22 per cent., and hides and skins, 11 per cent. The exports to the United States of America do not shew the same expansion as those to the European countries mentioned. This, however, is due largely to the fact that the figures for the earlier years under review include large shipments of gold, whereas, during the later years, gold has not been shipped to the United States from Australia.

13. **Principal Exports to Foreign Countries, 1913.**—These are as follow:—

(i.) *Argentine Republic*. Agricultural implements and machinery, £173,468; timber, £10,958.

(ii.) *Belgium*. Bark, tanning, £14,281; copper, £728,232; grain, wheat, £321,983; lead, £62,913; leather, £6065; silver and silver-lead ore, £10,220; concentrates £1,442,588; hides and skins, £825,523; tallow, £100,136; timber, £17,146; tin, £58,233; wool, £2,386,892; zinc concentrates, £1,403,139.

(iii.) *Chile*. Coal, £369,457.

(iv.) *China*. Butter, £30,993; copper, £8275; flour, £19,780; lead, £50,944; leather, £11,508; sandalwood, £5593; specie, gold, £47,593.

(v.) *Dutch East Indies: Java*. Butter, £83,868; biscuits, £3719; cattle, £23,033; coal, £144,130; fertilisers, £603; flour, £327,311; horses, £21,465; meats, £20,882; gold, specie, £5000; leather and manufactures, £24,632; soap, £5012.

(vi.) *Other East Indies*. Butter, £7497; biscuits, £9328; flour, £88,991; meats, £5508; gold, specie, £2020; soap, £7411.

(vii.) *Egypt*. Butter, £12,125; flour, £313,196; meats—beef, £49,134, mutton and lamb, £9435, other meats, £1986; wheat, £16,926.

(viii.) *France*. Concentrates—silver, £29,270, zinc, £151,283; copper ingots, £157,043; hides and skins, £1,354,549; lead, £45,200; ores, £19,258; tallow, £95,047; wheat, £361,360; wool, £7,429,856.

(ix.) *Germany*. Bark, tanning, £23,653; concentrates—silver, £101,096, zinc, £385,079; copper, £367,235; fruit, fresh, £95,447; grain—wheat, £55,151; hides and skins, £442,021; lead, £37,094; meats, preserved in tins, £16,260; oil, cocoanut, £16,631; ores—silver and silver lead, £84,578, wolfram, £56,701; other ores, £22,298; precious stones, unset, £35,313; sausage casings, £81,627; tallow, £24,203; timber, £16,185; tin ingots, £114,334; wool, £4,693,157.

(x.) *Italy*. Copper matte, £18,575; lead, £3100; meats, preserved, £79,011; skins, £109,025; tallow, £69,400; tin ingots, £9268; wheat, £340,554; wool, £256,718.

(xi.) *Japan*. Bones, £18,694; butter, £4864; grain, wheat, £226,287; hides, £373; lead, £250,978; manures, £44,902; oils, £10,650; tallow, £75,460; wool, £735,018.

(xii.) *Netherlands*. Concentrates—silver, £79,500, zinc, £225,642; tallow, £51,398; wool, £4573; gold ore, £6230.

(xiii.) *Peru*. Coal, £29,303; wheat, £171,905.

(xiv.) *Philippine Islands*. Butter, £34,091; cattle, £25,842; coal, £25,939; flour, £128,311; fodder, £24,254; horses, £2061; machines and machinery, £17,189; meats—bacon and hams, £22,463, beef, £183,047, mutton and lamb, £9649, pork, £2097, other meats, £10,499; milk, concentrated, £28,209; onions, £7101.

(xv.) *United States of America*. Coal, £50,559; copper, £710,086; gold, in matte, £138,704; hides and skins, £622,759; meats, £123,473; pearlshell, £51,371; silver, in matte, £23,464; tin, £24,829; wool, £745,354.

§ 7. Development of Export Trade to Eastern Countries.

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

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE
COMMONWEALTH TO EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1909 to 1913.**

Article.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	64,838	167,649	173,817	185,379	242,561	230,640
Coal	155,120	293,989	265,011	241,366	281,182	285,853
Copper	39,375	43,255	29,080	26,296	91,580	84,758
Grain and pulse—						
Wheat	46,685	68,558	49,596	17,502	8,605	226,641
Flour	135,092	379,331	446,408	704,070	680,403	825,112
Other (prepd. & unprepd.)	4,806	17,759	21,631	21,790	13,973	15,927
Hay, chaff, and comp. fodder	13,081	30,684	31,924	50,855	50,210	45,679
Horses	101,866	165,370	227,890	182,736	166,134	146,741
Lead	10,454	115,311	230,461	343,917	407,475	445,294
Meats	194,071	210,408	232,809	263,098	308,935	354,557
Sandalwood	77,237	45,120	88,624	73,366	32,675	57,560
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow	16,419	46,444	28,169	85,732	126,289	108,479
Tin ore	4,096	186,191	194,066	277,961	387,524	447,875
Timber, undressed	79,915	447,655	352,175	398,313	221,144	180,329
Wool	56,618	281,537	444,890	480,850	722,133	765,604
Other merchandise... ..	226,540	285,646	352,988	434,645	549,114	641,910
Total merchandise	1,226,213	2,784,907	3,169,539	3,787,896	4,309,937	4,862,959
Specie & gold & silver bullion	3,339,953	4,394,884	1,878,102	8,951,059	10,678,501	2,425,024
Total exports	4,566,166	7,179,791	5,047,641	12,738,955	14,988,438	7,287,983

It may be mentioned that exports of gold from Australia to eastern countries, chiefly to India and Ceylon, have no bearing upon the business connections of the Commonwealth with those countries, as the destination of these gold shipments, which are merely a contribution towards the liquidation of the international obligations of the Commonwealth, is determined almost entirely by London bankers.

The following tables shew the value of the principal articles exported to each of the undermentioned eastern countries during each of the years 1901 and 1909 to 1913:—

**VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL
EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1909 to 1913.**

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	33,906	116,236	95,771	133,634	163,891	147,056
East Indies	204,315	331,421	388,102	568,732	658,430	817,987
India and Ceylon	417,291	745,629	759,057	773,359	723,007	686,924
Japan	123,355	432,692	657,057	832,958	1,169,335	1,429,310
Philippine Islands	302,086	531,438	473,268	512,085	565,345	545,080
Straits Settlements	113,467	444,611	544,815	703,261	790,043	958,661
Hong Kong	31,853	182,880	251,469	263,867	239,886	277,941
Total	1,226,213	2,784,907	3,169,539	3,787,896	4,309,937	4,862,959

BUTTER.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	1,987	17,397	19,352	12,345	35,789	30,993
East Indies	12,172	55,870	63,811	80,579	87,439	91,365
Hong Kong	8,555	19,696	21,767	21,303	25,570	21,711
India and Ceylon	9,696	7,373	9,239	8,942	12,381	13,830
Japan	1,504	4,375	5,383	8,067	5,713	4,864
Philippine Islands	21,061	42,402	30,865	25,252	40,296	34,091
Straits Settlements... ..	9,863	20,536	23,400	28,891	35,863	33,786
Total	64,838	167,649	173,817	185,379	243,051	230,640

The exports of butter given above for the year 1913 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £87,917; Victoria, £105,297; Queensland, £34,819; South Australia, £2607.

COAL.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	...	7,470	1,245	2,700	510	940
East Indies ...	43,280	34,537	47,856	67,173	106,844	144,165
Hong Kong ...	7,653	17,908	5,321	...	192	...
India and Ceylon ...	17,639	34,205	32,753	18,924	66,699	33,018
Japan ...	1	...	63	...	...	...
Philippine Islands...	59,936	121,668	105,195	82,914	54,932	25,939
Straits Settlements...	26,611	78,201	72,578	69,655	62,005	81,771
Total ...	155,120	293,989	265,011	241,366	291,182	285,853

These exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

COPPER.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	...	23,100	18,469	18,050	28,406	8,275
East Indies ...	...	318	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong ...	...	8,500	1,120	5,426	12,293	1,638
India and Ceylon ...	39,375	6,800	8,959	300	45,403	71,097
Japan ...	...	145	...	2,520	5,478	3,748
Straits Settlements...	...	4,392	...	...	...	...
Philippine Islands ...	...	...	532	...	...	...
Total ...	39,375	43,255	29,080	26,296	91,580	84,758

The copper exported to the East during 1913 was shipped entirely from New South Wales.

GRAIN AND PULSE—WHEAT.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	...	10	18	...	...	...
East Indies ...	9	34	17	11	22	6
Hong Kong ...	...	...	14	...	...	...
India and Ceylon ...	35,660	22,414	162	228	316	316
Japan ...	11,016	12,694	49,379	17,211	7,844	226,237
Philippine Islands ...	...	33,404	...	29	418	28
Straits Settlements...	...	2	6	23	5	4
Total ...	46,685	68,558	49,596	17,502	8,605	226,641

The exports of wheat given above for the year 1913 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £109,974; Victoria, £116,622; Queensland, £1; South Australia, £16; Western Australia, £28.

GRAIN AND PULSE—FLOUR.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	1,147	2,671	6,094	12,615	15,918	19,780
East Indies	82,566	152,362	191,141	291,681	326,093	416,302
Hong Kong	4,489	15,462	16,144	44,784	17,133	20,440
India and Ceylon	22,275	23,412	23,857	32,319	44,715	47,534
Japan	7,206	2,946	7,583	2,172	3,990	5,246
Philippine Islands	4,046	117,825	87,668	141,498	149,500	128,311
Straits Settlements	13,363	64,653	113,921	179,001	133,054	187,499
Total	135,092	379,331	446,408	704,070	690,403	825,112

The flour exported during 1913, as above, was shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £370,706; Victoria, £216,120; Queensland, £581; South Australia, £180,889; Western Australia, £56,816.

GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	43	21	759	861	66	677
East Indies ... ..	...	1,804	2,114	1,532	1,617	1,623
Hong Kong	777	149	95	5	129	3
India and Ceylon	3,033	7,451	9,687	9,894	6,061	10,448
Japan	7	15	12	133	61	67
Philippine Islands	946	7,651	8,115	7,881	4,942	2,167
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	668	849	1,484	1,097	942
Total	4,806	17,759	21,631	21,790	13,973	15,927

The exports given above for 1913 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £2616; Victoria, £12,415; Queensland, £25; South Australia, £696; Western Australia, £175.

HAY AND CHAFF, AND COMPRESSED FODDER.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	2,934	700	45	21	33	69
East Indies	14	984	1,197	1,688	1,634	920
Hong Kong	28	61	149	989	230	1,350
India and Ceylon	5,848	8,321	11,204	14,094	18,621	15,077
Japan	57	19	3	591	58	79
Philippine Islands	2,532	18,550	15,037	27,332	23,695	24,254
Straits Settlements	1,618	2,049	4,289	6,140	5,939	3,930
Total	13,081	30,684	31,924	50,855	50,210	45,679

The exports given above for the year 1913 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £1037; Victoria, £43,832; Queensland, £209; South Australia, £88; Western Australia, £513.

HORSES.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	4,460	295	60	390	625	...
East Indies ...	2,105	19,598	10,466	19,235	13,459	21,465
Hong Kong ...	775	888	...	800	40	...
India and Ceylon ...	78,723	128,887	179,348	139,462	132,589	108,765
Japan ...	100	60	1,860	2,115	2,650	2,836
Philippine Islands ...	190	5,303	14,971	7,795	5,449	2,061
Straits Settlements...	15,513	10,339	21,185	12,939	11,322	11,614
Total ...	101,866	165,370	227,890	182,736	166,134	146,741

The horses exported to the above countries during 1913 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £44,757; Victoria, £49,146; Queensland, £47,198; South Australia, £4490; Western Australia, £1150.

LEAD, PIG.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	6,102	13,716	24,661	48,586	38,481	50,902
East Indies ...	18	199	...	2	232	1,381
Hong Kong ...	1,257	22,062	66,997	63,257	92,199	101,280
India and Ceylon ...	315	27,400	56,717	43,190	41,408	39,156
Japan ...	2,750	47,905	77,493	187,778	233,154	250,978
Philippine Islands ...	12	4,029	4,553	1,104	1,212	547
Straits Settlements...	...	...	40	...	789	1,050
Total...	10,454	115,311	230,461	343,917	407,475	445,294

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

MEATS—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	...	1,099	...	...	...	...
East Indies ...	98	966	945	3,556	950	6,118
Hong Kong ...	3,195	5,332	7,373	11,273	9,109	10,347
India and Ceylon ...	5,907	1,916	4,252	5,029	6,864	9,072
Japan ...	19	1,342	445	935	15	433
Philippine Islands ...	153,250	139,260	143,581	135,249	182,724	199,199
Straits Settlements...	...	21,320	25,849	37,593	43,453	45,845
Total...	162,469	171,235	182,445	194,635	243,115	271,014

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1913 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £40,085; Victoria, £198; Queensland, £230,731.

MEATS—OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	491	2,841	5,205	6,581	5,902	7,188
East Indies	15,035	9,521	11,914	12,495	16,449	20,272
Hong Kong	571	1,249	1,853	4,238	3,220	4,633
India and Ceylon	11,464	16,267	12,936	14,415	3,143	8,279
Japan	893	1,104	1,137	1,659	1,778	1,292
Philippine Islands	2,617	6,531	10,707	22,336	29,043	28,758
Straits Settlements	531	1,660	6,612	6,789	6,285	13,171
Total	31,602	39,173	50,364	68,463	65,820	83,543

The exports given above for the year 1913 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £13,922; Victoria, £5042; Queensland, £63,858; South Australia, £697; Western Australia, £24.

SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	7,905	12,180	7,332	2,348	16,619	5,593
Hong Kong	53,991	25,546	71,672	62,566	11,567	41,476
India and Ceylon ... ..	...	2,358	6,301	2,505	3,455	4,560
Straits Settlements	15,341	5,036	3,319	5,967	1,034	5,931
Total	77,237	45,120	88,624	73,386	32,675	57,560

These exports of sandalwood in 1913 were shipped from Queensland, £9971; and Western Australia, £47,589.

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

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ... ..	...	36	...	977	661	6
East Indies ... ..	...	1,321	348	1,327	920	1,149
Hong Kong	1,234	779	401	129	403	333
India and Ceylon	2,761	2,958	3,485	9,880	13,538	17,523
Japan	11,829	40,363	23,145	72,509	109,562	88,193
Philippine Islands	165	626	389	577	397	562
Straits Settlements	430	361	401	333	808	713
Total	16,419	46,444	23,169	85,732	126,239	108,479

The above exports of skins, etc., in 1913 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £45,250; Victoria, £9064; Queensland, £53,970; Northern Territory, £195.

TIN ORE.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements	4,096	186,191	194,066	277,961	387,524	447,875

The export of tin ore to the Straits Settlements—the centre of the world's tin production—is for the purpose of treatment, and was shipped from the several States during 1913 as follows:—New South Wales, £266,739; Victoria, £1450; Queensland, £133,426; Western Australia, £19,140; Northern Territory, £27,120.

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	4,090	26,606	2,699	14,250	2	2
East Indies ...	22	364	652	279	1,691	554
Hong Kong ...	...	30,298	19,590	763	3	2,155
India and Ceylon ...	61,246	379,349	307,001	362,549	217,556	175,757
Japan ...	418	1,296	781	476	972	959
Philippine Islands ...	9,278	3,372	21,132	19,616	414	449
Straits Settlements...	4,861	6,370	320	380	506	453
Total ...	79,915	447,655	352,175	398,313	221,144	180,329

The above exports of timber during 1913 from the several States were shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £2647; Victoria, £1284; Queensland, £1252; Western Australia, £175,139; Northern Territory, £7.

WOOL.

Country.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	...	250	...	560	...	...
East Indies ...	112	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	...	23	...
India and Ceylon ...	7,853	16,657	24,268	21,290	18,739	30,586
Japan ...	48,653	264,630	420,622	459,000	703,371	735,018
Total...	56,618	281,537	444,890	480,850	722,133	765,604

The wool exported to the East by the several States during 1913 was shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £671,269; Victoria, £37,725; Queensland, £56,610.

§ 8. Trade of Commonwealth since Federation.

1. Classified Summary of Australian Trade.—The tables hereunder present the trade of the Commonwealth during each of the years 1901 and 1909 to 1913, arranged in classes according to the nature of the goods:—

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Class.	Articles.
I.	FOODSTUFFS of animal origin, excluding, however, living animals.
II.	FOODSTUFFS of vegetable origin, and common salt.
III.	BEVERAGES, non-alcoholic only, and the substances used in making them.
IV.	SPIRITS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, including spirits for industrial purposes, and such pharmaceutical preparations as are dutiable as spirits.
V.	TOBACCO, and all preparations thereof.
VI.	LIVE ANIMALS.
VII.	ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, mainly unmanufactured, which are not foodstuffs.
VIII.	VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES and non-manufactured fibres.
IX.	APPAREL, TEXTILES, and various manufactured fibres.
X.	OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.
XI.	PAINTS AND VARNISHES.
XII.	STONES AND MINERALS, used industrially.
XIII.	SPECIE, gold, silver, and bronze.
XIV.	METALS, UNMANUFACTURED, and ores.
XV.	METALS, PARTLY MANUFACTURED.
XVI.	METALS, MANUFACTURED, including machinery.
XVII.	LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES of leather, together with all substitutes therefor, and also INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES.
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.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1901 and 1909 to 1913.

Classes.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	793,365	751,044	873,697	816,915	1,037,692	947,697
II. Vegetable " "	2,925,985	2,741,811	1,944,050	2,352,957	4,455,662	3,315,825
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc.	1,054,324	1,409,713	1,646,052	1,673,449	1,863,712	1,833,235
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1,845,438	1,496,952	1,654,237	1,920,824	2,022,986	2,095,896
V. Tobacco, etc.	717,915	616,221	769,470	899,110	1,045,841	1,114,949
VI. Live animals " "	40,306	113,724	337,040	395,665	243,489	145,215
VII. Animal substances, etc.	124,017	336,981	370,634	296,926	337,652	417,039
VIII. Vegetable " "	459,361	997,205	1,120,045	1,329,295	1,493,582	1,344,204
IX. Apparel, etc.	12,065,367	14,765,738	17,438,605	17,840,496	19,495,762	19,705,768
X. Oils, etc.	1,290,252	1,337,429	1,596,643	1,807,983	2,192,317	1,969,628
XI. Paints, etc.	385,049	416,418	481,392	485,240	676,861	609,859
XII. Stones, etc.	131,095	164,069	469,598	173,533	201,317	218,332
XIII. Specie " "	172,395	54,197	374,484	381,482	542,937	377,220
XIV. Metals, unmanufd., ores, etc.	984,327	1,232,610	1,221,721	1,937,723	1,468,167	1,575,734
XV. Metals, part manufactured " "	1,062,309	741,184	1,035,864	1,169,509	1,424,261	1,500,436
XVI. Metals, manufactured " "	7,491,636	10,372,019	12,074,821	14,211,581	16,985,089	16,623,135
XVII. Leather, etc.	523,565	1,080,222	1,303,134	1,586,503	1,788,272	1,749,046
XVIII. Wood, etc.	1,814,382	2,060,231	2,583,065	3,361,477	3,565,445	3,573,753
XIX. Earthenware, etc.	925,101	791,705	1,015,313	1,228,122	1,445,090	1,580,615
XX. Paper, etc.	1,731,330	2,098,638	2,457,216	2,831,808	3,116,215	3,134,750
XXI. Jewellery, etc.	1,065,348	1,303,528	1,428,029	1,755,583	1,873,917	1,410,555
XXII. Instruments, etc.	218,437	412,547	444,990	504,775	517,677	754,589
XXIII. Drugs, etc.	1,472,162	1,744,023	2,186,005	2,178,600	2,394,162	2,493,192
XXIV. Miscellaneous " "	3,140,345	4,233,687	5,188,246	5,627,932	7,951,095	11,258,981
Grand total " "	42,433,811	51,171,896	60,014,351	66,967,488	78,158,600	79,749,653

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

a small proportion of the total exports is made up by re-exports, and that the latter consist largely of specie minted from imported gold.

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1909 to 1913.

Classes	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,104,196	5,473,619	8,791,463	9,015,585	7,991,038	11,459,049
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,633,926	8,440,099	11,884,299	11,910,303	8,741,065	10,648,506
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	2,592	3,883	5,826	5,534	4,895	5,742
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	134,630	133,992	137,826	167,137	131,850	114,973
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	5,030	76,594	67,226	69,035	78,901	72,374
VI. Live animals ...	473,601	206,485	306,724	298,691	327,524	297,812
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	16,754,006	28,969,998	33,128,767	29,714,471	31,283,280	32,332,945
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	142,060	195,951	279,053	245,771	173,685	194,982
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	42,142	78,559	77,217	72,852	76,912	72,307
X. Oils, etc. ...	843,755	1,422,710	2,192,992	2,234,384	1,845,916	2,512,255
XI. Paints, etc. ...	620	4,682	5,871	6,577	6,799	6,188
XII. Stones, etc. ...	1,041,974	874,628	943,195	926,655	1,160,962	1,133,528
XIII. Specie ...	8,884,816	4,267,070	1,199,679	8,210,595	9,037,444	710,180
XIV. Metals, unmanufactd., ores, etc. ...	8,916,269	10,324,317	10,341,849	10,674,748	12,364,321	12,689,990
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	3,892	7,570	8,922	10,270	18,907	43,262
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	117,662	207,893	221,097	252,756	303,219	380,299
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	660,692	524,711	576,918	583,556	715,961	688,373
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	666,024	1,033,336	1,020,917	1,061,582	908,049	1,014,973
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	6,600	14,453	13,284	13,967	18,915	12,481
XX. Paper, etc. ...	22,171	58,853	58,066	68,957	71,905	66,806
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	67,978	141,950	135,068	161,553	170,962	170,147
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	507	6,867	6,922	5,623	6,347	5,929
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	86,229	211,297	243,826	255,716	267,946	269,337
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	130,418	164,194	189,189	218,382	234,760	235,649
Total ...	47,741,776	62,843,711	71,836,195	76,205,210	75,961,563	75,138,147

OTHER PRODUCE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	35,291	21,872	23,722	25,369	23,486	19,643
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	80,371	201,555	192,832	210,515	170,060	161,886
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	43,308	82,138	91,514	85,661	78,329	65,030
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	55,732	30,736	37,234	40,744	42,407	39,086
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	61,753	52,889	57,133	52,697	52,501	55,155
VI. Live animals ...	105	935	5,335	12,017	5,433	2,806
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	10,070	3,423	7,363	8,392	5,709	6,892
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	17,625	19,888	18,483	26,755	65,955	28,262
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	171,014	205,936	200,870	185,412	204,565	197,971
X. Oils, etc. ...	43,292	39,134	38,394	45,960	52,019	62,687
XI. Paints, etc. ...	15,166	6,462	8,135	7,408	8,263	7,818
XII. Stones, etc. ...	2,043	2,941	2,779	1,646	1,846	1,296
XIII. Specie ...	846,921	1,099,221	1,047,758	1,639,951	1,420,151	1,481,765
XIV. Metals, ores, etc. ...	9,744	6,287	8,463	17,820	23,414	34,136
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	13,806	32,866	32,994	24,952	25,404	7,748
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	196,334	206,004	261,708	266,681	268,603	269,001
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	13,074	52,053	59,653	65,321	55,210	71,532
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	32,135	30,095	37,290	34,966	33,627	34,305
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	23,337	12,328	16,839	15,237	15,702	16,846
XX. Paper, etc. ...	52,171	62,459	75,103	77,951	111,817	79,512
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	54,431	63,095	147,493	148,854	87,186	89,845
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	13,555	55,742	54,125	66,171	93,072	65,944
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	42,976	46,786	51,154	49,658	55,367	60,026
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	121,122	140,280	178,581	166,910	234,401	574,431
Total ...	1,954,396	2,475,125	2,654,955	3,277,048	3,134,527	3,433,622

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1909 to 1913.—Continue .

Classes.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
TOTAL EXPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,139,487	5,495,491	8,815,185	9,040,964	8,014,524	11,478,691
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,714,297	8,641,654	12,077,131	12,120,818	8,911,125	10,810,392
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	45,306	86,021	97,340	91,195	83,224	70,772
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	190,362	164,728	175,060	207,881	174,257	154,059
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	66,783	129,483	124,359	121,732	131,402	127,529
VI. Live animals ...	473,706	207,420	312,059	310,708	332,957	300,618
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	16,764,076	28,973,421	33,136,130	29,722,363	31,268,969	32,339,837
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	159,685	215,639	297,536	272,526	239,640	223,244
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	213,156	284,495	278,057	258,264	281,477	270,278
X. Oils, etc. ...	886,047	1,461,844	2,231,386	2,280,844	1,897,935	2,574,952
XI. Paints, etc. ...	15,806	11,144	14,006	13,985	15,062	14,006
XII. Stones, etc. ...	1,044,017	877,569	945,974	928,301	1,162,808	1,134,824
XIII. Specie ...	9,731,737	5,366,291	2,247,437	9,850,546	10,477,595	2,191,945
XIV. Metals, unmanuf'd., ores, etc. ...	8,926,013	10,330,604	10,350,312	10,692,568	12,387,735	12,724,126
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	17,609	40,436	41,916	35,222	44,311	51,010
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	313,996	413,897	482,745	519,437	571,822	649,300
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	673,766	576,764	636,571	648,877	771,171	759,905
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	638,159	1,063,431	1,058,207	1,116,548	941,676	1,049,278
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	29,937	26,781	30,123	29,204	34,617	29,327
XX. Paper, etc. ...	74,342	121,312	133,169	146,908	183,722	146,318
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	122,409	205,045	282,561	310,407	258,148	259,992
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	14,062	62,609	61,047	71,794	99,419	71,873
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	129,275	258,083	295,039	305,374	323,313	329,413
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	251,540	304,474	367,770	385,292	469,161	810,080
Total ...	49,696,172	65,318,836	74,491,150	79,482,258	79,096,090	78,571,769

From the above table it will be seen that there has been a very substantial expansion in the principal divisions of the export trade of the Commonwealth. Compared with 1901 the exports in 1913 of animal foodstuffs, principally butter and meat, shew an increase of 177.29 per cent.; vegetable foodstuffs, principally wheat, shew an increase during the same period of 129.31 per cent.; animal substances—wool, skins, etc.—shew an increase of 92.94 per cent.; oils, fats, and waxes—mainly tallow—an increase of 190.58 per cent.; and metals, ores, etc. an increase of 42.54 per cent.

§ 9. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. **Specie and Bullion.**—The following tables shew the value of gold and silver bullion and specie, including bronze specie, imported and exported during the years 1901 and 1909 to 1913:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION, 1901 and 1909 to 1913.

Items.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
IMPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ...	3,710	11,566	26,008	25,534	244,737	187,025
Bullion ...	762,415	999,884	952,436	1,584,036	1,125,807	1,171,382
Total ...	766,125	1,011,450	978,444	1,609,570	1,370,544	1,358,407
Silver—Specie ...	158,656	32,337	332,054	338,765	277,614	177,045
Bullion ...	54	2,294	5,040	4,063	6,496	4,942
Total ...	158,710	34,631	337,094	342,828	284,110	181,987
Bronze—Specie ...	10,029	10,294	16,422	17,183	20,586	13,150
Grand total ...	934,864	1,056,375	1,331,960	1,969,581	1,675,240	1,553,544

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION, 1901 AND 1909 TO 1913.—Continued.

Items	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
EXPORTS.						
Gold—Specie	£ 9,708,037	£ 5,349,066	£ 2,178,123	£ 9,829,689	£ 10,440,058	£ 2,092,891
Bullion	4,616,039*	3,024,085	1,930,660	1,711,093	1,403,621	972,160
Total	14,324,076	8,373,151	4,108,783	11,540,782	11,843,679	3,065,051
Silver—Specie	23,370	16,374	69,134	20,823	37,537	99,034
Bullion	922,443†	289,908	457,180	485,447	580,384	634,630
Total	945,813	306,282	526,314	506,270	617,921	733,664
Bronze—Specie	330	851	180	34	...	20
Total { Australian produce	14,423,298	7,580,158	3,587,201	10,403,796	11,039,919	3,300,955
{ Other produce	846,921	1,100,126	1,048,076	1,643,290	1,421,681	1,497,780
Grand total	15,270,219	8,680,284	4,635,277	12,047,086	12,461,600	3,798,735

* Includes gold contained in matte. The value of gold contained in matte exported during 1909 was £524,183; 1910, £549,924; 1911, £437,761; 1912, £473,791; and 1913, £403,869. † Includes silver contained in matte. The value of silver contained in matte exported during 1909 was £370,329; 1910, £296,228; 1911, £219,971; 1912, £255,728; and 1913, £266,444.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION FROM AND TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	188,082	5,254	193,336	264,384	574,325	838,709
Ceylon ... ..	...	...	...	580,000	386,100	966,100
Fiji ... ..	...	...	...	48,200	404	48,604
Hong Kong	200	...	200	575,038	2,924	577,962
India... ..	...	...	...	183,800	642,449	826,249
New Zealand	184,288	1,115,626	1,299,914	440,000	175	440,175
Norfolk Island ... ..	...	...	...	46	...	46
Ocean Island ... ..	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,500
Papua ... ..	...	55,005	55,005	1,920	...	1,920
South African Union ... ..	...	...	...	10,600	...	10,600
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	...	...	100	...	100
Total British Countries	372,570	1,175,885	1,548,455	2,108,588	1,606,377	3,714,965
China ... ..	...	...	...	47,593	...	47,593
Germany ... ..	...	6	6	...	150	150
Pacific Islands	4,650	...	4,650	27,649	...	27,649
Other Countries ... ..	...	433	433	8,115	263	8,378
Total Foreign Countries	4,650	439	5,089	83,357	413	83,770
Grand total	377,220	1,176,324	1,553,544	2,191,945	1,606,790	3,798,735

2. **Imports of Bullion and Specie.**—Of the total imports of bullion and specie into the Commonwealth during 1913, 75.40 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 1913, gold represented 80.69 per cent., 55.09 per cent. being in the form of specie, and 25.60 per cent. bullion.

The exports of gold during 1913 were the smallest for many years, and the preliminary returns for 1914 shew that in that year they were still less. Notwithstanding a gradual diminution during the last ten years of gold production in Australia, the stocks of gold held in the country have been materially augmented during recent years.

The countries which appear as the largest recipients of gold from Australia are Ceylon, United Kingdom, India, Hong Kong, and New Zealand, 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 other country, the actual amount received by each country cannot be stated. Moreover, the dimensions of the gold shipments from Australia to particular countries are without any significance regarding the business transactions between Australia and those countries. Shipments of gold merely represent a contribution towards the liquidation of liabilities or the establishment of credit abroad; and Great Britain being the principal creditor and banker, shipments of gold from the Commonwealth are for the most part directed by London bankers to suit their requirements.

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

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

The scheme of comparison followed hereinafter is that of the British Board of Trade. This is to select all such articles of export as are recorded by units of quantity, and to apply to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year, arbitrarily taken for the purposes of comparison as the basic year. The ratio which the total actually recorded for the year under review bears to the total obtained by applying to the quantities of the year under review the average prices ruling during the basic year, may be called the "price-level" of the latter—as compared with the former—for the group of commodities considered, and may be taken (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 per cent. of all exports during 1913—after excluding specie and gold bullion, which are not subject to price changes—a fairly extensive basis is afforded on which to found an estimate of the effect of prices over the full range of exports.

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

This table obviously furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports of each year since 1901. Column IV.—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common

denomination of value, and from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1913, for example, would have been £58,683,007 only, instead of £75,407,664—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£16,724,657) results from a rise of 28.5 per cent. (i.e., from 1000 to 1285) in the price of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1913.

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

EFFECT OF PRICES ON THE VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS AND EXPORT PRICE-LEVELS FOR THE PERIOD 1901 to 1913.

(BASIC YEAR, 1901.)

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price-Levels, ¹ Year 1901 = 1000.
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on 1901 Prices.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on 1901 Prices.	
I.	II. £	III. £	IV. £	V. £	VI. £	VII.
1901 ...	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1902 ...	14,568,640	29,346,447	27,875,976	43,915,087	41,944,616	1072
1903 ...	18,403,702	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
1907 ...	10,571,263	62,252,984	47,557,141	72,824,247	58,128,404	1309
1908 ...	13,608,531	50,702,527	43,072,809	64,311,058	56,681,340	1177
1909 ...	8,390,376	56,928,460	46,973,200	65,318,836	55,363,576	1212
1910 ...	4,178,097	70,313,053	56,571,308	74,491,150	60,749,405	1243
1911 ...	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,104,744	79,482,258	69,666,383	1169
1912 ...	11,881,216	67,214,874	53,175,536	79,096,090	65,056,752	1264
1913 ...	3,164,105	75,407,664	58,683,007	78,571,769	61,847,112	1285

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

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

From the following figures it will be seen that exports of 1913, for example, of specie and gold bullion compared with 1901, shew a decrease of 77.95 per cent., other exports (merchandise) shew an increase of 66.01 per cent. in quantities, and an increase of 28.50 per cent. in the group-prices. These several influences effect an aggregate increase of £28,875,597, or 58.10 per cent., over 1901 as follows:—By increased quantities of merchandise, £23,334,611 (80.81 per cent.); by increased prices, £16,724,657 (57.92 per cent.) accompanied by a decrease of £11,133,671 (77.95 per cent.) in the exports of specie and gold. Of the greater value of merchandise exported during 1913 as compared with 1901, 58.25 per cent. represented increased production, and 41.75 per cent. was due to higher prices.

**ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF QUANTITY AND PRICE ON INCREASE OR DECREASE
IN COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS, 1903 TO 1913, COMPARED WITH 1901.**

Year.	Particulars.	Variation above (+) or below (—) 1901 Exports due to change in:—			Total Variation above (+) or below (—) Value of 1901 Exports.
		Export of Specie and Gold.	Quantity of Export other than Specie and Gold.	Prices of Export other than Specie and Gold.	
1903.	Variation, actual £	+ 4,060,926	—8,651,276	+ 3,144,290	—1,446,060
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	+ 280.81	—598.25	+ 217.44	—100
	Variation, per cent.	+ 28.30	—24.47	+ 11.78	—2.91
1904.	Variation, actual £	+ 2,566,915	+ 791,444	+ 4,431,384	+ 7,789,743
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	+ 32.95	+ 10.16	+ 56.89	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	+ 17.90	+ 2.24	+ 12.26	+ 15.67
1905.	Variation, actual £	—3,370,665	+ 3,116,814	+ 7,398,714	+ 7,144,863
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	—47.18	+ 43.62	+ 103.56	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	—23.48	+ 8.82	+ 19.24	+ 14.37
1906.	Variation, actual £	+ 2,547,283	+ 6,946,914	+ 10,547,394	+ 20,041,591
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	+ 12.71	+ 34.66	+ 52.63	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	+ 17.76	+ 19.65	+ 24.94	+ 40.32
1907.	Variation, actual £	—3,776,513	+ 12,208,745	+ 14,695,843	+ 23,128,075
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	—16.32	+ 52.78	+ 63.54	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	—26.32	+ 34.55	+ 30.90	+ 46.56
1908.	Variation, actual £	—739,245	+ 7,724,413	+ 7,629,718	+ 14,614,886
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	— 5.06	+ 52.85	+ 52.21	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	— 5.15	+ 21.85	+ 17.72	+ 29.43
1909.	Variation, actual £	—5,957,400	+ 11,624,804	+ 9,955,260	+ 15,622,664
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	—38.13	+ 74.40	+ 63.73	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	—41.52	+ 32.89	+ 21.19	+ 31.43
1910.	Variation, actual £	—10,169,679	+ 21,222,912	+ 13,741,745	+ 24,794,978
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	—41.01	+ 85.50	+ 55.42	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	—70.88	+ 60.04	+ 24.32	+ 49.90
1911.	Variation, actual £	—2,786,137	+ 22,756,348	+ 9,815,875	+ 29,786,086
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	— 9.35	+ 76.40	+ 32.95	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	—19.42	+ 64.37	+ 16.89	+ 59.95
1912.	Variation, actual £	—2,466,560	+ 17,827,140	+ 14,039,338	+ 29,399,918
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	— 8.39	+ 60.64	+ 47.75	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	—17.19	+ 50.43	+ 26.40	+ 59.16
1913.	Variation, actual £	—11,183,671	+ 23,334,611	+ 16,724,657	+ 28,875,597
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100	—38.73	+ 80.81	+ 57.92	+ 100
	Variation, per cent.	—77.95	+ 66.01	+ 28.50	+ 58.10

§ 11. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. **Essentials of Comparisons.**—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the scheme of record, are sensibly identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Or again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices, fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. The figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade-

of Belgium, for example, represents approximately 40 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 45 per cent.; of France, 20 per cent.; and of the United Kingdom, 15 per cent.; whereas in Australia the same element represents only 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

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

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

From the following table it may be seen that, for the particular years indicated, the value of the total trade per inhabitant was greatest in Belgium (£48 18s. 1d. per head); the next country in order of value per inhabitant was New Zealand (£41 14s. 3d. per head), followed by Switzerland (£35 17s. 6d. per head). Australia comes fourth (£31 10s. 9d. per head), and is considerably in advance of the next country, viz., Denmark (£27 2s. 1d. per head):—

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

Country.	Year ended.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Total.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C'WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA*	31/12/14	71,149,000	64,564,000	135,713,000	14 9 1	13 2 4	27 11 5
	31/12/13	77,010,000	75,138,000	152,148,000	16 0 8	15 12 10	31 13 6
United Kingdom*	31/12/14	623,052,000	430,231,000	1,053,283,000	13 6 0	9 5 0	22 13 0
	31/12/13	671,046,000	525,245,000	1,196,291,000	14 11 2	11 7 10	25 19 0
Canada	31/3/14	132,019,000	89,915,000	221,934,000	16 13 6	11 7 2	28 0 8
New Zealand	31/12/13	21,879,000	22,578,000	44,457,000	20 10 7	21 3 8	41 14 3
United States of America	30/6/13	342,106,000	436,547,000	778,653,000	3 12 11	4 13 1	8 6 0
Argentine Republic	31/12/12	84,187,000	96,195,000	180,382,000	11 9 2	13 1 8	24 10 10
Austria-Hungary ... ..	...	149,026,000	121,345,000	270,371,000	2 19 4	2 8 4	5 7 8
Belgium ... ..	...	210,211,000	160,054,000	370,265,000	27 15 3	21 2 10	48 18 1
Brazil ... ..	...	63,425,000	74,649,000	138,074,000	2 12 1	3 1 2	5 13 3
Denmark ... ..	...	41,954,000	33,940,000	75,894,000	14 19 8	14 2 5	27 2 1
France ... ..	...	350,482,000	281,495,000	631,977,000	8 16 9	7 1 11	15 18 8
German Empire ... ..	...	541,675,000	447,392,000	989,067,000	8 3 9	6 15 3	14 9 0
Italy ... ..	...	149,113,000	97,536,000	246,649,000	4 5 2	2 15 8	7 10 0
Japan ... ..	...	66,007,000	57,972,000	123,979,000	1 5 3	1 2 2	2 7 5
Norway ... ..	...	28,756,000	18,147,000	46,903,000	11 15 9	7 8 10	19 4 7
Portugal ... ..	...	17,035,000	7,867,000	24,902,000	3 0 10	1 8 2	4 9 0
Spain ... ..	...	42,089,000	41,826,000	83,915,000	2 2 9	2 2 6	4 5 3
Sweden ... ..	...	44,095,000	42,257,000	86,352,000	7 17 4	7 10 10	15 8 2
Switzerland ... ..	...	81,577,000	55,629,000	137,206,000	21 6 7	14 10 11	35 17 6
Uruguay	31/12/11	9,333,000	8,840,000	18,173,000	7 18 6	7 10 1	15 8 7

* Preliminary figures.

3. External Trade as a Measure of Prosperity.—External trade is not necessarily a measure of the prosperity of a country. Comparisons can be accepted as furnishing satisfactory indications of the relative progress or welfare of different countries, only when taken together with all other facts that should be considered in this connection. It is, for example, obvious that the external trade of a community depends not only upon the aggregate of its requirements, but also upon the extent to which it fails to supply requirements from its own resources. A community largely self-contained, for

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

§ 12. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia.

1. *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 other countries mentioned, during each of the years 1886 to 1913:—

PROPORTION OF COMMONWEALTH IMPORT TRADE FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1886 to 1913.

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	1900	61.28	11.28	6.54	12.16	27.44
1887	72.26	12.50	2.28	5.37	15.24	1901	59.47	11.22	6.59	13.80	29.31
1888	71.62	12.03	2.71	6.48	16.35	1902	58.64	13.22	6.53	12.27	28.14
1889	68.98	13.45	3.65	6.67	17.57	1903	52.51	13.17	6.24	16.84	34.32
1890	68.08	12.66	4.77	6.54	19.26	1904	60.68	12.22	7.17	12.40	27.10
1891	70.15	11.40	4.53	6.79	18.45	1905	60.17	14.04	6.42	11.70	25.79
1892	70.74	11.37	4.32	6.04	17.89	1906	59.39	15.09	7.16	10.36	25.52
1893	72.78	12.14	3.40	4.98	15.08	1907	61.59	12.93	6.85	11.33	25.48
1894	71.92	11.96	3.78	5.39	16.12	1908	60.10	12.83	7.05	12.13	27.07
1895	71.62	11.46	4.42	5.95	16.92	1909	60.92	13.45	6.51	9.78	25.63
1896	68.28	10.74	5.31	8.59	20.98	1910	61.06	13.11	6.30	10.82	25.83
1897	66.22	10.72	5.75	10.10	23.06	1911	58.98	12.86	6.63	11.57	28.16
1898	66.62	10.88	5.86	10.16	22.50	1912	58.76	12.26	6.58	12.09	28.98
1899	61.85	11.75	6.07	13.00	26.40	1913	59.70	12.42	6.22	11.94	27.88

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

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

In order to furnish a comparison free from the influence of such trade as, from its nature, is not open to the United Kingdom, the following table, shewing the direct imports during the years 1886, 1906, 1912 and 1913 of the principal classes of goods which enter largely into the trade of the countries named, has been prepared. It may be mentioned that the imports for the year 1886 were extracted from the "Statistical Registers" of the

several States for a comparison—published in a previous issue—with the year 1906, and as their compilation involved a large amount of labour they are again utilised for comparison with the later years.

PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1912 and 1913.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin ...	1886	348,950	5,603	70,959	674,296
	1906	293,950	24,319	146,781	697,830
	1912	366,358	69,208	306,072	1,097,692
	1913	385,307	61,096	269,826	947,697
Alcoholic liquors ...	1886	1,801,200	82,185	82,730	2,126,877
	1906	1,053,154	109,426	24,367	1,388,671
	1912	1,507,929	236,691	15,447	2,022,986
	1913	1,571,425	228,028	15,965	2,095,896
Apparel, textiles, etc. (incl. boots)	1886	9,845,182	54,350	15,336	10,316,989
	1906	11,066,201	418,776	221,362	13,508,844
	1912	16,123,368	648,695	459,674	19,495,762
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured* ...	1913	15,494,151	578,096	394,783	19,705,768
	1886	403,809	2,241	...	430,950
	1906	696,331	62,945	34,927	927,785
Manufactures of metal (including machinery) ...	1912	1,212,737	113,256	72,008	1,780,125
	1913	1,192,583	113,152	106,731	1,897,846
	1886	4,616,924	94,832	311,342	5,190,901
Paper and stationery ...	1906	5,144,912	926,314	1,379,662	7,932,675
	1912	11,236,241	1,322,872	3,111,429	16,985,089
	1913	11,262,619	1,235,488	2,847,462	16,623,135
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods	1886	1,260,531	21,038	39,700	1,340,627
	1906	1,207,729	261,684	288,509	1,838,474
	1912	1,970,405	307,361	264,148	3,116,215
	1913	2,083,736	255,234	230,803	3,134,750
Earthenware, cements, etc. ...	1886	659,833	24,206	57,477	789,127
	1906	740,850	140,950	59,151	1,045,164
	1912	1,282,434	205,896	127,795	1,873,917
	1913	964,966	182,040	90,508	1,410,555
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.	1886	755,907	78,762	24,711	988,476
	1906	316,252	227,390	37,344	688,510
	1912	667,301	407,335	67,597	1,445,090
	1913	700,561	459,090	60,203	1,580,615
Leather, and mfs. thereof (excluding boots) and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber ...	1886	511,216	8,660	33,382	766,243
	1906	887,325	193,615	82,789	1,732,543
	1912	968,579	213,182	111,630	2,394,162
	1913	941,113	233,792	103,308	2,493,192
Total above-mentioned imports ...	1886	285,601	6,357	53,588	363,332
	1906	682,238	70,028	116,356	924,968
	1912	1,090,717	212,068	254,708	1,788,272
	1913	889,970	243,471	289,285	1,749,046
	1886	20,489,153	378,234	689,225	22,937,818
	1906	22,088,942	2,435,447	2,391,248	30,685,464
1909	25,650,092	2,507,669	2,511,450	35,275,485	
1910	29,641,027	2,883,216	3,366,814	41,660,324	
1911	32,038,457	3,282,974	4,103,528	45,826,196	
1912	36,426,069	3,736,564	4,790,508	51,939,310	
1913	35,486,331	3,589,487	4,408,874	51,638,500	
Total imports (less bullion and specie) ...	1886	24,974,939	699,075	2,087,213	33,885,284
	1906	26,437,768	3,202,990	4,633,331	42,413,995
	1909	31,129,940	3,329,641	5,002,923	50,115,521
	1910	36,273,169	3,777,669	6,494,588	58,682,391
	1911	39,145,829	4,427,153	7,747,470	64,934,538
	1912	45,630,869	5,134,594	9,443,643	76,483,360
	1913	47,422,225	4,956,828	9,522,502	78,196,109

* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron.

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1912, and 1913.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin ...	1886	51.75	0.83	10.52	100
	1906	42.12	3.48	21.02	100
	1912	35.30	6.38	29.49	100
	1913	40.66	6.45	28.47	100
Alcoholic liquors ...	1886	84.69	3.86	3.89	100
	1906	75.84	7.88	1.75	100
	1912	74.54	11.70	0.76	100
	1913	74.97	10.88	0.76	100
Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots)	1886	95.44	0.53	0.15	100
	1906	81.93	3.10	1.64	100
	1912	82.70	3.33	2.36	100
	1913	78.62	2.93	2.00	100
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured ...	1886	93.72	0.52	—	100
	1906	75.06	6.78	3.76	100
	1912	68.13	6.36	4.04	100
	1913	62.84	5.96	5.62	100
Manufactures of metals ...	1886	88.93	1.83	6.00	100
	1906	64.85	11.68	17.39	100
	1912	66.15	7.79	18.32	100
	1913	67.74	7.43	17.13	100
Paper and stationery ...	1886	94.03	1.57	2.96	100
	1906	65.69	14.23	15.69	100
	1912	63.24	9.86	8.48	100
	1913	66.47	8.14	7.36	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1886	83.62	3.07	7.28	100
	1906	70.89	13.48	5.66	100
	1912	68.44	10.99	6.82	100
	1913	68.42	12.91	6.42	100
Earthenware, cements, etc. ...	1886	80.55	8.39	2.63	100
	1906	45.93	33.03	5.42	100
	1912	46.18	28.19	4.68	100
	1913	44.32	29.05	3.81	100
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc. ...	1886	66.71	1.13	4.36	100
	1906	51.92	11.18	4.78	100
	1912	40.46	8.90	4.66	100
	1913	37.75	9.38	4.14	100
Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber	1886	78.60	1.75	15.30	100
	1906	73.75	7.60	12.58	100
	1912	61.00	11.86	14.24	100
	1913	50.88	13.92	16.54	100
Total above-mentioned imports ...	1886	89.31	1.65	3.01	100
	1906	71.98	7.94	7.79	100
	1909	72.70	7.10	7.12	100
	1910	71.04	6.91	8.07	100
	1911	69.91	7.16	8.95	100
	1912	68.20	7.19	9.22	100
	1913	68.72	6.95	8.54	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1886	73.71	2.06	6.16	100
	1906	62.34	7.55	10.92	100
	1909	62.10	6.64	9.98	100
	1910	61.82	6.44	11.07	100
	1911	60.28	6.82	11.93	100
	1912	59.66	6.71	12.35	100
	1913	60.66	6.34	12.18	100

The foregoing table shows that the share of the United Kingdom, as indicated by the records according to "Country of Shipment," in the trade of those classes of goods enumerated—representing over 70 per cent. of the total imports from that country—has declined from 89.31 per cent. of the whole in 1886 to 68.72 per cent. in 1913. The value of these imports from the United Kingdom has increased from £20,489,153 in 1886 to

only £35,486,331 in 1913, or by 73.18 per cent., while the total value of similar imports has increased from £22,937,818 to £51,638,500, or by 125.12 per cent. Had the same proportion of the total trade been shipped from the United Kingdom during 1913 as in 1886 it would have represented £46,125,979 instead of £35,486,331.

The following table gives an analysis of the imports during the years 1909-1913 according to the countries of origin of the goods, and has been extended to include the products of Belgium and France. (See subsequent section dealing with "Preference.")

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1909 TO 1913.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium	France.	Germany.	U.S. of America.	All Countries
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1909	309,642	4,505	5,431	6,737	181,435	751,044
	1910	313,066	1,141	3,806	6,414	242,427	873,697
	1911	266,740	885	3,199	8,354	226,495	816,515
	1912	268,870	915	3,807	9,775	335,533	1,037,692
	1913	301,025	546	3,093	12,071	269,221	947,697
Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1909	956,882	1,637	250,042	80,283	13,053	1,496,952
	1910	1,052,003	1,502	287,106	95,039	17,330	1,654,237
	1911	1,138,158	327	443,587	112,904	22,780	1,920,624
	1912	1,323,859	1,185	290,159	157,668	21,542	2,022,986
	1913	1,298,717	373	361,734	171,055	22,313	2,085,896
Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc.	1909	9,231,968	155,078	857,808	1,299,041	355,768	14,765,738
	1910	10,896,368	204,370	864,908	1,446,075	429,517	17,438,605
	1911	11,462,927	235,317	861,323	1,608,348	515,806	17,840,496
	1912	12,514,286	255,796	932,798	1,923,217	619,944	19,495,762
	1913	12,057,643	230,876	960,479	1,702,145	624,682	19,705,768
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured, excluding gold and silver bullion	1909	667,327	73,495	2,447	116,017	50,015	971,616
	1910	821,626	125,752	2,882	198,946	44,993	1,296,309
	1911	928,172	150,203	2,616	230,180	58,691	1,519,133
	1912	1,217,280	144,362	812	851,710	74,146	1,780,225
	1913	1,202,514	152,468	3,674	302,466	108,000	1,897,846
Manufactures of metals	1909	6,786,806	137,710	47,947	1,190,998	1,732,858	10,372,019
	1910	7,491,624	159,095	48,528	1,369,378	2,460,278	12,074,821
	1911	8,507,499	281,070	57,977	1,724,344	3,029,991	14,211,581
	1912	10,813,092	315,134	67,850	1,808,054	3,340,959	16,985,089
	1913	10,855,417	275,969	44,713	1,735,447	3,076,969	16,623,133
Paper and stationery	1909	1,250,166	23,800	14,889	226,970	231,215	2,096,638
	1910	1,448,938	31,726	17,974	248,102	275,181	2,457,216
	1911	1,651,715	39,638	22,148	311,030	303,015	2,691,808
	1912	1,748,338	37,073	24,657	293,233	367,264	3,116,215
	1913	1,789,577	32,830	21,930	266,483	403,679	3,194,750
Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods	1909	482,473	38,396	107,915	227,625	97,125	1,203,528
	1910	526,605	49,971	117,831	261,226	140,611	1,428,029
	1911	611,355	63,389	151,788	323,482	202,772	1,755,583
	1912	624,911	35,104	163,776	294,488	234,559	1,873,917
	1913	506,608	46,324	85,430	250,846	136,965	1,410,555
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1909	378,049	119,633	27,312	176,082	41,866	791,705
	1910	492,842	136,138	31,213	234,074	61,123	1,015,313
	1911	553,817	150,445	35,594	318,258	60,043	1,222,122
	1912	617,470	212,208	34,366	413,322	71,236	1,445,090
	1913	655,778	245,471	40,504	453,007	64,482	1,560,615
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers	1909	735,854	9,847	173,753	168,590	132,596	1,744,023
	1910	939,349	18,767	177,839	185,794	140,957	2,186,005
	1911	896,921	8,390	233,370	212,045	152,413	2,178,500
	1912	929,142	7,603	252,358	235,903	172,070	2,394,162
	1913	902,343	15,377	226,917	266,811	178,501	2,493,192
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor, including india-rubber (excluding boots)	1909	383,930	551	54,079	210,307	294,128	1,080,222
	1910	490,154	1,573	64,407	189,560	306,363	1,303,134
	1911	544,583	7,261	57,172	257,117	325,823	1,586,503
	1912	574,325	6,276	71,588	306,297	473,379	1,783,272
	1913	515,169	1,968	68,746	347,550	435,071	1,745,046
Total above-mentioned imports	1909	21,183,097	564,652	1,541,623	3,712,650	3,130,059	35,275,485
	1910	24,472,575	730,085	1,616,394	4,234,708	4,116,780	41,727,366
	1911	26,561,887	971,925	1,868,774	5,106,062	4,894,909	45,889,565
	1912	30,631,573	1,015,856	1,842,171	5,693,662	5,710,632	51,939,310
	1913	30,064,791	1,002,202	1,817,220	5,512,881	5,399,903	51,638,500
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1909	25,809,347	662,132	1,784,312	4,537,112	5,934,295	50,115,521
	1910	30,048,714	853,708	1,949,735	5,214,149	7,658,878	58,682,391
	1911	32,365,568	1,141,075	2,268,692	6,363,248	9,007,065	64,997,907
	1912	38,589,434	1,192,034	2,293,691	7,153,543	10,763,615	76,483,360
	1913	40,948,603	1,151,720	2,222,631	7,029,325	10,907,512	78,196,109

* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1905-8 will be found in previous issues.

In the above table, the totals only of the several classes of goods mentioned have been dealt with. On pages 555 *et seq.* will be found a more detailed analysis, shewing the principal items of United Kingdom origin, in which goods favoured by preferential tariff rates are distinguished from other imports.

COMMONWEALTH PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL IMPORTS, OF IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1909 to 1913.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	U.S.A.	All Countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1909	41.23	0.60	0.72	0.90	24.16	100
	1910	35.83	0.14	0.44	0.73	27.75	100
	1911	32.65	0.11	0.39	1.02	27.73	100
	1912	25.92	0.08	0.37	0.94	32.34	100
	1913	31.77	0.06	0.33	12.74	30.52	100
Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	1909	63.92	0.11	16.71	5.36	0.87	100
	1910	63.59	0.09	17.36	5.75	1.05	100
	1911	59.25	0.02	23.09	5.88	1.18	100
	1912	65.42	0.06	14.64	7.79	1.07	100
	1913	61.96	0.02	17.26	8.16	1.06	100
Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc. ...	1909	62.53	1.05	5.81	8.80	2.41	100
	1910	62.48	1.17	4.96	8.29	2.46	100
	1911	64.25	1.31	4.83	9.02	2.89	100
	1912	64.19	1.31	4.79	9.87	3.18	100
	1913	61.18	1.17	4.87	8.64	3.17	100
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured, excluding gold and silver bullion ...	1909	68.68	7.56	0.25	11.94	3.15	100
	1910	63.38	9.70	0.22	15.35	3.47	100
	1911	61.10	9.89	0.17	15.15	3.86	100
	1912	68.38	8.11	0.05	14.14	4.15	100
	1913	63.36	8.03	0.19	15.94	5.69	100
Manufactures of metals ...	1909	65.43	1.38	0.46	11.48	16.71	100
	1910	62.04	1.32	0.40	11.34	20.37	100
	1911	59.87	1.98	0.41	12.14	21.32	100
	1912	63.68	1.86	0.40	10.64	19.67	100
	1913	55.30	1.66	0.27	10.44	18.51	100
Paper and stationery ...	1909	59.97	1.13	0.71	11.29	11.02	100
	1910	58.96	1.29	0.73	10.10	11.20	100
	1911	58.33	1.40	0.78	10.99	10.70	100
	1912	56.06	1.19	0.79	9.47	11.79	100
	1913	57.41	1.05	0.70	8.50	12.88	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods ...	1909	40.09	3.19	8.97	18.92	8.07	100
	1910	36.88	3.50	8.25	18.29	9.85	100
	1911	34.83	3.90	8.64	18.44	11.55	100
	1912	33.35	1.87	8.74	15.71	12.51	100
	1913	35.92	3.28	6.06	17.77	9.71	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc. ...	1909	47.75	15.11	3.45	22.24	5.29	100
	1910	48.54	13.41	3.07	23.05	6.02	100
	1911	45.09	14.69	2.90	25.91	4.88	100
	1912	42.73	14.69	2.38	28.61	4.93	100
	1913	41.49	15.53	2.56	28.98	4.08	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers ...	1909	42.20	0.56	9.96	9.67	7.60	100
	1910	42.97	0.86	8.14	8.50	6.45	100
	1911	41.18	0.38	10.71	9.73	6.99	100
	1912	38.81	0.33	10.54	9.85	7.19	100
	1913	36.19	0.62	9.10	10.70	7.16	100
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor, including india-rubber (excluding boots)	1909	35.55	0.05	5.01	19.47	27.23	100
	1910	37.61	0.12	4.94	14.56	23.51	100
	1911	34.32	0.45	3.60	16.21	20.41	100
	1912	32.12	0.35	4.01	17.13	26.50	100
	1913	29.45	0.11	3.93	19.87	24.88	100
Total above-mentioned articles ...	1909	60.05	1.60	4.37	10.52	8.87	100
	1910	58.65	1.75	3.87	10.15	9.87	100
	1911	57.88	2.12	4.07	11.13	10.67	100
	1912	58.98	1.96	3.55	10.94	10.99	100
	1913	58.26	1.94	3.52	10.75	10.34	100
Total imports...	1909	51.50	1.32	3.56	9.05	11.84	100
	1910	51.21	1.45	3.32	8.89	13.05	100
	1911	49.80	1.75	3.49	9.79	13.68	100
	1912	50.45	1.56	3.00	9.36	14.07	100
	1913	52.37	1.47	2.84	8.99	13.95	100

A comparison of the results given in the immediately preceding tables with those given on pages 547 and 548 discloses the value of the export trade of other countries which reaches the Commonwealth through the United Kingdom.

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

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

The following table presents an analysis of the imports during 1913, distinguishing those affected—favourably or adversely—by the preferential provisions of the tariff, from those not affected:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS, 1913, PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Particulars.	Country of Origin.			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff	£	£	£	£
Free	7,512,725	—	—	7,512,725
Dutiable	17,176,019	500,274	13,610,358	31,286,651
Total	24,688,744	500,274	13,610,358	38,799,376
Impts. not affected by preferential tariff				
Free	12,454,039	5,152,283	8,513,407	26,119,729
Dutiable	3,806,020	2,151,926	7,319,058	13,277,004
Total	16,260,059	7,304,209	15,832,465	39,396,733
Total merchandise	40,948,803	7,804,483	29,442,823	78,196,109
Bullion and specie	378,899	1,170,631	4,014	1,553,544
Total imports	41,327,702	8,975,114	29,446,837	79,749,653

Of the total imports of merchandise (£78,196,109), £38,799,376, or 49.62 per cent., would be affected by the preferential tariff.

The imports during 1913 of United Kingdom origin, favoured by preference, amounted to £24,688,744, representing 60.29 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise from that country, against £25,257,961 (65.42 per cent.) during 1912. Under the preferential

tariff these imports would be subject to duty equivalent to an average *ad valorem* rate of 13.48 per cent., as compared with an average rate of 18.54 per cent. which the same goods would be required to pay under the general tariff rates—an advantage of £1,248,253 in the amount of duty. The actual amount of rebate allowed on United Kingdom goods entered for home consumption during 1913, under the varying rates of duty, was £1,244,074.

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

IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	7,512,725	...	...	384,481	5.12
(B) Dutiable	17,176,019	3,327,218	19.37	4,190,990	24.40
Total	24,688,744	3,327,218	13.48	4,575,471	18.54

FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group A above	205,139	10,257	5.00	...	...
" " " B "	295,135	100,036	33.90	82,012	27.79
Total	500,274	110,293	22.05	82,012	16.39

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Particulars.	Imports.	£	Rate %	£	Rate %						
						Imports similar to group A above	2,402,897	121,099	5.04	...	...
						" " " B "	11,207,461	2,853,637	25.46	2,249,578	20.07
Total	13,610,358	2,974,736	21.86	2,249,578	16.53						

The proportion of the imports from British Possessions adversely affected by the preference to the United Kingdom is relatively small, representing only 6.41 per cent. of the imports of merchandise from those countries. The surcharge of duty on imports from British Possessions during 1913 amounted to £28,281, as against £22,787 in 1912. The sum of £28,281 would, on the basis of the trade of 1913, represent the loss of revenue involved in an extension of the preference given to the United Kingdom to the rest of the Empire, as in the preferential scheme of New Zealand. The British Possessions chiefly affected are India, Canada, Straits Settlements, and New Zealand.

The surcharge on imports, affected by preference, from foreign countries during 1913 would amount to £725,153, as against £765,098 during 1912.

3. Effect of Preference.—It may again be mentioned here that the system of recording imports according to "country of origin," was introduced only from the beginning of 1905, and it is evident that in the earlier period of its operation, some goods,

imported through the United Kingdom, were wrongly described as of United Kingdom origin. Particular instances in which manufactures of foreign countries have obviously been credited to the United Kingdom are alluded to later. When the question of revenue became involved, and a more exact description of the goods was insisted upon, goods which might formerly have been accepted and recorded as British would, more probably, be correctly classed as foreign.

A comparison of the returns of the British Board of Trade (showing the exports of produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom to Australia) with the import returns of the Commonwealth, supports the belief that the proportion of the trade credited to the United Kingdom in this country during the years 1905 and 1906 is too high. If this supposition be correct, the apparent decline in the proportion of British goods, as compared with the years mentioned, indicated by the Commonwealth records, is somewhat misleading.

In regard to imports of United Kingdom origin, it has been shewn in previous issues that, while the results for the later years are in substantial agreement, those ascertained from the Commonwealth import returns for 1905 are 8.35 per cent. above those ascertained from the returns of the British Board of Trade.

If it be conceded that the figures of the British Board of Trade for 1905 and 1906, with 10 per cent. added, are nearer the truth than the Commonwealth records for those years, the proportions of the trade done by the United Kingdom in the preferential group would be 63.98 per cent. in 1905, and 66.80 per cent. in 1906, and in the non-preferential group, 48.18 per cent. in 1905, and 50.02 per cent. in 1906, instead of the larger proportions shewn in the following table.

By the substitution of these smaller proportions, it will be observed that instead of declining rapidly since 1905, as indicated by the Commonwealth records, the position of the United Kingdom has been, on the whole, well maintained up to and including the year 1910. The records for 1911 and 1912, however, shew a very pronounced decline in the preferential group, as compared with the immediately preceding years, while in the non-preferential group a very substantial improvement is apparent.

The effect of industrial troubles in the United Kingdom during 1911 on her relative position in the Commonwealth import trade cannot, of course, be measured, but it is more than probable that it has been material. It is also possible that the revised definition of "origin" (see page 519) has had the apparent effect of reducing the value of United Kingdom goods and correspondingly increasing those of other countries.

The following comparative tables shew the proportion of imports—preferential and non-preferential, respectively—recorded in the Commonwealth as of United Kingdom origin during the years 1905-1913:—

PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS, 1905 to 1913.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905	13,251,211	69.56*	151,462	0.80	5,645,007	29.64	19,047,680	100
1906	14,624,826	68.56*	165,654	0.78	6,538,149	30.66	21,328,629	100
1907	17,020,098	66.05	210,543	0.82	8,534,751	33.13	25,765,392	100
1908	15,875,574	65.68	162,091	0.67	8,132,653	33.65	24,170,318	100
1909	16,461,406	66.76	319,897	1.30	7,877,383	31.94	24,658,686	100
1910	19,023,310	65.85	211,670	0.73	9,655,321	33.42	28,890,301	100
1911	21,076,988	63.53	268,487	0.81	11,826,658	35.64	33,172,143	100
1912	25,257,961	62.98	432,732	1.08	14,413,575	35.95	40,104,268	100
1913	24,688,744	63.63	500,274	1.29	13,610,358	35.08	38,799,376	100

* On the basis of British Board of Trade Returns these proportions would be—1905, 63.98 per cent. and 1906, 66.80 per cent.

COMMONWEALTH NON-PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS,* 1905 to 1913.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905	6,860,850	52.00†	1,625,217	12.31	4,708,939	35.69	13,195,006	100
1906	7,970,500	50.85†	2,019,455	12.88	5,685,438	36.27	15,675,373	100
1907	9,252,647	51.18	2,278,588	12.60	6,548,332	36.22	18,079,567	100
1908	9,026,968	50.76	2,299,796	12.93	6,459,376	36.31	17,786,140	100
1909	9,157,772	50.00	2,500,879	13.65	6,658,131	36.35	18,316,782	100
1910	10,846,875	48.42	3,526,540	15.75	8,026,418	35.83	23,399,833	100
1911	10,937,982	46.90	2,808,430	11.96	9,636,525	41.12	23,444,937	100
1912	13,008,469	50.37	2,919,692	11.31	9,898,383	38.33	25,826,564	100
1913	15,909,593	53.44	3,774,393	12.68	10,066,262	33.88	29,770,248	100

* In order to obtain a more satisfactory comparison only goods of a character similar to those affected by preferential rates have been included in this table. Articles such as fruits, grain, cocoa beans, raw coffee, tea, sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, hides, fibres, kerosene, timber, etc., which are not produced in the United Kingdom, have been excluded. The proportion of these goods recorded as of United Kingdom origin averages only about 3 per cent. † On the basis of British Board of Trade Returns these proportions would be—1905, 48.18 per cent., and 1906, 50.02 per cent.

The pronounced recovery of the United Kingdom, in the non-preferential group, in 1912 has been largely due to the larger imports of mercantile ships. In 1912 the imports of ships of United Kingdom origin were valued at £1,146,922, representing 92.59 per cent. of the total of such imports. In 1913 the position of the United Kingdom was further improved by the arrival in Australia of warships valued at £2,495,000 which had been built in the United Kingdom for the Commonwealth Government, and of mercantile ships, valued at £1,662,300, of which 94.92 per cent. had been built in the United Kingdom. If these ships be entirely omitted, the share of the United Kingdom would be 46.45 per cent. in 1911, 48.14 per cent. in 1912, and 46.08 per cent. in 1913, instead of 46.90 per cent., 50.37 per cent., and 53.44 per cent. respectively.

The principal classes of imports affected by preference are "apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres," and "manufactures of metals, including machinery." Together these two classes represented 65 per cent. of all imports affected by the preferential tariff during 1913, the former class representing 39 per cent. and the latter 26 per cent. The following analysis gives the particulars of the imports of these groups, as recorded, for the past nine years:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF APPAREL, TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES, 1905 to 1913.
PREFERENTIAL.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905*	7,586,841*	76.98*	42,442	0.42	2,228,104	22.60	9,857,387	100
1906*	8,240,338*	75.92*	59,402	0.55	2,554,765	23.53	10,854,505	100
1907	8,725,908	70.20	68,764	0.54	3,637,169	29.26	12,431,841	100
1908	7,716,800	68.35	54,667	0.48	3,519,641	31.17	11,291,108	100
1909	8,038,772	69.26	58,999	0.50	3,509,876	30.24	11,607,247	100
1910	9,511,026	70.31	55,662	0.41	3,960,627	29.28	13,527,315	100
1911	10,022,798	70.06	68,030	0.48	4,214,179	29.46	14,305,007	100
1912	11,052,015	69.11	85,524	0.54	4,853,825	30.35	15,991,364	100
1913	10,594,158	69.26	91,024	0.59	4,611,201	30.15	15,296,383	100

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

1905*	903,653*	42.28*	971,931	45.47	261,815	12.25	2,137,399	100
1906*	1,045,608*	39.72*	1,251,056	47.53	335,389	12.75	2,632,053	100
1907	1,153,666	39.66	1,327,829	45.64	427,325	14.70	2,908,820	100
1908	1,074,671	42.08	1,168,473	45.76	310,435	12.16	2,553,579	100
1909	1,193,196	37.77	1,380,056	43.70	585,239	18.53	3,158,491	100
1910	1,385,342	35.42	1,798,895	45.99	727,053	18.59	3,911,290	100
1911	1,440,129	40.73	1,330,974	37.65	764,386	21.62	3,535,489	100
1912	1,462,271	41.72	1,242,937	35.47	799,190	22.81	3,504,398	100
1913	1,463,485	33.19	2,170,615	49.23	775,285	17.58	4,409,385	100

* The amount credited to the United Kingdom in these years is considered to be in excess of the truth.

If the figures for 1905 and 1906 be ignored (on account of their doubtful accuracy) it will be seen from the above table, referring to preferential imports, that there has been little variation in the distribution of the textile trade as between the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and the same stability is maintained throughout the several lines shewn in the following detailed table.

The large proportion of the trade in non-preferential textiles supplied by British Possessions is almost entirely composed of jute goods from India. Of the £2,170,615 of non-preferential goods of this nature imported from British Possessions during 1913, £2,155,677, or 99.30 per cent., was jute goods from India. The fluctuations in the demand for jute goods so affect the total value of the imports of the non-preferential textile group as to disturb the proportion of the group total supplied by the United Kingdom and by foreign countries respectively, although their trade may in reality be unchanged. Eliminating the trade of British Possessions, the distribution of the non-preferential textile trade between the United Kingdom and foreign countries has been as follows:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	77.53	75.72	72.96	77.59	67.08	65.58	65.32	64.67	65.37
Foreign Countries ...	22.47	24.28	27.04	22.41	32.92	34.42	34.68	35.33	34.63

The increasing share of this trade supplied by foreign countries is largely due to the increased imports of the following items:—Minor articles for apparel from Austria-Hungary and Germany; furs from Germany and Russia; cotton socks and stockings from Germany; canvas and duck from United States of America.

The detailed tables which are appended shew the relative proportions of the various classes of textile goods supplied by the United Kingdom. In regard to those textile goods affected by preference, the figures shew that since 1907 (the first year with which satisfactory comparisons can be made); the share of the United Kingdom has been substantially maintained in nearly all the lines enumerated below, the aggregate result being that in the year 1913, 69.26 per cent. was supplied as against 70.20 per cent. in 1907.

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

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PREFERENTIAL ITEMS OF APPAREL AND TEXTILES RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1907 and 1910-13.

Items.	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Apparel—	£		£		£		£		£	
Boots and shoes ...	195,426	66.28	238,597	67.23	264,713	71.17	364,426	68.82	392,820	67.06
Gloves ...	48,168	17.07	31,659	10.78	29,133	8.31	41,653	9.63	34,186	9.29
Hats, caps, & bonnets ...	260,853	63.87	209,443	67.31	222,486	67.34	296,862	65.29	322,776	64.11
Socks and stockings of wool, &c. ...	348,307	97.23	412,359	95.47	440,318	95.35	509,427	93.05	516,449	90.59
Trimnings & ornaments ...	86,317	25.73	46,547	25.85	53,762	*11.58	80,091	*13.41	*94,036	18.23
Other apparel ...	1,040,855	67.28	1,044,336	66.08	1,158,403	64.21	1,573,017	65.58	1,517,144	70.71
Textiles, etc. — Piece goods — Cotton and linen, n.e.i. ...	3,266,665	89.90	3,936,739	88.36	3,925,997	86.66	4,016,831	86.30	3,025,366	85.81
Woolen or containing wool ...	1,849,153	80.62	1,815,245	84.57	1,960,760	85.68	2,053,861	85.32	1,821,389	84.86
Silk or containing silk (not containing wool) ...	106,008	11.73	115,003	12.19	142,257	13.81	128,100	12.74	101,519	10.40
Velvets, velveteens, plushes, ribbons, lace, etc. ...	235,214	27.67	274,450	22.52	300,520	*34.69	363,003	*34.45	307,389	*33.85
Flannellettes ...	223,240	81.85	138,098	82.50	136,564	84.48	116,553	85.50	109,798	83.85
Other textiles & manufactured fibres ...	1,060,702	85.23	1,248,550	86.38	1,407,885	85.81	1,508,191	84.93	1,461,286	84.57
Total apparel & textiles	8,725,908	70.20	9,511,026	70.31	10,022,798	70.06	11,052,015	69.11	10,594,158	69.26

* In these years some ribbons, galloons, etc., previously included with Velvets, etc., have been transferred to Trimnings and ornaments.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF NON-PREFERENTIAL ITEMS OF APPAREL AND TEXTILES RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1907 and 1910-13.

Items.	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Apparel—Socks & stockings of cotton ...	48,207	29.66	48,697	27.37	45,576	23.51	40,019	20.06	40,342	17.02
Other ...	97,228	76.00	57,612	47.71	76,671	48.27	45,109	39.93	50,859	35.44
Minor articles for—										
Boots and shoes ...	33,340	56.73	35,044	51.80	34,875	53.82	33,776	49.45	34,653	54.34
Hats and caps ...	42,937	29.78	59,695	25.54	58,317	31.15	49,899	27.88	50,621	36.01
Umbrellas ...	20,002	96.26	40,211	93.87	32,969	91.97	29,420	95.70	31,956	95.78
Other apparel ...	153,600	65.83	171,461	44.55	178,218	43.25	172,945	40.90	184,301	36.48
Piece goods—Canvas & duck ...	107,792	89.05	212,779	89.62	237,353	89.42	277,182	86.99	304,356	89.38
Hessians ...	47,840	19.14	50,268	21.44	28,185	13.73	39,793	15.55	77,634	20.81
Other ...	69,551	79.28	114,352	69.18	115,434	68.04	122,353	66.52	116,179	66.77
Sewing silks, threads, etc	317,519	87.76	360,900	91.90	402,051	91.86	389,129	91.56	347,520	88.92
Tents and flags ...	4,147	91.49	12,734	98.30	10,608	95.28	2,091	46.96	2,182	67.90
Cordage and twine ...	200,090	90.03	215,371	90.81	208,690	85.37	256,896	87.18	268,730	87.91
Bags and sacks ...	10,573	0.95	6,218	0.39	11,182	0.97	3,659	0.36	4,152	0.22
Total ...	1,153,666	39.66	1,385,342	35.42	1,440,129	40.73	1,462,271	41.72	1,463,485	33.19

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METAL, (INCLUDING MACHINERY), 1905 to 1913.

PREFERENTIAL.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	2,690,043	72.77	13,597	0.37	993,252	26.86	3,696,892	100
1906 ...	3,132,437	73.35	17,492	0.41	1,121,241	26.24	4,271,170	100
1907 ...	4,401,531	75.73	25,926	0.45	1,384,530	23.82	5,811,987	100
1908 ...	4,271,659	75.53	9,765	0.17	1,374,303	24.30	5,655,727	100
1909 ...	4,517,994	76.95	144,933	2.47	1,208,538	20.58	5,871,465	100
1910 ...	4,834,293	73.13	17,384	0.26	1,759,351	26.61	6,611,028	100
1911 ...	5,675,023	70.72	17,360	0.22	2,332,527	29.06	8,024,910	100
1912 ...	7,549,230	73.35	24,696	0.24	2,718,015	26.41	10,291,941	100
1913 ...	7,663,001	76.02	25,577	0.25	2,383,951	23.67	10,072,529	100

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
	1905 ...	1,793,631	51.40	129,747	3.72	1,566,421	44.88	3,489,799	100
1906 ...	2,416,705	53.22	92,978	2.05	2,030,556	44.73	4,540,239	100
1907 ...	3,180,805	51.90	209,725	3.62	2,403,455	41.48	5,793,985	100
1908 ...	2,942,064	53.85	189,632	3.47	2,332,059	42.68	5,463,775	100
1909 ...	2,934,101	53.91	201,511	3.70	2,307,684	42.39	5,443,296	100
1910 ...	3,478,432	51.90	325,299	4.85	2,898,362	43.25	6,702,093	100
1911 ...	3,756,393	49.27	363,234	4.83	3,500,862	45.90	7,625,489	100
1912 ...	4,479,489	53.24	342,190	4.07	3,592,577	42.69	8,414,256	100
1913 ...	4,392,532	52.53	330,427	3.95	3,639,230	43.52	8,362,239	100

In the metal trade, the position of the United Kingdom in both the preferential and non-preferential divisions, has been much improved as compared with 1911, when an unusually large proportion of this trade was supplied by Germany and the United States.

The imports of metals and manufactures of metals afford the most satisfactory data available by which to measure the effects of preference, for the reasons that—(i.) the value of the trade is more evenly divided between the preferential and non-preferential divisions, and (ii.) the goods in both groups are similar in character, and are, consequently, manufactured and distributed under similar conditions. It is, therefore, interesting to observe the general similarity between the variations of the proportions of the trade supplied by the United Kingdom in each of the two divisions of this group. It will be noticed that in each year until 1913 the direction of the movement has been identical, and, although the degree of variation has not been the same year by year, the proportions supplied by the United Kingdom in 1912 were in both divisions identical with those of 1906, the figures being :—Preferential, 73.35, 73.35; non-preferential, 53.22, 53.24. The figures for 1913, however, shew a decided divergence, for, whereas in the preferential division the sales by the United Kingdom were greater than in 1912 by £113,771, those by foreign countries declined by £334,064. On the other hand, in the non-preferential group the imports from foreign countries increased by £46,653, while those from the United Kingdom declined by £86,907. The improved position of the United Kingdom in the preferential branch of this trade was attained by procuring a larger proportion of the orders for corrugated and galvanised sheet and plate iron, rails, fishplates, etc., and tinned plates. With regard to the first-named item, the sales by the United States declined by 47.62 per cent., while those of the United Kingdom were only less than 1912 by 2.20 per cent. In the supply of rails, too, the sales by the United Kingdom were increased by 23.68 per cent., while those by all competitors fell materially. In the non-preferential division largely increased orders for iron bar, rod, etc., went to Belgium, Germany, and the United States, while the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was actually less than in 1912.

The relatively small proportion of the non-preferential division of metal trade, supplied by the United Kingdom, is due chiefly to the following items:—Agricultural implements and machinery, mainly supplied by Canada and the United States; sewing machines, largely supplied by the United States and Germany; iron and steel wire, mainly supplied by the United States and Germany; iron hoop, largely supplied by Germany, the United States, and Belgium; and iron ingots, blooms, etc., which in 1913 were supplied in almost equal proportions by the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF METALS, Etc., INCLUDING MACHINERY, RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1907 and 1910-1913.

PREFERENTIAL.

Items.	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%
	£		£		£		£		£	
Iron & steel girders, beams, etc. ...	64,366	68.88	138,588	82.92	182,685	72.18	226,190	79.35	290,340	77.23
Plate & sheet (corrugated or galvd.)	1,279,440	94.36	1,590,746	92.37	1,677,259	94.18	1,905,802	92.79	1,864,208	95.95
Rails, fishplts., etc.	562,610	89.46	399,547	48.69	499,629	46.27	844,733	64.98	1,044,849	84.78
Tinned plates ...	247,650	99.55	355,395	99.99	486,311	100.00	504,257	97.94	527,390	99.90
	2,154,066	92.57	2,484,276	81.04	2,845,884	79.04	3,480,982	83.80	3,726,787	90.25
Machinery ...	775,673	62.15	691,224	63.46	946,182	64.42	1,579,833	65.03	1,629,968	64.08
Other manufactures of metals ...	1,471,792	65.80	1,658,792	67.53	1,882,957	63.71	2,488,415	67.10	2,306,246	67.82
	2,247,465	64.50	2,350,017	66.28	2,829,139	63.94	4,068,248	66.28	3,936,214	66.24
Total ...	4,401,531	75.73	4,834,293	73.13	5,675,023	70.72	7,549,230	73.35	7,663,001	76.08

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF METALS, ETC.,
INCLUDING MACHINERY, RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM
ORIGIN, 1907 AND 1910-1913.—Continued.

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Items.	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%
Iron and steel—	£		£		£		£		£	
Pig ...	162,815	90.16	105,596	77.10	132,857	66.24	193,486	83.89	162,414	73.08
Bar, rod, angle, and tee ...	475,748	79.31	552,788	70.37	572,569	68.50	787,646	71.07	765,292	64.82
Hoop ...	42,513	62.40	27,604	41.63	33,036	40.14	26,781	36.10	33,707	37.95
Ingots, blooms & slabs ...	10,470	26.23	9,910	19.30	18,220	26.69	23,302	35.80	26,097	35.87
Plate and sheet—										
plain ...	179,928	62.98	201,788	61.03	217,401	55.63	245,889	53.96	283,429	58.67
Scrap ...	44,989	88.64	48,118	98.91	68,816	97.26	74,277	97.28	90,988	95.34
	916,463	74.83	945,804	66.63	1,042,899	63.26	1,351,381	67.23	1,361,927	63.55
Machinery—										
Agricultural, dairying, etc. ...	53,491	10.32	96,029	13.63	74,601	10.52	80,779	13.75	79,063	12.65
Engines—										
Gas and oil ...	113,035	73.70	124,732	73.59	114,224	67.71	127,213	72.76	148,137	76.98
Sewing machines	12,789	6.76	106,849	42.17	91,328	32.00	111,968	36.58	74,646	28.84
Other machinery and mach. tools	324,889	50.55	620,046	53.55	656,451	48.58	610,259	47.91	615,553	50.37
Tools of trade ...	219,907	45.98	287,341	52.48	320,339	48.88	350,705	48.45	313,785	46.74
Wire—Iron & steel	52,365	9.67	115,555	16.51	111,267	14.92	113,316	15.65	89,883	13.97
Other ...	96,335	72.82	104,039	65.82	107,677	62.13	164,137	73.44	219,120	76.85
Wire netting ...	400,708	68.90	159,291	55.42	179,649	54.30	229,575	56.36	221,645	65.58
Other metals and man'fact. thereof	990,823	74.44	918,746	70.42	1,057,958	67.95	1,340,156	67.58	1,269,323	63.88
	2,264,342	49.55	2,532,628	47.94	2,713,494	45.40	3,128,108	48.85	3,030,655	48.73
Total ...	3,180,805	54.90	3,478,432	51.90	3,756,393	49.27	4,479,489	53.24	4,392,582	52.53

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

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS, Etc.,

1907 AND 1910 TO 1913.

Country of Origin.	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom ...	562,610	89.46	399,547	48.69	499,629	46.27	844,733	64.98	1,044,849	81.49
Belgium ...	19,599	3.12	14,806	1.80	43,014	3.98	125,033	9.62	12,482	0.97
Germany ...	37,969	6.04	33,864	4.13	210,757	19.51	89,739	6.90	56,717	4.42
Utd. States of America	7,705	1.22	371,561	45.27	309,578	28.67	214,852	16.53	168,030	13.10
Other Countries ...	1,048	0.16	899	0.11	16,955	1.57	25,728	1.97	277	0.02
Total ...	628,931	100.00	820,677	100.00	1,079,928	100.00	1,300,085	100.00	1,262,355	100.00

The imports of steel rails indicate that there are influences, outweighing the effect of tariff preference, affecting the distribution of the trade, for, notwithstanding that the

preference has been in operation throughout the whole of the period, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom fell from 89.46 per cent. in 1907 to 46.27 per cent. in 1911, rising again to 81.49 per cent. in 1913.

Other classes of goods which furnish useful data for measuring the effects of the preferential tariff are paints and paper. The share of the United Kingdom in the supply of these goods to the Commonwealth during the years 1907 and 1910 to 1913 is given below:—

IMPORTS OF PAINTS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1907 and 1910 to 1913.

	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Preferential	£ 36,180	58.88	£ 62,050	64.45	£ 66,591	56.38	£ 89,597	61.45	£ 94,981	65.09
Non-preferential	261,721	85.78	249,591	86.72	277,133	88.89	367,106	89.36	315,677	89.45

It will be seen from the above figures that although the gain of the United Kingdom, between the first and last years of the period under review, is somewhat greater in the preferential than in the non-preferential division, there is nothing to indicate an advantage accruing from a constant cause such as tariff preference, for on the 1911 figures the non-preferential division shewed a gain and the preferential division a loss to the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS OF PAPER OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1907 and 1910 to 1913.

	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Preferential—										
Paperhangings	£ 38,415	77.78	£ 52,396	84.93	£ 52,045	82.67	£ 49,440	81.06	£ 52,881	84.40
Other	242,421	49.75	280,671	53.62	309,349	50.41	357,529	50.82	356,676	52.29
Total	280,836	52.33	333,067	56.92	361,394	53.42	406,969	53.23	409,557	54.99
Non-Preferential—										
Printing	167,889	32.98	303,541	41.51	306,630	42.23	329,908	36.40	390,865	39.10
Other	87,349	46.49	82,002	39.54	110,388	37.46	97,554	34.60	100,677	42.30
Total	255,238	36.63	385,543	41.08	417,018	40.86	427,462	35.97	491,542	39.26

With regard to the paper trade also, there is an absence of satisfactory evidence of benefit from the preferential tariff, inasmuch as there is no greater regularity of movement or greater stability in the share of the United Kingdom in the preferential than in the non-preferential division. It will be observed that in both the preferential and non-preferential divisions of the paper trade the variations of the United Kingdom's share have been very similar. In 1910 the proportions supplied by the United Kingdom in both divisions are considerably greater than in 1907; in both divisions the United Kingdom loses ground until 1913, when, again, there is a material improvement in both divisions.

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

PRINCIPAL OTHER PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS, 1907 and 1910 to 1913.

Article.	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Milk—Preserved, concentrated, etc.	13,727	8.05	124,116	91.72	63,162	84.93	11,495	44.30	9,925	37.36
Confectionery, cocoa, chocolate, etc.	270,311	67.59	345,733	70.40	417,887	62.85	490,936	56.09	492,777	63.29
Gelatine, glue, cements	19,115	33.14	25,576	44.92	27,186	45.69	33,748	49.23	38,583	52.37
Yarns	128,166	73.42	143,014	84.38	249,543	90.06	309,713	93.00	251,602	91.01
Oils	25,226	11.69	33,976	9.29	32,633	6.48	37,647	4.61	40,645	5.18
Varnishes	66,387	63.83	81,357	83.58	69,410	77.14	91,945	76.45	63,610	75.32
Slates—roofing	26,615	62.65	28,515	71.59	24,834	54.66	48,075	70.85	45,992	66.73
Leather	60,550	63.02	69,259	84.32	77,886	85.59	150,180	80.61	144,279	78.55
Rubber, manufactures of	136,463	58.82	182,157	46.34	199,231	37.94	210,654	31.37	200,112	28.35
Furniture, etc.	69,200	27.09	63,093	31.98	80,252	30.47	131,316	35.08	109,160	33.73
Wood manufactures....	40,229	26.97	37,761	29.60	40,219	26.28	50,958	26.03	48,575	25.67
China & earthenware	216,869	64.38	217,193	65.50	269,360	63.20	278,763	67.42	291,779	67.73
Glass and glassware	90,609	27.02	84,005	26.46	95,391	25.73	110,868	25.39	103,256	21.68
Cement (Portland)	23,638	46.33	79,038	56.96	62,708	41.44	69,599	26.60	61,062	23.11
Tiles—roofing	17,766	46.22	23,498	50.99	25,503	55.24	38,163	64.29	47,267	60.42
Stationery	194,555	64.70	186,897	64.54	205,216	61.54	245,003	66.03	242,716	67.79
Timepieces, jewellery, and fancy goods	483,120	46.58	473,518	46.00	535,884	43.85	567,541	42.96	478,757	42.89
Arms....	28,392	35.34	39,599	45.05	45,687	41.28	44,864	36.62	40,686	37.73
Percussion caps, cartridges, etc.	82,999	54.72	69,439	53.32	84,544	57.33	124,495	64.43	105,771	63.73
Detonators and fuses....	42,984	98.06	40,087	97.12	43,359	98.55	48,729	98.11	45,403	99.66
Dynamite, gunpowder	277,394	82.39	307,130	70.86	299,351	71.99	371,787	81.17	401,254	95.55
Bags, baskets, etc.	42,038	33.59	54,706	29.79	74,361	27.78	97,379	30.82	83,224	28.25
Brushware	89,025	53.58	73,194	55.41	80,859	51.51	84,996	51.84	86,014	54.31
Blackings, etc.	55,502	66.39	12,444	48.01	10,262	39.21	11,124	38.01	12,040	48.85
Electrical articles and materials	293,439	68.72	277,105	77.49	430,016	75.10	586,559	86.59	663,485	82.50
Matches	44,848	28.74	59,043	39.89	107,305	57.04	131,246	65.42	126,505	76.23
Pianos and parts....	43,663	13.94	46,067	13.58	73,374	15.50	65,234	12.23	50,065	12.94
Oilmen's stores	57,124	63.63	78,803	71.04	82,631	71.19	112,423	72.86	134,779	75.67
Vehicles, bicycles, tricycles, etc.	418,019	65.32	669,993	56.30	775,699	48.05	1,061,433	44.96	1,016,102	42.71

PRINCIPAL NON-PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS, 1907 and 1910 to 1913.

Article.	1907.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Fish	135,420	35.13	147,793	26.50	158,201	27.95	201,364	25.97	236,582	33.19
Meats	23,271	49.65	34,260	51.44	34,508	52.75	46,940	51.45	44,347	58.91
Grain, prepared (malt, oatmeal, etc.)	61,412	76.81	36,825	67.94	34,360	65.18	44,822	62.49	31,332	57.48
Hops	7,604	15.30	9,097	15.12	9,516	19.37	17,125	19.35	12,325	13.31
Oilmen's stores (free)	48,694	82.27	88,500	82.73	89,911	80.47	109,827	79.06	85,578	76.34
Mustard	45,956	98.07	48,625	98.80	47,532	97.97	53,243	96.30	49,772	98.87
Tobacco, mfd. (cigars, cigarettes, etc.)	35,238	10.76	44,122	13.63	57,366	14.69	70,672	16.32	81,665	19.74
Oils and greases	138,834	29.17	231,648	37.89	315,347	39.37	330,025	44.90	260,433	39.92
Marble and stone	14,071	26.91	13,445	25.04	18,383	27.41	5,172	13.37	4,342	9.93
Indiarubber manufacts.	41,132	22.10	50,642	17.50	49,362	12.20	50,260	15.55	43,239	12.42
Leather, manufacts. of	114,009	25.44	95,494	21.58	107,325	23.84	61,049	12.18	62,065	14.01
Harness—minor articles for	62,148	94.73	92,602	96.39	111,279	95.86	102,182	96.55	65,474	95.16
Furniture—minor articles for	34,801	74.10	52,033	77.52	80,763	78.63	77,692	82.10	63,320	77.28
Earthware, bricks, etc	19,321	82.02	37,289	66.19	51,235	61.01	24,364	67.88	26,907	68.93
Glass and glassware	28,247	48.15	50,439	50.30	47,739	38.31	66,584	45.94	62,359	42.41
Books, printed	424,045	92.02	501,495	88.83	616,657	89.24	613,976	89.54	597,459	88.10
Stationery	44,449	62.48	41,936	52.91	51,430	46.42	64,928	51.42	48,303	47.53
Instruments, scientific do., surgical & dental	13,903	66.35	22,707	69.60	27,897	67.89	36,841	71.42	39,197	65.03
Drugs and chemicals—Insecticides, disinfectants, etc.	35,070	67.72	33,927	63.08	41,811	75.42	48,021	75.90	41,545	70.98
Medicines	146,639	62.63	157,712	61.95	157,316	58.92	181,778	59.52	210,787	63.04
Essential oils	19,022	43.87	11,517	27.01	11,359	23.07	16,934	24.33	15,971	23.71
Acids	11,361	23.08	24,047	40.48	17,279	35.94	38,440	43.71	34,941	43.31
Cyanide of potassium	174,571	34.94	233,110	58.74	196,198	37.52	184,134	85.28	164,236	88.37
Sodas (exclud. soda nitrate)	82,699	94.80	117,228	94.42	125,301	95.43	142,569	96.40	134,076	95.61
Fertilisers	100,331	25.79	124,468	18.58	90,163	17.57	52,756	9.33	34,508	5.87
Other drugs	200,009	31.73	138,943	25.79	161,237	23.08	164,196	22.46	149,736	6.63
Musical instruments (not pianos) & parts	29,952	26.74	26,854	24.09	28,431	21.76	37,078	26.11	33,232	26.31
Soap	47,692	46.12	45,853	43.69	44,314	41.40	53,001	39.61	49,127	38.81
Ships	655,760	96.34	687,500	96.58	241,245	70.94	1,146,922	92.59	1,572,484	99.82

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

The following tables present an analysis of the imports into New Zealand during 1913, distinguishing those which would be affected by an application of the preferential provisions of the "Tariff Act 1907":—

NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS, 1913, PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Particulars.	From United Kingdom and British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff—	£	£	£
Free	2,252,915	—	2,252,915
Dutiable	3,853,377	1,325,057	5,178,434
Total	6,106,292	1,325,057	7,431,349
Imports not affected by preferential tariff—			
Free	6,935,384	2,086,203	9,021,587
Dutiable	4,494,367	706,329	5,200,696
Total	11,429,751	2,792,532	14,222,283
Total merchandise	17,536,043	4,117,589	21,653,632
Bullion and specie	627,670	7,000	634,670
Total	18,163,713	4,124,589	22,288,302

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

NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1913.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
	£	£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	2,252,915	...	...	400,503	17.78
(B) Dutiable	3,853,377	765,727	19.87	1,125,354	29.20
Total	6,106,292	765,727	12.55	1,525,857	24.99

NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES,
1913—Continued.

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group A above	127,478	19,198	15.06	...	...
" " " B "	1,197,579	366,962	30.64	251,472	21.00
Total	1,325,057	386,160	29.15	251,472	18.98

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

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

SOUTH AFRICA—IMPORTS, 1913, PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Particulars.	From United Kingdom and Reciprocating Countries.	From other Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff—	£	£	£
Free... ..	5,413,860	...	5,413,860
Dutiable	17,053,771	11,193,160	28,246,931
Total	22,467,631	11,193,160	33,660,791
Imports not affected by preferential tariff—			
Free... ..	3,874,338	1,810,753	5,685,091
Dutiable	816,028	2,685,898	3,501,926
Total	4,690,366	4,496,651	9,187,017
Total merchandise	27,157,997	15,689,811	42,847,808
Bullion and specie	116,815	804,784	921,599
Total	27,274,812	16,494,595	43,769,407

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

SOUTH AFRICA—IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1913.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND RECIPROCATING BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	5,413,860	...	...	162,416	3.00
(B) Dutiable	17,053,771	2,406,520	14.11	2,920,396	17.13
Total	22,467,631	2,406,520	10.71	3,082,812	13.72

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group (A) above	4,337,307	130,119	3.00	...	...
" " (B) "	6,855,853	1,211,511	17.67	1,002,978	14.63
Total	11,193,160	1,341,630	11.25	1,002,978	8.41

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

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

7. **Preferential Tariff Comparisons.**—The following table presents a comparative statement of the imports into the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and South Africa during 1913, the imports of each country having been analysed according to the application of its own tariff :—

APPLICATION OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1913.

Particulars.	C'wealth of Australia.	Dominion of New Zealand.	Customs Union of South Africa.
1. Total imports of merchandise ...	£ 78,196,109	21,653,632	42,847,808
2. " " from favoured countries	£ 40,948,803	17,536,043*	27,157,997
3. Imports from favoured countries, p.c. to item 1	52.37	80.99	63.38
4. Imports affected (favourably or adversely) by preferential rates	£ 38,799,376	7,431,349	33,660,791
5. Imports affected (favourably or adversely) by preferential rates, per cent. to total item 1...	49.62	34.32	78.57
6. Imports favoured by preferential rates	£ 24,688,744	6,106,292*	22,467,631
7. " " " p.c. to item 1	31.57	28.20	52.44
8. " " " " " 2	60.20	34.82	82.73
9. Amount of rebate	£ 1,248,253	760,130	676,292
10. Rate of rebate per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	5.06	12.44	3.01

* See note to table on page 561.

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

The margin between the rates of duty applied to British and foreign goods, respectively, is also higher in New Zealand than in the Commonwealth or South Africa, though in the latter countries the preferential tariff affects a greater proportion of the trade. On the basis of the imports into New Zealand during 1913 the average margin of preference was 12.44 per cent. of the value of the goods, while in the Commonwealth the similar margin was 5.06 per cent., and in South Africa 3.01 per cent. The average rate of duty charged in New Zealand on British goods, subject to preferential rates, was 12.55 per cent., while the same goods if of foreign origin would have had to pay 24.99 per cent. In the Commonwealth the collateral rates were 13.48 per cent. and 18.54 per cent. respectively, and in South Africa 10.71 per cent. and 13.72 per cent.

8. Comparative Results of Preferential Tariffs of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.—The following table shows the apparent aggregate results of the preferential tariffs of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The figures shew the value of preferential and non-preferential imports from favoured countries, and the percentage proportion of such imports in relation to the total imports of similar goods:—

IMPORTS FAVOURED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS, 1908 to 1913.

Year.	South Africa. Preference, 3%.		Commonwealth. Preference 5%.		New Zealand. Preference, 12%.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£		£	
1908	14,785,678	71.60	15,895,721	65.70	4,999,604	79.94
1909	16,823,568	72.49	16,482,032	66.80	3,791,061	81.81
1910	21,746,920	70.88	19,049,506	65.88	4,268,597	81.02
1911	22,000,161	69.76	21,118,057	63.58	5,712,161	83.10
1912	21,429,518	68.08	25,303,551	63.02	5,769,537	81.18
1913	22,467,631	66.75	24,688,744	63.63	6,106,292	82.17

IMPORTS UNAFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS, 1908 to 1913.

1908	1,826,774	39.60	9,006,821	50.70	9,805,369	84.40
1909	2,075,982	40.77	9,137,146	49.94	8,681,006	85.25
1910	*3,697,588	*51.17	10,820,679	48.37	9,627,786	83.86
1911	3,138,193	46.20	10,956,913	46.81	9,876,257	82.92
1912	4,035,806	49.35	12,962,899	†50.27	10,728,054	79.66
1913	4,690,366	51.05	15,909,593	†53.44	11,429,751	80.37

* The large increase and improvement in the relative position of favoured countries in this group is due to the large increase in the imports of "Government stores," of which 87 per cent. in 1910 was from favoured countries, principally from the United Kingdom. † Improvement due to imports of ships. See page 554.

From the above table it will be seen that, in regard to the Commonwealth, the proportion of the trade supplied by the United Kingdom has fallen in the preferential division and risen in the non-preferential division. In South Africa the proportion of the trade in the preferential division supplied by favoured countries has also fallen, while, on the other hand, the proportion supplied in the non-preferential division has largely increased. In New Zealand, where the preference amounts to about 12 per cent. on the value of the goods, against 5 per cent. in Australia, and 3 per cent. in South Africa, the position of the favoured countries has been well maintained in the preferential, though it has declined materially in the non-preferential division.

9. South African Preference.—Under the Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906, preferential rates of duty were prescribed for certain goods “when those goods are imported from and are the manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union.”

Preference to South African States was further confirmed by the Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1908 (No. 13 of 1908).

The imports, during 1913, affected by the above-mentioned Act were as follows:—

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH DURING 1913 OF ARTICLES ENTITLED TO PREFERENCE UNDER THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREFERENCE ACT AND THE VALUE OF THE PREFERENCE THEREON.

Particulars.	Rate of Rebate.	Imports.		Amount of Rebate.	
		Quantity.	Value.	£	s.
Fish—			£	£	s.
Fresh, or preserved by cold process	lbs. ½d. per lb.	8,672	202	9	0
Preserved in tins, etc.	... lbs. ½d. per lb.	65,923	2,647	68	13
Grain—					
Maize	... cental 6d. per centl.	51,670	19,662	1,291	15
Feathers—					
Undressed	... 5 per cent.	—	9,663	483	3
Dressed	... 10 per cent.	—	684	68	8
Spirits, n.e.i.	... 8d. per gal.	109	82	3	13
Tobacco manufactured—					
Cut	... lbs. 1/3 per lb.	33,860	4,912	2,116	5
N.E.I.	... lbs. 1/- per lb.	5,111	708	255	11
Total	...	—	38,560	4,296	8

§ 13. 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 1913, 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 specified duties, the value has

been estimated on the basis of the value of corresponding imports. The free goods entered for home consumption have been taken to be the total imports of free goods less the value of similar goods re-exported.

VALUE OF GOODS (EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH, AND DUTY COLLECTED THEREON, 1913.

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)	872,878	97,915	970,793	152,085	17.42	15.67
II.	Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and salt ...	3,068,112	191,207	3,259,319	1,065,993	34.74	32.70
III.	Beverages (non-alcoholic) & substances used in making	467,579	1,303,929	1,771,508	94,669	20.25	5.34
IV.	Spirits & alcoholic liquors, including industrial spirits and pharmaceutical preparations dutiable as spirits ...	2,038,337	1,128	2,039,465	2,784,542	136.61	136.54
V.	Tobacco and preparations thereof ...	881,733	...	881,733	1,178,918	133.71	133.71
VI.	Live animals ...	13,924	125,097	138,021	91	0.70	0.07
VII.	Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs ...	108,977	301,089	410,066	18,960	17.40	4.62
VIII.	Vegetable substances and fibres ...	174,915	1,164,436	1,339,351	46,873	26.79	3.50
IX.	Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres ...	11,621,324	8,121,271	19,742,595	2,579,672	22.20	13.07
X.	Oils, fats, and waxes ...	1,318,895	639,996	1,958,891	215,864	16.37	11.02
XI.	Paints and varnishes ...	640,906	26,355	667,261	105,094	16.39	15.75
XII.	Stones and minerals used industrially ...	180,146	35,916	216,062	40,570	22.52	18.78
XIII.	Specie (omitted) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.	Metals (unmanufactured) and ores, excluding gold and silver bullion ...	17,164	363,861	381,025	2,604	15.17	0.68
XV.	Metals partly manufactured ...	...	1,492,688	1,492,688	...	...	...
XVI.	Metals manufactured, including machinery ...	10,134,431	6,292,187	16,426,618	1,601,848	15.81	9.75
XVII.	Leather and manufactures of leather and substitutes therefor, also indiarubber and indiarubber manufactures ...	1,242,894	436,640	1,679,534	291,238	23.43	17.34
XVIII.	Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured ...	3,193,756	273,282	3,467,038	534,289	16.73	15.41
XIX.	Earthenware, cements, china, glass, & stoneware ...	1,483,829	111,234	1,595,063	406,480	27.40	25.49
XX.	Paper and stationery ...	958,489	2,119,445	3,077,934	236,944	24.72	7.70
XXI.	Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods ...	1,126,148	243,372	1,369,520	287,165	25.50	20.97
XXII.	Optical, surgical, & scientific instruments ...	191,513	544,256	735,769	26,422	13.79	3.59
XXIII.	Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers ...	565,707	1,894,244	2,459,951	112,030	19.80	4.55
XXIV.	Miscellaneous ...	4,133,119	*6,797,019	10,930,138	865,972	20.95	7.92
	Total merchandise ...	44,433,776	*32,576,567	77,010,343	12,648,323	28.46	16.42
	Merchandise, excluding stimulants and narcotics	41,513,706	*32,575,439	74,089,145	8,684,863	20.92	11.72

* Including warships valued at £2,495,000.

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

PROPORTION OF FREE GOODS AND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

Particulars.	Australia.		Canada.	New Zealand.	U.S. of America.
	31/12/06	31/12/13	31/3/14	31/12/13	30/6/12
Year ended					
Percentage of free merchandise ...	35.18	42.30	33.07	52.07	53.73
Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty on	%	%	%	%	%
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors	153.23	136.62	116.33	158.68	88.88
Tobacco, and preparations thereof	168.65	133.70	22.21*	130.01	78.76†
Other dutiable merchandise ...	17.04	20.92	23.89	21.53	37.02
Other merchandise dutiable & free	10.75	11.72	15.32	9.79	16.57
Total dutiable merchandise ...	27.14	28.47	26.13	33.36	40.16
Total merchandise dutiable & free	17.59	16.42	16.91	15.99	18.58
Customs duty per head	£ s. d. 1 15 10	£ s. d. 2 12 8	£ s. d. 2 16 5	£ s. d. 3 4 1†	£ s. d. 0 13 1

* Unmanufactured tobacco is admitted to Canada free of duty. † Exclusive of Maoris.
‡ Tobacco is admitted free of Customs duty from the Philippine Islands.

In 1906—the last full year of operation of the 1902 tariff—free goods represented 35.18 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise into the Commonwealth. The tariff of 1908 extended the free list so that in 1908 the proportion of free goods increased to 39.69 per cent. In 1913 the proportion of free goods (42.30 per cent.) was unusually high. This was due to the inclusion in the import returns of warships valued at £2,495,000, and of mercantile ships to the value of over £1,500,000, together with a large increase in the value of bags and sacks for the removal of the wheat crop. The tariff of 1908, while extending the free list, increased the average rates on the goods subject to duty. Excluding drinks and tobacco the average rate of duty on dutiable goods during 1906 was 17.04, in 1908 it was 21.30, and in 1913 it was 20.92 per cent. The combined effect of the extension of the free list with an increase of duties on the remaining goods has been that in 1913 the average rate of duty over the total imports of merchandise was 16.42 per cent., against 17.59 per cent. in 1906.

From the above table it will be seen that, excluding spirits, etc., and tobacco, the average rate of duty charged in the Commonwealth on dutiable goods imported during 1913 was 0.61 per cent. *ad valorem* lower than in New Zealand, and about 2.97 per cent. lower than in Canada, and was only a little more than one half the rate charged in the United States. On the other hand, the proportion of free goods was smaller in the Commonwealth than in New Zealand or the United States, though larger than in Canada. Over the total imports the equivalent *ad valorem* rates range from 15.99 per cent. in New Zealand to 18.58 per cent. in the United States. The influence of the various rates charged on stimulants and tobacco in smoothing out the differences in average *ad valorem* rates on the total imports should not be lost sight of. About 80 per cent. of the value of tobacco imported into Canada is unmanufactured tobacco admitted free of duty, and subject only to excise on manufacture.