## SECTION XV.

## COMMERCE.

## § 1. Introductory.

NotR.-From the 1st, July, 1914, the Trade Year, which was formerly the Calendar Year, was altered to colncide with the Fiscal Year (July to June).

1. Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.-The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found on page 15 (sub-section 51 (i)) and pp. 21 and 22 (sub-sections 86-95) of this volume.

## § 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Foreign Trade.

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

During the interval between the inception of the Commonwealth, viz., on lst 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. I4 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 [Repealed by the Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]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 1904 (No. 14 of 1904).-" An Act relating to the Sea Carriage of Goods," assented to on the 15th December, 1904, to commence on the lst January, 1905, defines the responsibility of shipowners, charterers, masters, or agents in regard to goods carried.
4. Secret Commissions Act 1905 (No. 10 of 1905).-"An Act relating to Secret Commissions, Rebates, and Profits," assented to on the 16th November, 1905, provides that "Any person who, without the full knowledge and consent of the principals directly or indirectly (a) being an agent of the principal, accepts or obtains, or agrees or offers to accept or obtain, from any person, for himself, or for any person other than the principal ; or (b) gives or agrees to give or offers to the agent of a principal, or to any person at the request of an agent of the principal, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for any act done or to be done, or any forbearance observed or to be observed, or any favour or disfavour shewn or to be shewn in relation to the principal's affairs or business or on the principal's behalf, or for obtaining or having obtained, or aiding or having aided to obtain for any person an agency or contract for or with the principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence."
5. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).-" An Act relating to Commerce with other Countries," assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906, gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth.
6. Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906 (No. 9 of 1906).-" An Act for the Preservation of Australian Industries and for the Repression of Destructive Monopolies," assented to 24th September, 1906, provides that any person or any corporation making
or engaging or continuing in any combination " with intent to restrain trade or commerce to the detriment of the public or with intent to destroy or injure by means of unfair competition any Australian industry the preservation of which is advantageous to the Commonwealth, having due regard to the interests of producers, workers, or consumers," or any person or corporation monopolising or attempting or conspiring to monopolise any part of the trade of the Commonwealth with intent to control, to the detriment of the public, the supply or price of any service, merchandise, or commodity, is guilty of an offence. (Amended, see Acts No. 5 of 1908, No. 26 of 1909, and No. 29 of 1910.)
7. Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906).-"An Act relating to Duties of Customs" amended the Customs Tariff of 1902 in relation to the duties on harvesters and agricultural implements and machinery and prescribed the prices which were not to be exceeded of Australian harvesters and drills delivered to the purchaser at the railway station or port nearest to the factory where they are made. [Repealed by Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]
8. Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 (No. 17 of 1906).—"An Act relating to Preferential Duties of Customs on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the British Colonies or Protectorates in South Africa which are included within the South African Customs Union," assented to 12th October, 1906, to operate from 1st October, 1906, provides for special preferential rates of duty on certain goods imported from and being the produce of any of the Colonies or Protectorates included within the South African Customs Union.
9. Australian Industries Preservation Act 1907 (No. 5 of 1908).-" An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Act 1907," assented to 14th April, 1908, provides additional machinery for procuring evidence of offences against the principal Act.
10. Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).-" An Act relating to Duties of Customs," assented to 3rd June, 1908, repeals section 5 of the Customs Tariff 1902 (No. 14 of 1902) and the schedule of that Act and the whole of the Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906) as from 8th August, 1907, and imposes new rates of Customs duties. This Act provides preference rates of Customs duties on certain "goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom."
11. Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1908 (No. 13 of 1908).-" An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1908," assented to 10th June, 1908. The purpose of this Act is merely to remove possible doubt as to the intention of the original Acts.
12. Australian Industries Preservation Act 1909 (No. 26 of 1909).-." An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Acts 1906-1907" formally repeals sections 5 and 8 of the parent Act, which were declared by the High Court to be ultra vires. It also provides that, in relation to trade and commerce with other countries or among the States, the payment of rebates, or the refusal to sell, "either absolutely or except upon disadvantageous conditions," with the purpose of promoting exclusive dealing, shall be an offence.
13. Customs (Interstate Accounts) Act 1910 (No. 9 of 1910).-Repeals Sections 272 and 273 of the Customs Act 1901. These sections relate to the passing of dutiable goods from one State to another State of the Commonwealth, and their repeal was consequent on the termination of the book-keeping system of accounts between the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of the States, in favour of a system of payments based on population.
14. Australian Industries Preservation Act 1910 (No. 29 of 1910).-" An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906-1909." This Act removes from the principal Act the obligation to prove intent to restrain trade and detriment to the public.
15. Customs Act 1910 (No. 36 of 1910).-" An Act to amend the Customs Act 1901 " gives the Customs control of all goods for export, the exportation of which is subject to compliance with any condition or restriction under any Act or regulation, extends the machinery provisions for the prevention of the importation or exportation of goods which are prohibited imports or exports respectively, amends the provisions for the payment of
duty under protest, gives the Governor-General power to prescribe the nature, size, and material of the coverings for packages, and the maximum or minimum weight or quantity to be contained in any one package of goods imported or exported, or transported coastwise from one State to another; the condition of preparation or manufacture for export of any articles used for, or in the manufacture of, food or drink by man ; the conditions as to purity, soundness, and freedom from disease to be conformed to by the goods for export.
16. Customs Tariff 1910 (No. 39 of 1910).-" An Act relating to Duties of Customs," amends the Customs Tariff of 1908 by more explicit definition of certain tariff items, and by alteration of some rates of duty.
17. Customs Tariff 1911 (Ne 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 23 ante)-an Act relating to the Interstate Commission was assented to on the 24th December, 1912. This Act provides for the appointment of the Commission, and cognate matters.
19. Trading with the Enemy Act 1914 (No. 9 of 1914).-" An Act relating to the control of trade during the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary." This Act was amended by Act No. 17 of 1914.
20. Customs Act 1914 (No. 19 of 1914).-Amends the Customs Act 1901-10 by extending the powers of the Governor-General to prohibit the exportation of goods in time of war.
21. The Income Tax Assessment Act 1915 (No. 34 of 1915) and Amendment thereto (No. 47 of 1915).-Provide that "In the case of a person selling goods in Australia on account of a person not resident in Australia, or on account of a company not registered in Australia, the principal shall be deemed to have derived from such sale a taxable income equal to five pounds per cent. upon the price at which the goods were sold. The person selling the goods shall be assessable on the taxable income as the agent for the principal, and shall be personally liable for the payment of the tax to the extent of the tax payable on goods sold by him after the 30th June, 1915. Goods shall be deemed to be sold in Australia on account of a person not resident in Australia, if any person in Australia receives a commission in respect of the sale of the goods or is paid a salary for obtaining orders for or for influencing the sale of the goods."
22. Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 6 of 1917).-"An Act to provide for the validation of-(1) Collections of Customs duties under tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the 3rd December, 1914; (2) the remission of Customs duty on wheat as from the 12th December, 1914 ; (3) the remission of Customs duty on oats as from the 27 th February, 1915 ; and (4) the restoration of the Customs duties on wheat and oats from the 12 th November, 1915."
23. Apple Bounty Act (No. 21 of 1918). -This Act appropriates from the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of $£ 12,000$, for the payment, to the grower, of a bounty of $\frac{7}{10} \mathrm{~d}$. per pound upon the export of apples grown and evaporated in Australia under certain prescribed conditions, and sold to the Imperial Government for delivery between the 1st April and 31st August, 1918.
24. Customs Tariff Validation Act 1919 (No. 17 of 1919).—Provides for the validation of collections of Duties of Customs under Tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the following dates, namely :-10th August, 1917; 26th September, 1917; and 25th September, 1918.
25. Customs Tariff of 1920.-The Tariff Schedule which was submitted to Parliament on the 25th March, 1920, provides a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The Tariff Act will provide that the Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff may, under reciprocal arrangements, be extended to other British Dominions, and that the Intermediate Tariff may in certain circumstances apply to foreign countries.
26. Customs Act of 1920 (No. 41 of 1920).-"An Act to amend the Customs Act 1901-16," assented to 10th November, 1920. This Act indicates the rates of exchange, which shall be used under various circumstances in computing the value for duty of imported goods.
27. Tariff Board Bill.-On the 6th July, 1921, the Minister for Trade and Customs brought in a Bill for'an Act to establish a Tarif Board. The Bill passed the House of Representatives, and with recommendations for some minor amendments, passed its third reading in the Senate. The Bill provides that-(1) The Minister shall refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters :-(a) the classification of goods under all Tariff Items which provide for classification under by-laws; (b) thedetermination of the value of goods for duty under section 160 of the Customs Act 1901-1920; (c) any dispute arising out of the interpretation of any Customs Tariff or Excise Tariff, or the classification of articles in any Tariff, in which an appeal is made to the Minister from the decision of the Comptroller-General; (d) thenecessity for new, increased, or reduced duties, and the deferment of existing or proposed deferred duties ; (e) the necessity forgranting bounties for the encouragement of any primary or secondary industry in Australia; (f) the effect of existing bounties or of bounties subsequently granted; (g) any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country, together with any requests received from Australian producers or exporters in relation to the export of their goods to any such part or country ; (h) any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, and in particular in regard to his (i) charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods ; or (ii) acting in restraint of trade to the detriment of the public, and shall not take any action in respect of any of those matters until he has received the report of the Board. (2) The Minister may refer to the Board for their inquiry and report the following matters :-(a) the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff, in relation to the primary and secondary industries of the Commonwealth; (b) the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth; (c) the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products ; and (d) any other matter in any way affecting the encouragement of primary or secondary industries in relation to the Tariff. (3) If the Board finds on inquiry that any complaint referred to it under paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of this section is justified, it may recommend-(a) that the amount of duty payable on the goods the subject of the complaint be reduced or abolished; or (b) that such other action as the Board thinks desirable be taken--but shall, before it makes any such recommendation, consider carefully the conditions obtaining in the industry as a whole.
28. Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Bill-(Anti-dumping.)-On the 6th July 1921, the Minister for Trade and Customs moved a resolution that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties should be collected in the following cases, when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental to an Australian industry: In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price (reasonable price being defined as the cost of production plus 20 per cent. plus free on board charges) a special dumping duty shall be collected equal to the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a fair market price. Similar provision is made for goods consigned to Australia for sale. With regard to goods exported to Australia at rates of freight less than the rates prevailing at the time of shipment, there shall be collected a dumping freight duty equal to 5 per cent. of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment. Special duties are also proposed in the case of goods imported from countries whose currency is depreciated.

## § 3. Commonwealth Trade Commissioners.

The first permanent Trade Commissioner appointed to represent the Commonwealth of Australia in a foreign country was Mr. (now Sir) Henry Yule Braddon, who was appointed in September, 1918, to represent Australia in the United States of America. In July, 1919, Mr. Braddon was succeeded by Mr. Mark Sheldon. The Commissioner's office is at 61 Broadway, New York.

Early in 1921, Mr. Edward S. Little was appointed as Commonwealth Trade Commissioner in China, with offices at Shanghai and Hong Kong.

## § 4. Regulation of Trade during the War.

In Official Year Book No. 11 (page 559) a statement was given shewing the authority for the regulation of trade during the war. Reference was also made to the appointment of a Luxuries Board to control the imports of goods of a luxurious nature, and to the establishment of the Commonwealth Board of Trade.

## § 5. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. Value of Imports.-The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond the Commonwealth represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged ad valorem. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent.* in advance of the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, the increase being intended to represent roughly the insurance, freight and other charges to the place of landing. Section 157 of the Customs Act provides that when the invoice value of imported goods is shown in any currency other than British currency, the equivalent value in British currency shall be ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange. Under this section it was the practice of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the 8th December, 1920, to convert on the basis of the mint par of exchange. Since the date mentioned, in consequence of a ruling of the High Court, all conversions have been based on the commercial rates of exchange. As the values for statistical purposes, as well as those for duty purposes, were based on the mint par, it follows that the recorded values of imports, during the past five years, from countries such as France and Italy, where the pound sterling has been at a premium, have been in excess of their commercial value, whereas imports from Japan, the United States of America and other countries where sterling was at a discount, have not been given their full commercial value. Further reference will be made to this matter in the following sections.
2. Value of Exports.-The recorded value of goods exported is taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptation of the term. Some modification of this practice has, however, been necessary in respect of products affected by the policy of price-fixing arising from the war.
3. Records of Past Years.-In the years preceding federation each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is, necessarily, the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports were not on uniform lines, admitting of the preparation of a record for Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Up to this date goods arriving in any Australian port for transhipment to a port in another Australian State were recorded at the latter port only, where they were ordinarily recorded as from the transhipping State, and not as an import from the oversea country.

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

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

[^0]4. Ships' Stores.-Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea ships as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports.

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

Value of stores shipped in australian ports by oversea vessels.

|  | Period. |  | Bunker Coal. | All Stores (including Coal). | Period. | Bunker Coal. | All Stores (including Coal). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1906 | .. | . | $\stackrel{£}{575,471}$ | $\stackrel{£}{875,966}$ | 1914 | £ | £ |
| 1907 | . | . | 663,724 | 998,897 | (1st six months) $\}$ | 533,288 | 771,581 |
| 1908 | . |  | 867,707 | 1,196,106 | 1914-15 .. | 829,875 | 1,587,757 |
| 1909 |  | $\cdots$ | 781,113 | 1,071,677 | 1915-16 | 719,510 | 1,544,872 |
| 1910 |  |  | 740,567 | 1,080,133 | 1916-17 | 748,852 | 1,676,116 |
| 1911 | $\cdots$ |  | 858,783 | 1,238,446 | 1917-18 | 632,910 | 1,389,291 |
| 1912 |  | - | 1,008,259 | 1,431,985 | 1918-19 | 857,507 | 1,765,367 |
| 1913 | . | $\cdots$ | 1,018,595 | 1,458,702 | 1919-20 | 1,487,872 | 2,688,371 |

## § 6. Oversea Trade.

1. Total Oversea Trade.--The following table shews the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available.* In consequence of the defects of record referred to in the preceding section, the results can be only approximate to the actual figures. The very marked rise and sudden fall in the value of imports during the period 1837 to 1842 were contemporaneous with heavy land speculation and a subsequent severe financial crisis. The great increase of trade in the early fifties was due to the discovery of gold. In the State of Victoria the value of imports from oversea countries increased from $£ 500,000$ in 1851 to nearly $£ 11,000,000$ in 1853 , and to $£ 13,000,000$ in 1854 ; while in New South Wales similar imports rose from $£ 1,390,000$ in 1851 to $£ 5,500,000$ in 1854, when the total imports into the Commonwealth reached the sum of $£ 3413 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. per head, and the total trade $£ 563 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. 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 $£ 3119 \mathrm{~s}$. 6d. per head. The period $1867-1872$ shewed a marked reduction in the value of trade per head. For some years prior to this period New South Wales had experienced a succession of indifferent seasons, and Victoria was suffering from a congested labour market consequent on the decline of alluvial gold-mining in that State. This congestion of the labour market during the years 1862 to 1866 gave rise to the agitation for a protective tariff to provide employment in manufactures, and in April 1866, the Tariff Act, which expressed the protective policy thenceforward adhered to in Victoria, was assented to.

OVERSEA TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1920-21.

| Period. | Recorded Value. |  |  | Value per Inhabitant.(a) |  |  | Percentage of Exports on Imports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |  |
|  | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £ $8 . \quad d$. | £ $8 . \quad d$. | £ $\quad$ s. $\quad \boldsymbol{d}$. | \% |
| 1826-30 | 638 | 153 | 791 | $1012 \quad 5$ | 21011 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 23.9 |
| 1831-35 | 1,144 | 613 | 1,757 | 111910 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ | $18 \quad 8 \quad 4$ | 53.6 |
| 1836-40 | 2,283 | 1,112 | 3,395 | 14159 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ | 211910 | 48.7 |
| 1841-45 | 1,906 | 1,378 | 3,284 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 5\end{array}$ | $610 \quad 5$ | 151010 | 72.3 |
| 1846-50 | 2,379 | 2,264 | 4,643 | 61810 | 6122 | 13110 | 95.2 |

(a) Reckoned on mean population of the year.

[^1]OVERSEA TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1920-21-continued.

| Period. | Recorded Value. |  |  | Value per Inhabitant.(a) |  |  | Percentage of Exports Imports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |  |
|  | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £ $8 . d$. | £ 8. $d$. | \& s. $d$. | \% |
| 1851-55 | 11,931 | 11,414 | 23,345 | 19125 | 18154 | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ | 95.7 |
| 1856-60 | 18,816 | 16,019 | 34,835 | 1861 | 15118 | 33179 | 85.1 |
| 1861-65 | 20,132 | 18,699 | 38,831 | 15171 | 14149 | 301110 | 93.0 |
| 1866-70 | 18,691 | 19,417 | 38,108 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 7 & 4\end{array}$ | 121611 | 2545 | 103.9 |
| 1871 | 17,017 | 21,725 | 38,742 | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 12196 | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | 127.7 |
| 1872 | 18,833 | 22,518 | 41,351 | 10189 | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ | $24 \quad 0$ | 119.6 |
| 1873 | 24,567 | 26,370 | 50,937 | 131710 | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 18 & 2\end{array}$ | 28160 | 107.4 |
| 1874 | 24,554 | 25,646 | 50,200 | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | 27115 | 104.5 |
| 1875 | 24,939 | 24,978 | 49,917 | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 6 & 2\end{array}$ | 1367 | 26129 | 100.1 |
| 1876 | 23,963 | 23,540 | 47,503 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | 24129 | 98.2 |
| 1877 | 25,797 | 23,107 | 48,904 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 18 & 8\end{array}$ | 11118 | 24104 | 89.6 |
| 1878 | 26,181 | 23,773 | 49,954 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ | 11108 | 2448 | 90.8 |
| 1879 | 24,233 | 21,184 | 45,417 | 11710 | 9192 | 2170 | 87.4 |
| 1880 | 22,939 | 27,255 | 50,194 | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 8 & 10\end{array}$ | 1281 | 221611 | 118.8 |
| 1881 | 29,067 | 27,528 | 56,595 | 12162 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ | 241810 | 94.7 |
| 1882 | 36,103 | 27,313 | 63,416 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | 11129 | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 0 & 4\end{array}$ | 75.6 |
| 1883 | 35,454 | 30,0п8 | 65,512 | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 1258 | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 15 & 5\end{array}$ | 84.8 |
| 1884 | 36,988 | 28,708 | 65,696 | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ | 2514 | 77.6 |
| 1885 | 36,862 | 26,667 | 63,529 | 131818 | 10 l | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 19 & 5\end{array}$ | 72.3 |
| 1886 | 34,179 | 21,700 | 55,879 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | 7184 | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ | 63.5 |
| 1887 | 29,572 | 23,421 | 52,993 | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | $8 \quad 5 \quad 3$ | 181311 | 79.2 |
| 1888 | 36,881 | 28,900 | 65,781 | 12117 | $917 \quad 2$ | 2288 | 78.4 |
| 1889 | 37,577 | 29,553 | 67,130 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | 9157 | 2243 | 78.6 |
| 1890 | 35,168 | 29,321 | 64,489 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ |  | 20151 | 83.4 |
| 1891 | 37,711 | 36,043 | 73,754 | 11160 | 1155 | 2316 | 95.6 |
| 1892 | 30,107 | 33,370 | 63,477 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 310\end{array}$ | 19710 | 110.8 |
| 1893 | 23,765 | 33,225 | 56,990 | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 2 & \end{array}$ | 9194 | 17111 | 139.8 |
| 1894 | 21,897 | 32,131 | 54,028 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 18 & 4\end{array}$ | 146.7 |
| 1895 | 23,195 | 33,644 | 56,839 | 6141 | 9146 | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ | 145.0 |
| 1898 | 29,658 | 32,964 | 62,622 | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 8 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 7 & 2\end{array}$ | $17 \quad 15 \quad 7$ | 111.1 |
| 1897 | 31,953 | 37,783 | 69,741 | 8183 | $10 \quad 109$ | $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 118.2 |
| 1898 | 31,481 | 40,165 | 71,646 | 81211 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | $19 \quad 136$ | 127.6 |
| 1899 | 34,330 | 48,599 | 82,929 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 3 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ | 141.6 |
| 1900 | 41,388 | 45,957 | 87,345 | $11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | 2375 | 111.0 |
| 1901 | 42,434 | 49,696 | 92,130 | $11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 311\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | $24 \quad 6 \quad 1$ | 117.1 |
| 1902 | 40,676 | 43,915 | 84,591 | 10114 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 21197 | 108.0 |
| 1903 | 37,811 | 48,250 | 86,061 | 9143 | 12710 | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ | 127.6 |
| 1904 | 37,021 | 57,486 | 94,507 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ | 14117 | 23194 | 155.3 |
| 1905 | 38,347 | 56,841 | 95,188 | 9119 | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ | 231510 | 148.2 |
| 1906 | 44,745 | 69,738 | 114,483 | 11004 | $17 \quad 36$ | 28310 | 155.9 |
| 1907 | 51,809 | 72,824 | 124,633 | 12113 | $1713 \quad 2$ | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 4 & 5\end{array}$ | 140.6 |
| 1908 | 49,799 | 64,311 | 114,110 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 17 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | $27 \times 4$ | 129.1 |
| 1909 | 51,172 | 65,319 | 116,491 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 19 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | $27 \quad 50$ | 127.6 |
| 1910 | 60,014 | 74,491 | 134,505 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 14 & 8\end{array}$ | $17 \quad 010$ | 30156 | 124.1 |
| 1911 | 66,968 | 79,482 | 146,450 | $1418 \quad 3$ | 17140 | 32123 | 118.7 |
| 1912 | 78,159 | 79,096 | 157,255 | 16167 | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 17 & 2\end{array}$ | 101.2 |
| 1913 | 79,749 | 78,572 | 158,321 | 16120 | $16 \quad 7$ | $32 \quad 19 \quad 2$ | 98.5 |
| First six months 1914 | 39,777 | 37,930 | 77,707 | $8 \quad 27$ | 7150 | $1517 \quad 7$ | 95.4 |
| 1914-15 | 64,432 | 60.593 | 125,025 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}25 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | 94.0 |
| 1915-16 | 77,745 | 74,778 | 152,523 | $\begin{array}{lllll}15 & 15 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 30186 | 92.3 |
| 1916-17 | 76,229 | 97,955 | 174,184 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 12 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 1 & 10\end{array}$ | 35145 | 128.5 |
| 1917-18 | 62,335 | 81,429 | 143,764 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 12 & 7\end{array}$ | 16100 | $\begin{array}{llll}29 & 2 & 7\end{array}$ | 130.6 |
| 1918-19 | 102,335 | 113,964 | 216,299 | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 6 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 13 & 1\end{array}$ | 421911 | 111.4 |
| 1919-20 | 98,974 | 149,824 | 248,798 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | 28111 | 47884 | 151.4 |
| 1920-21(b) | 163,334 | 132,029 | 295,363 | 30110 | 241311 | 55411 | 80.8 |

(a) Reckoned on mean population of the year. (b) Preliminary figures subject to alteration.

The graphs illustrating the movement of the oversea trade of Australia (see pages 505 and 506) 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 total reached $£ 92,130,183$, or $£ 246$ 6s. 1d. per head. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of agricultural, pastoral, and dairy produce, reduced the trade of 1902 to $884,591,037$, 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. From 1902 the increase in the value of trade continued, till in 1907 it reached the amount of $£ 124,633,280$, equal to $£ 304 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d . 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 in the years 1906 and 1907-the highest since 1857. The high value of exports is particularly striking when considered in conjunction with the exceptionally small exports of gold. The exports of gold, already much reduced in 1909 as compared with 1908, were in 1910 still further reduced by $£ 4,264,368$ to $£ 4,108,783$, the smallest recorded since 1892. During 1911 the exports of gold bullion and specie again increased to £11,540,782. The continued increase in the value of imports during 1912 and 1913, while the value of exports remained stationary, is referred to on page 496.

The trade of $1914-15$, and subsequent years, was seriously disturbed by conditions arising from the war such as the dislocation of shipping and increased prices. The shortage of shipping was particularly marked in 1917-18, when, in order to conserve space for more essential requirements, the importation of goods which were considered to be in the nature of luxuries was prohibited or restricted.

The effect of prices on the value of exports is shewn in the "Price Levels" given in $\S$ ii., from which it will be seen that on the basis of uniform prices the exports during the years 1914-15 to 1918-19 were less than for the years immediately preceding the war. The exports of 1919-20, notwithstanding that they include accumulations of wool and wheat, which could not be shipped earlier, represent a volume or quantitative mass only about 11 per cent. greater than those of 1913 ; the recorded values are 91 per cent. higher.

The value of the exports during 1919-20, however, was sufficient to establish a very substantial balance in favour of the Commonwealth, though this balance was not actually
so large as the official records would make it appear to be. This is due to the understatement of the value of imports as a result of the conversion of values on the par of exchange, whereas, their commercial values, i.e., the value of exports which would be required to effect a settlement of exchange would be determined by the current commercial rates of exchange. The net result of converting values on the par of exchange is that the value of imports during 1919-20 is understated by about 7 per cent. The figures for 1920-21 are similarly defective, though in a lesser degree, as from the 8th December, 1920, values have been converted on the basis of the current rates of exchange.

During the year 1920-21, the value of imports increased in a very marked degree. This was due, in a large measure, to the fulfilment of long standing orders which it had been impossible to execute earlier. In their anxiety to replenish stocks which had become depleted during the war, and to take advantage of the free spending of soldiers' gratuities and repatriation moneys, Australian importers ordered freely, in the belief that their orders could not,be satisfied immediately, but hoping to get a percentage thereof. The tradedepression in Great Britain and the cancellation of foreign orders, however, enabled manufacturers there to devote their attention to Australian orders, with the result that shipments, which it had been expected would be spread over a long period were received in quick succession. The rapidity with which the goods arrived created some difficulty in providing exchange, and the banks found it necessary to restrict credit for import business.

The decline in the value of exports as compared with 1919-20 was mainly due to -reduced exports of wool, at lower prices, and to smaller exports of meats, flour, hides and skins, tallow, copper, and lead. As a set-off against these items there was an increase in the exports of wheat of nearly $£ 12,000,000$, and in butter of nearly $£ 8,000,000$.

The variations in the composition of the trade will be seen from the tables in § 9 following.
2. Alteration of Trade Year.-The desirability had long been felt of bringing the trade year into conformity with the seasons for the export of agricultural and pastoral products, but a disinclination to break the continuity of records had, hitherto, prevented the change. As it was obvious that trade itself, and not merely the records, would be seriously disturbed by the war, the time appeared to be peculiarly opportune for making the alteration. The trade returns were, therefore, closed as on the 30th June, 1914, and the new year started from the 1st July. The year 1914-15 thus includes nearly eleven months under war conditions.
3. Ratio between Exports and Imports.-The foregoing table shews the percentage of exports on imports for each year.* From this it will be seen that, with few exceptions, due to temporary dislocations of trade, prior to 1892 the balance of trade has been on the side of imports, but from 1891 to 1912 the reverse has been the case. The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital in the form of Government loans and for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayment of loans to foreign bondholders, and also freight on trade, which is carried mainly by ships of the United Kingdom and foreign countries. As the introduction of new capital and the payments for interest on existing investments and for shipping and other services are continually operating in opposite directions at the same time in the statistics of trade, it follows that it is the balance only of these transactions which is reflected in the excess of imports or exports.

[^2]The marked diminution of the excess of exports is a striking feature of the trade returns for 1912. The decline in the ratio of exports to imports has been due, mainly, to loans raised in London by the Governments of the various States of the Commonwealth. The proceeds of these loans, of course, swell the import returns, but, as no immediate payment beyond an instalment of interest has to be made in return, the export figures are affected to a very minor degree, until such time as the principal of the debt is repaid. The larger number of immigrants had, also, to some extent affected the balance of trade by the introduction of capital. The following table presents the balance of trade of the Commonwealth as shewn by the records of imports and exports for each year from 1902, and, also, the modification of these figures as affected by loans raised in London by the Governments of the States and the Commonwealth. Owing to the circumstances of the case, the figures given must be taken as only broadly approximate to the truth.

## EFFECT OF LOANS ON THE RECORDED BALANCE OF COMMONWEALTH TRADE, 1902 T0 1920-21.


(a) Prior to June, 1914, the figures relating to debt were six months in advance of the trade figures since that date the periods to which the figures relate are identical.
(b) See note to the following table.
(c) This amount should be reduced on account of conversion methods to about $£ 49,000,000$, and the corresponding percentage to about 590 .
(d) Preliminary figures subject to amendment.

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

Since the outbreak of war the trade balances for single years have been completely upset by the difficulties of transport. Consequently, it is necessary for proper observation to take the total transactions during the six years from the list July, 1914, to the 30th June, 1920.

The figures for the decade before the war shew that an annual excess of exports of about $£ 16,000,000$ was required to meet the obligations of this community on account of interest and for shipping and other services performed for it by persons outside the Commonwealth. Loans since raised in London by the States, and the loans and advances made by the Imperial Government to the Commonwealth Government, have increased this annual liability by between six and seven millions sterling in 1920-21; the average increase on account of each of the seven years ending June, 1921 , being about $£ 4,000,000$ over the pre-war liability, which added to the pre-war liability, represents an annual liabiiity throughout the period mentioned of about $£ 20,000,000$. Up to the end of the year 1919-20 this liability had been fully met and there was at that time some accumulation of Australian funds in London. The excessive imports during 1920-21, after allowing for new loans, left an adverse balance on the trade of that year, of $\mathbf{£ 2 7 , 4 5 3 . 0 0 0}$, whereas the liabilities for the year required an excess of exports of over $\mathbf{£ 2 2 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 \text { ; consequently the value of exports for the year was about } £ 5 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ short of the amount required to pay for the imports and to meet the standing obligations on account of interest, etc. The position with regard to exchange arising from this adverse balance of trade is indicated by the selling price of "On demand" drafts on London, which since December, 1920, has been 37s. 6d. per £100. At no time since the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1901 has the price for similar drafts been so high. In 1916, as a result of drought, and the general dislocation due to the war, the price for some months was 25 s . From 1905 to the outbreak of war the price never exceeded 15 s . for more than a very brief period.

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

## COMMONWEALTH BALANCE OF TRADE AND PUBLIC DEBT, 1867 T0 1921.


(a) Subsequent to 1897 these figures relate to moneys mised outside of Australia only. Prior to 1893 the amounts raised locally were insignificant, but it is probable that the amount of new debt raised during 1892-6 is somewhat overstated. Loans raised by Local Government Bodies are not included. Loans for redemption purposes are not included, nor are loans from the Imperial Government for war purposes, the proceeds of which were spent abroad, and consequently did not affect Australian imports.
(b) Adjusted to ellminate defects of conversion of Import values this figure would be 20.0 .

## § 7. Direction of Trade.

1. Country of Shipment and Country of Origin.-The following table shews, for the years 1910 and 1919-20, the value of imports recorded as direct from the principal countries, and also the disposition of the value of imports against the countries where they were produced or manufactured. A similar comparison for earlier years will be found in previous issues of this work.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES
OF ORIGIN, 1910 AND 1919-20.

| Country. | Imports according to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Country of Shipment. |  |  |  | Country of Origin. |  |  |  |
|  | 1910. |  | 1919-20. |  | 1910. |  | 1919-20. |  |
|  | Value. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Value. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Value. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Value. | Per cent. |
| United Kingdom .. <br> British Possessions- | $\underset{36,646,441}{£}$ | 61.06 | $\underset{43,112.670}{f}$ | 43.56 | $\stackrel{£}{\mathbf{3 0 , 4 2 0 , 5 4 0}}$ | 50.69 | $\stackrel{\substack{£ \\ 38,516,436}}{ }$ | 38.92 |
|  | 640 | , | 2 | 2.68 | 802,045 | 134 | 2,640,280 | 67 |
| Geyloa | 769,985 | 1.28 | 1,675,871 | 1.69 | 760, 238 | 1.27 | 1,675,443 | 1.69 |
| Hong Kong | 244,724 | 0.42 | 755,690 | 0.76 | 3,152 | 0.00 | 22,440 | 0.02 |
| India | 2,668,862 | 4.44 | 4,507,602 | 4.55 | 2,786,479 | 4.64 | 4,777,905 | 4.83 |
| New Zealand | 2,203,806 | 3.67 | 2,392,560 | 2.41 | 2,102,149 | 3.50 | 1,930,049 | 1.95 |
| Straits Settlements | 588,177 | 0.98 | 1,363,905 | 1.38 | 164,792 | 0.27 | 354,179 | 0.36 |
| sions .. | 740,588 | 1.24 | 2,958,781 | 2.99 | 951,635 | 1.59 | 3,833,414 | 3.87 |
| Total British Pos- sessions .. | 7,865,649 | 13.11 | 16,294,792 | 16.46 | 7,570,490 | 12.61 | 15,233,710 | 15.39 |
| Total British Coun- tries | 44,512,090 | 74.17 | 59,407,462 | 60.02 | 37,991,030 | 63.30 | 53,750,146 | 54.31 |
| Fordian Countries- |  | 0.02 | 1,163 | 0.00 |  | 0.52 | 2,255 |  |
| Aelgium .. | 1,242,867 | ${ }_{2} .07$ | 170,588 | ${ }_{0} 0.17$ | 853,708 | 1.42 | 27,6,940 | 0.08 |
| China | 79,270 | 0.13 | 301,826 | 0.30 | 389,923 | 0.65 | 1,094,427 | 1.11 |
| France . . | 501,584 | 0.84 | 340,280 | 0.34 | 1,953,735 | 3.26 | 2,422,304 | 2.45 |
| Germany | .3,778,686 | 6.30 | 3,085 | 0.00 | 5,215,146 | 8.69 | 13,474 | 0.01 |
| Japan | 718,462 | 1.20 | 4,262,000 | 4.31 | 739,534 | 1.23 | 4,222,511 | 4.27 |
| Java | 533,407 | 0.90 | 6,405,452 | 6.47 | 548,811 | 0.91 | 6,327,935 | 6.39 |
| Netherlands | 223,999 | 0.37 | 111,975 | 0.12 | 369,055 | 0.61 | 196,712 | 0.20 |
| Norway .. .. | 550,631 | 0.91 | 755,810 | 0.76 | 621,239 | 1.03 | 831,909 | 0.84 |
| Spain . | 33,709 | 0.06 | 12,890 | 0.02 | 128,793 | 0.21 | 196,838 | 0.20 |
| Sweden . | 360,633 | 0.60 | 748,814 | 0.76 | 520,121 | 0.87 | 793,945 | 0.80 |
| Switzerland | 31,765 | 0.05 | 122,788 | 0.12 | 1,023,723 | 1.72 | 959,826 | 0.97 |
| United States $\quad .$. | 6,494,829 | 10.82 | 23,768,030 | 24.02 | 7,659,150 | 12.76 | 23,826,313 | 24.07 |
| Other Foreign Coun- <br> tries | 936,250 | 1.56 | 2,562,129 | 2.59 | 1,689,022 | 2.82 | 4,058,757 | 4.10 |
| Total <br> Countries <br> Foreign | 15,502,261 | 25.83 | 39,566,830 | 39.98 | 22,023,321 | 36.70 | 45,224,146 | 45.69 |
| Total Imports from all Countries .. | 60,014,351 | 100.00 | 98,974,292 | 100.00 | 60,014,351 | 100.00 | 98,974,292 | 100.00 |

The only country from which the value of direct imports exceeds by any large amount the value of the imports of goods which were manufactured or produced therein, that is to say, the only country which shews a balance of any magnitude as a distributor of the goods of other countries to Australia, is the United Kingdom. The records of imports therefrom during the year 1919-20 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to $£ 43,112,670$, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was $£ 38,516,436$. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least $\mathfrak{£ 4 , 5 9 6 , 2 3 4}$ were received from other cóuntries through the United Kingdom. There is reason to believe, however, that in some instances goods shipped at intermediate ports, on a through voyage, between the United Kingdom and Australia are recorded as from the United Kingdom, instead of from the actual country of shipment.

Other countries which prior to the war shewed balances as distributors to Australia, though absolutely of much less amount, were Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. The countries mentioned were, of course.
not the only countries through which goods were indireotly imported into Australia, for the direct imports from other countries included considerable values which were not the produce of those countries. Prior to the war large quantities of goods not manufactured in France or Germany were shipped to Australia from those countries. Such transactions were, however, more than balanced by French and German goods received through the United Kingdom and other countries.
2. Direct Imports according to Country of Shipment.-The following table shews the average yearly value of imports from each of the principal countries during each succeeding quinquennial period from 1899 to 1919, and for the year 1919-20. The countries mentioned in this table are those in which the goods were shipped or whence they were directly consigned to Australia.

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1899 TO 1919-20.

| Country. | Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ 1910-20 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899-1903. | 1904-8. | 1909-13. | 1914-5/1918-9. |  |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 23,107,178 | 26,789,801 | 40,171,599 | 36,093,175 | 43,112,670 |
| British Possessions- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bismarck Archipelago |  |  |  |  | (a)654,584 |
| Canada . . | 285,312 | 292,801 | 857,133 | 1,761,200 | 2,640,383 |
| Ceylon | 481,627 | 679,572 | 816,220 | 1,300,167 | 1,675,871 |
| Fiji | 91,918 | 89,425 | 389,276 | 582,608 | 298,009 |
| Hong Kong | 299,872 | 279,030 | 297,127 | 424,801 | 755,690 |
| India. | 998,326 | 1,563,604 | 2,350,599 | 4,477,714 | 4,507,602 |
| Mauritius | 156,485 | 51,239 | 69̄,533 | 35,250 | 12 |
| New Zealand | 2,096,004 | 2,441,722 | 2,647,942 | 2,281,134 | 2,392,560 |
| Papua | 67,655 | 63,746 | 80,179 | 122,493 | 218,960 |
| South African Union | 5,626 | 50,232 | 137,911 | 1,555,896 | 669,653 |
| Straits Settlements | 234,001 | 270,550 | 625,079 | 1,005,157 | 1,363,905 |
| Other British Possessions | 49,334 | 168,318 | 298,640 | 524,342 | 1,117,563 |
| Total British Possessions | 4,766,160 | 5,950,239 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 8,569,639 | 14,070,762 | 16,294,792 |
| Total British Countries | 27,873,338 | 32,740,040 | 48,741,238 | 50,163,937 | 59,407,462 |
| Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium | 428,305 | 815,228 | 1,724,846 | 110,404 | 170,588 |
| Chile and Peru | 32,956 | 22,611 | 47,818 | 214,546 | 266,345 |
| China | 249,940 | 70,887 | 83,628 | 216,558 | 301,826 |
| France | 504,558 | 455,301 | 545,071 | 190,665 | 340,280 |
| Germany | 2,521,486 | 3,112,897 | 4,329,681 | 279,940 | 3,085 |
| Italy .. | 157,502 | 197,464 | 343,894 | 358,580 | 399,407 |
| Japan | 290,835 | 460,514 | 804,346 | 4,302,953 | 4,262,000 |
| Java. | 648,729 | 314,745 | 848,213 | 1,236,743 | 6,405,452 |
| Netherlands | 59,576 | 133,191 | 234,650 | 65,722 | 111,975 |
| Norway | (b) 425,664 | 312,357 | 599,801 | 683,405 | 755,810 |
| Pacific Islands . | 149,889 | 167,665 | 230,838 | 437,624 | 258,702 |
| Philippine Islands | 84,660 | 79,056 | 113,156 | 161,537 | 202,476 |
| Sweden $\quad \cdots$ | (b) | 105,898 | 489,113 | 573,443 | 748,814 |
| United States of America | 5,342,307 | 5,124,191 | 7,643,641 | 16,720,033 | 23,768,030 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 653,542 | 232,183 | 432,463 | 898,848 | 1,572,040 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 11,449,949 | 11,604,118 | 18,471,159 | 26,451,001 | 39,566,830 |
| Total | 39,323,287 | 44,344,158 | 67,212,397 | 76,614,938 | 98,974,292 |

[^3](b) Norway and Sweden combinea

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

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS.-PERCENTAGES OF IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL IMPORTS, 1899 TO 1919-20.

| Country. | Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods. |  |  |  | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899-1903. | 1904-8. | 1909-13. | 1914-5/1918-9. |  |
| United Kingdom | per cent. 58.76 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { per cent. } \\ & 60.41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { per cent. } \\ 59.77 \end{gathered}$ | per cent. $47.11$ | per cent. <br> 43.56 |
| British Possessions- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bismarck Archipelago |  |  |  |  | (a)0.66 |
| Canada .. .. | 0.73 | 0.66 | 1.28 | 2.30 | 2.67 |
| Ceylon | 1.22 | 1.53 | 1.21 | 1.70 | 1.69 |
| Fiji | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.58 | 0.76 | 0.30 |
| Hong Kong | 0.76 | 0.63 | 0.44 | 0.55 | 0.76 |
| India . | 2.54 | 3.53 | 3.50 | 5.85 | 4.55 |
| Mauritius . | 0.40 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| New Zealand | 5.33 | 5.51 | 3.94 | 2.98 | 2.42 |
| Papua .. | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.22 |
| South African Union | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 2.03 | 0.68 |
| Straits Settlements | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.93 | 1.31 | 1.38 |
| Other British Possessions | 0.13 | 0.38 | 0.44 | 0.68 | 1.13 |
| Total British Possessions. . | 12.12 | 13.42 | 12.75 | 18.37 | 16.46 |
| Total British Countries | 70.88 | 73.83 | 72.52 | 65.48 | 60.02 |
| Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium .. | 1.09 | 1.84 | 2.57 | 0.14 | 0.17 |
| Chile and Peru | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.27 |
| China | 0.64 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 0.31 |
| France | 1.28 | 1.02 | 0.81 | 0.25 | 0.34 |
| Germany | 6.41 | 7.02 | 6.44 | 0.37 | 0.00 |
| Italy | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.40 |
| Japan | 0.74 | 1.04 | 1.20 | 5.62 | 4.31 |
| Java | 1.65 | 0.71 | 1.26 | 1.61 | 6.47 |
| Netherlands | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.09 | 0.11 |
| Norway | 1.08(b) | 0.70 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.76 |
| Pacific Islands | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.57 | 0.26 |
| Philippine Islands | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.21 |
| Sweden :. | (b) | 0.25 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.76 |
| United States of America | 13.59 | 11.55 | 11.37 | 21.82 | 24.02 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1.41 | 0.52 | 0.64 | 1.17 | 1.59 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 29.12 | 26.17 | 27.48 | 34.52 | 39.98 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

(a) In previous years included with Pacific Islands (Forelgn). combined for these years.
(b) Norway and Sweden
3. Imports from the United Kingdom.-The foregoing table shews broadly the effect on the export trade of the United Kingdom to this country of the concentration of British industry on the war, and it also shews the increased value of imports from the United States of America and from Japan. It must be pointed out, also, that the values given in the foregoing table for the year 1919-20 of the imports from the United States and from Japan, by reason of the conversion of the dollar and the yen at the par of exchange (see $\$ 6$, par. 1 of this chapter), are much below their actual commercial values in sterling. The value of the imports from the United States is probably understated by as much as 24 per cent. and that from Japan by 25 per cent. The
diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with in paragraph 13 of this section. The values of the principal imports of United Kingdom origin during the year 1919-20 are as follows:-

Ale and beer, $£ 118,627$; apparel and textiles-apparel-blouses, skirts, \&c., $£ 135,486$, boots and shoes, $£ 55,179$, corsets, $£ 122,984$, gloves, $£ 69,197$, hats and caps, $£ 71,671$, shirts, collars, etc., $£ 101,683$, socks and stockings, $£ 495,669$, trimmings, $£ 171,507$, other apparel, $£ 617,633$, textiles-piece goods-canvas and duck, $£ 949,703$, cotton-grey, unbleached, $£ 470,217$, white, bleached, $£ 1,902,547$, dyed or printed n.e.i., $£ 3,646,031$, lace for attire, $£ 400,851$, linen n.e.i., $£ 218,235$, silk, $£ 167,663$, velvets, $£ 136,722$, woollens,
 textiles, $£ 1,152,162$; arms, ammunition, and explosives, $£ 544,169$; bags, baskets, etc., £ 49,286 ; books and periodicals, $£ 603,446$; brushware, $£ 85,191$; cocoa and chocolate, $£ 200,664$; cordage, $£ 171,715$; drugs and chemicals-alkalis (soda), $£ 279,159$, cyanide of potassium, $£ 52,112$, dyes, $£ 126,563$, insecticides, etc., $£ 64,636$, medicines, $£ 131,604$, other drugs, etc., $£ 703,355$, earthenware, $£ 273,707$, electrical materials, $£ 644,683$; fancy goods, $£ 194,107$; fish, fresh and preserved, $£ 248,340$; glass, etc., $£ 147,748$ : glue, gelatine, £21,501; indiarubber and manufactures, $£ 308,875$; instruments-musical, $£ 54,345$; surgical and dental, $\mathfrak{£} 94,190$; jewellery and precious stones, $£ 296,080$; leather and manufactures, $£ 151,074$; machines and machinery-electrical, $£ 371,559$; machine tools, £262,761, motive power, $£ 331,891$, other, $£ 1,041,033$, metals, manufactures of-cutlery, $£ 345,853$, electrical and gas appliances, $£ 327,993$, iron and steel-pig iron, $£ 19,818$, bar, hoop, ingot, etc., $£ 491,582$, girders, beams, etc., $£ 119,667$, plate and sheet-corrugated, galvanized, $£ 1,519,091$, galvanized, not corrugated, $£ 743,776$, plain, not galvanized, $£ 451,359$, pipes and tubes, $£ 854,013$, rails, fishplates, etc., $£ 36,094$, tinned plates, plain, $£ 1,548,064$, tools of trade, $£ 431,533$, wire, $£ 227,356$, wire rope, hawsers, etc., $£ 341,692$, vehicles-bicycles, $£ 143,929$, motors, $£ 330,470$, other vehicles, $£ 414,853$, other metal manufactures, $£ 2,064,320$; mustard, $£ 82,263$; oils (not essential), $£ 158,477$, paints and varnishes, $£ 282,263$; paper, $£ 435,652$; photographic materials, $£ 27,157$; pickles, zauces, etc., $£ 94,480$; pipes, smoking, $£ 124,720$; soap, $£ 52,369$; spirits, $£ 807,847$; stationery, $£ 260,649$; bobacco, $£ 101,435$; wax matches, $£ 39,092$; yarns, $£ 805,092$.
4. Imports Shipped from British Possessions.-The growth of the value of imports from other British possessions during the past twenty years has been such as to increase the proportion to total imports from 12.12 per cent. in the years 1899-1903 to 16.46 per cent. in 1919-20, the actual values being respectively $£ 4,766,160$ in the earlier period and $£ 16,294,792$ in 1919-20. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1919-20, 14.68 per cent., or 2.41 per cent. of all imports, was from New Zealand; 27.66 per cent., or 4.55 per cent. of all imports, from India; 16.20 per cent., or 2.68 per cent. of all imports, from Canada; and 10.28 per cent., or 1.69 per cent. of all imports, from Ceylon. The imports from Canade shew an increase of $£ 1,481,550$, or 127.85 per cent. over those of 1913 , and an increase of $£ 1,783,250$, or 208.04 per cent., over the average of the period 1909-13. The relatively large imports from the South African Union during the five years ending with 1918 -19 were due to a shipment of gold ( $£ 4,943,296$ ) to Western Australia to be minted.
5. Principal Imports, the Produce of British Possessions, 1919-20.-These are as follows:-
(i) Canada. Apparel and textiles-corsets, £50,106, other, $£ 90,207$; boots and shoes, $£ 75,087$; carbide of calcium, $£ 14,071$; cutlery, $£ 29,587$; fish, $£ 197,217$; indiarubber and manufactures, $£ 311,380$; iron and steel-bar, rod, etc., $£ 19,800$; agricultural implements and machinery, $£ 223,259$; other machines and machinery, £38,044; metal
 paper-printing, £503,157 ; wrapping, £91,208; other paper, $£ 46,707$; pipes and tubes, wrought, $£ 66,266$; timber, $£ 111,602$; motor chassis, $£ 447,562$; other vehicles, $£ 73,826$; whisky, £3,982 ; wire, $£ 30,331$.
(ii) Ceylon. Cocoa and chocolate, $£ 19,027$; coir fibre, $£ 11,217$; nuts, $£ 153,530$; rubber and manufactures, $£ 31,514$; tea, $£ 1,422,273$.

For some years past the greater part of the tea imported into Australia was from Ceylon, but, during 1919-20, Java was the principal source of supply.
(iii) Egypt. Cigarettes, £3,954; fruits, dried, $£ 1,177$; gums and resins, £24,204; hides and skins, $£ 14,821$.
(iv) Fiji. Bananas, £64,220; copra, £1,194; fancy goods, £19,531; hides-cattle and horse, £11,730; sugar-produce of cane, £160,538; molassos, £17,124.
(v) Hong Kong. Ginger, $£ 6,004$; oils (in bulk), £3,561; tea, $£ 6,843$.
(vi) India. Bags and sacks, $£ 1,924,147$; hessians, $£ 445,019$; cameos, precious stones unset, $£ 31,733$; carpets, mats, etc., $£ 25,459$; coffee and chicory, $£ 46,560$; cordage and twine, $£ 19,190$; cotton, raw, $£ 21,292$; jute, $£ 38,801$; other unmanufactured fibres, $£ 39,270$; gums and resins, $£ 48,336$; grain-beans and peas, $£ 25,995$; linseed, $£ 345,637$; oils-castor, $£ 8,864$; linseed, $£ 16,845$; rice, $£ 456,561$; skins and hides, $£ 294,805$; spices, $£ 38,155$; tea, $£ 642,744$; wax, paraffin, $£ 166,348$; yarns, $£ 19,653$.
(vii) New Zealand. Apparel and textiles, £13,117; animals-cattle, $£ 13,203$, horses, $£ 20,723$, sheep, $£ 1,197$; beans and peas, $£ 26,974$; coal, $£ 25,605$; flax and hemp fibre, $£ 164,266$; fish, $£ 34,823$; gold bullion, matte, and ore, $£ 37,138$; implements and machinery (agricultural), $£ 3,006$; machines and machinery, $£ 9,551$; meats, $\mathfrak{£ 6 , 5 9 8}$; milk and cream, $£ 31,281$; oats, $£ 41,758$; seeds, $£ 130,428$; skins and hides, $£ 467,445$; timber, $£ 673,943$; twine, reaper and binder, $£ 6,697$; vegetables, $£ 43,517$.
(vii) Papua. Copra, £136,476; gold bullion, £17,904; fibres, flax and hemp, £12,399; copper ore, $£ 1,859$; india-rubber, $£ 34,154$.
(ix) South African Union. Bark, tanning, £31,031; brandy, £457; coal, £18,988; explosives, $£ 201,198$; fibres, $£ 40,624$; hides and skins, $£ 91,757$; maize, $£ 149,287$; precious stones, $£ 380,990$.
(x) Straits Settlements. Bamboo, clouded, $£ 10,142$; pitch and tar, $£ 11,572$; precious stones, $£ 7,926$; rubber and rubber manufactures, $£ 49,458$; spices, $£ 59,022$; sago and tapioca, $£ 102,090$.


#### Abstract

6. Imports Shipped from Foreign Countries.-The imports direct from foreign countries during the year 1919-20 represented 39.98 per cent. of the total imports, as compared with 29.12 per cent. during the years $1899-1903$. Of the total imports into Australia shipped from foreign countries during 1919-20, 60.07 per cent.- 24.02 per cent. of all imports-was from the United States, and 10.77 per cent.- 4.31 per cent. of all imports-was from Japan, and 16.68 per cent- 6.47 per cent of all imports was from Java. The large increase in the imports from Java was mainly due to heavy imports of sugar and tea. Further reference to the increased trade with the United States and Japan will be found hereinafter.


7. Principal Imports the Produce of Foreign Countries, 1919-20.-(i) Austria. Trade with Austria was suspended on the outbreak of war, and has not since been resumed.
(ii) Belgium. Apparel, $£ 8,706$; textiles, $£ 45,610$; arms, $£ 7,347$; cameos and precious stones, $£ 49,843$; drugs and chemicals, $£ 640$; glass and glassware, $£ 117,040$; paper, £1,849; wire-iron and steel, £24,137.
(iii) Brazil. Cocoa beans, £20,651; india-rubber, $£ 67,637$; nuts, $£ 6,184$; waxes, £6,598.
(iv) Chile. Soda nitrate, $£ 84,396$; sulphur-brimstone, $£ 7,296$.
(v) China. Alcoholic liquors, $£ 15,600$; apparel and textiles, $£ 345,643$; bamboo, cane, etc., $£ 13,789$; cotton, raw, $£ 21,303$; drugs and chemicals, $£ 37,411$; fireworks, £14,371; fish, $£ 22,721$; fruit, £12,674; ginger, $£ 38,258$; grass straw for hats, $£ 58,608$; rice, $£ 190,510$; nuts, $£ 59,833$; oils, $£ 56,668$; tea, $£ 67,242$; tobacco, $£ 13,918$.
(vi) Denmark. Ale, beer, and spirits, $£ 2,946$. Rennet, $£ 7,838$; whiting, $£ 3,007$.
(vii) France. Apparel and textiles, $£ 1,315,034$; cream of tartar, $£ 156,807$; tartaric acid, $£ 1,831$; other drugs and chemicals, $£ 81,050$; fancy goods, $£ 41,154$; fertilizers, £72,403; jewellery, £41,870; liquorice, $£ 5,116$; musical instruments, $£ 9,742$; oils, essential, $£ 13,486$; olive oil, $£ 42,729$; pipes, smoking, etc., $£ 96,917$; paper and stationery, £70,760; perfumery, $£ 25,838$; perfumed spirits and bay rum, $£ 26,103$; rubber tyres, $\mathbf{£ 7 2 , 8 1 9}$; leather, $£ 1,013$; machinery and manufactures of metal, $£ 34,029$; seeds, $£ 4,919$; spirits, $£ 95,449$; wine, $£ 123,749$.
(viii) Germany. Trade with Germany was suspended on the outbreak of war, and has not since been fully resumed. Goods can be imported from Germany only under permits granted by the Minister for Trade and Customs.
(ix)' Italy. Apparel and textiles-buttons, buckles, etc., £22,635, gloves, £25,696, hats and caps, $£ 30,433$, piece goods-silk, $£ 60,004$, other $£ 5,655$, other apparel and textiles, $£ 10,337$; chassis for motor cars, $£ 42,649$; flax and hemp, $£ 27,068$; liquorice,
 $£ 38,422$; rubber tyres, $£ 2,462$; cream of tartar, $£ 36,000$; tartaric acid, $£ 45,446$; wines, £3,979.
(x) Japan. Apparel-hats and caps, $£ 31,131$, gloves, $£ 7,065$, socks and stockings, $\mathfrak{£ 7 9 , 0 8 2}$, shirts, collars, $£ 40,183$, other, $£ 164,801$, textiles-carpets, matting, $£ 51,410$, piece goods-canvas and duck, $£ 64,884$, cotton and linen, $£ 522,040$, silk, $£ 1,444,058$, quilts, etc., £23,625, other textiles, $£ 139,474$; bags, baskets, etc., $£ 18,656$; brushware, $£ 56,828$; cable and wire, covered, $£ 51,065$; carbide of calcium, $£ 9,218$; chinaware, $£ 132,104$; earthenware, $£ 21,405$; fancy goods, $£ 113,250$; fibres-cotton waste, $£ 20,019$; fish, £2,298; furniture, $£ 4,073$; glass and glassware, $£ 173,298$; grass straw for hats, $£ 72,498$, isinglass, $£ 11,244$; linseed, $£ 27,599$; ores and metal manufactures-electrical appliances; $£ 23,885$, enamelled ware, $£ 4,826$, wire rope, hawsers, $£ 8,325$, other, $£ 107,517$; matches, £46,779; nuts, £19,367; oils and waxes, £68,583; paper, £57,844; seeds, £14,597; stationery, $£ 27,595$; rice, $£ 772$; spices, $£ 15,509$; sulphate of copper, $£ 913$; sulphur, £52,083; tea, £16,663; wood and wicker, etc., £224,064; yarns, £676; vegetables, £33,717.

Further reference is made on a later page to the imports from Japan.
(xi) Netherlands. Cocoa and chocolate, £22,585; cameos and precious stones, £21,830; drugs and chemicals, $£ 7,083$; electrical appliances, $£ 28,882$; paper, $£ 7,158$; spirits, $\mathbf{£ 7 7 , 5 9 7 .}$
(xii) Netherlands East Indies. Bananas, £11,770; coffee and chicory, £81.249; drugs and chemicals, £22,742; fibres-kapok, £315,234, other, £15,254; hides, cattle, £60,015; nuts, $£ 14,576$; oils-kerosene, $£ 153,226$, lubricating mineral, $£ 14,727$, petroleum spirit, $£ 1,517,155$, residual oil, $£ 121,950$, other oils, $£ 43,795$, waxes, $£ 39,991$; rubber, crude, $£ 30,533$; sago and tapioca, $£ 61,495$; seeds, $£ 31,539$; tobacco, $£ 41,422$; tea, £1,548,628 ; sugar, £4,024,407; spices, unground, £78,268.
(xiii) New Caledonia, Copra, £2,652; fancy goods, £8,532; maize, $£ 1,356$; meats, preserved in tins, $£ 5,626$; manganese ore, $£ 11,848$; skins, $£ 45,760$; tallow, $£ 18,513$; timber, $£ 5,194$.
(xiv) Norway. Drugs and Chemicals, $£ 88, \mathbf{3 8 0}$; meats, $£ 268,530$; machinery and manufactures of metals, $£ 5,596$; matches, £2,565; paper, £239,562; timber, £202,437; wood pulp, £14,543.
(xv) Peru. Rubber, crude, £3,010; sugar, $£ 174,078$.
(xvi) Philippine 1slands. Flax and hemp, £150,904; cigars, £35,987; tobacco, unmanufactured, £9,576.
(xvii) Russia. Drugs and chemicals, $£ 1,717$; furs, $£ 4,021$; paper, $£ 1,644$.
(xviii) Spain. Corks, etc., £62,383; nuts, £11,738; olive oil, $£ 62,443$; quicksilver, £4,591; wine, $£ 10,001$.
(xix) Sweden. Calcium carbide, $£ 23,727$; cream separators, $£ 63,339$; other machines and machinery, $£ 49,312$; horseshoe nails, $£ 3,128$; primus stoves, $£ 5,780$; manufactures
 wood manufactures, $£ 9,418$; wood pulp, $£ 35,488$; rennet, $£ 745$.
(xx) Switzerland. Apparel and textiles-trimmings, £168,813, piece goods-silk, £259,536, lace for attire, $£ 72,708$, other, $£ 127,786$; drugs and chemicals, $£ 20,083$; electrical articles, $£ 24,224$; grass straw for hats, $£ 22,435$; machinery and metal manufactures, £79,836; surgical instruments, $£ 2,108$; talking machines, $£ 5,116$; watches, $£ 164,890$.
(xxi) United States of America. Apparel-boots, shoes, etc., £83,338, corsets, $\mathfrak{£ 1 3 4 , 4 5 5}$, furs, dressed, $£ 34,623$, gloves, $£ 150,618$, hats and caps, $£ 80,747$, hosiery and knitted articles, $£ 92,533$, shirts, collars, etc., $£ 49,646$, socks and stockings, $£ 669,569$; trimmings, £57,837, other apparel, $£ 174,522$; textiles-floor coverings, $£ 68,418$, piece goods-canvas and duck, $£ 259,621$, cotton and linen, $£ 621,338$, other, $£ 249,370$, sewing silks, $£ 148,898$, other textiles, $£ 30,681$; arms, $£ 99,530$; ammunition and explosives, £231,315; bags, baskets, etc., $£ 50,388$; brushware, $£ 39,694$; cameras, $£ 79,786$; caramel, £27,472; clocks and watches, $£ 125,252$; cocoa and chocolate, $£ 8,554$; drugs and chemicals-cream of tartar, $£ 52,058$, drugs and medicinal preparations, $£ 99,161$, dyes, £11,983, medicines, £144,826, other, £401,061; electrical materials-accumulators, £81,022, arc lamps and carbons, £51,207, cable and wire, covered, £33,985; fancy goods, $£ 76,915$; fish, $£ 283,889$; fruit, $£ 100,442$; furniture, $£ 37,133$; glass and glassware, £193,176 ; india-rubber manufactures, $£ 519,300$; jewellery and precious stones, $£ 36,832$; kinematograph films, $£ 211,544$; leather, $£ 546,566$; meats, $£ 126,838$; machines and machinery-agricultural, £155,896, engines, £194,368, electrical, £463,215, machine tools, £178,131, sewing, £178,527, typewriters, £93.104, other, £1,027,074; metals and manufactures-bolts, nuts, $£ 78,093$, copper, plate and sheet, etc., $£ 20,694$, cutlery, $\mathfrak{£ 5 0 , 3 1 8}$, iron and steel-bars, ingots, hoops, etc., $£ 219,916$, girders, beams, $£ 80,865$, plate and sheet-corrugated, galvanized, $£ 223,338$, galvanized, not corrugated, $£ 147,873$, plain, not galvanized, $£ 255,465$, lampware, $£ 101,980$, nails, $£ 84,588$, pipes and tubes, $\mathfrak{£} 257,007$, telephones, $£ 59,296$, tools of trade, $£ 403,634$, wire, $£ 516,489$, other, $£ 1,051,477$; musical instruments, $£ 329,641$; oils, fats, and wazes-benzine and gasoline, $£ 819,302$, kerosene, $£ 638,308$, lubricating oils and greases, $£ 312,547$, waxes, $£ 45,986$, turpentine, £182,031; paints and varnishes, £150,682; paper-printing, £303,624, wrapping, £ 96,424 , writing and typewriting, $£ 217,467$, other, $£ 333,613$; perfumery, $£ 136,520$; resin, £194,983; soap, £62,286; soda-carbonate, £18,739, caustic, £12,583, stationery, £336,810; surgical and dental instruments, $£ 108,452$; talking machines, $£ 134,413$; timber, £1,129,510; tobacco, cigars, etc., $£ 2,459,191$; vehicles-motors and parts, $£ 2,078,929$, other vehicles and parts, $£ 401,632$; wood and wioker manufactures, $£ 168,373$.

The imports from America are again referred to on a later page.
8. Direction of Exports.-The following tables shew that, prior to the war, a constantly decreasing proportion of Australian exports was being consigned to the United Kingdom. This was not entirely due to the relatively smaller purchases of Australian produce by the United Kingdom, but was in some measure the effect of an increasing tendency towards direct shipment of wool, skins, etc., to the consuming countriesnotably to Belgium, France, and Germany-instead of distributing the trade through London as formerly. The figures given below, however, do not, even for the later prewar years, denote the total purchases by European countries of Australian produce, as large quantities were still distributed from London. The reservation to the United Kingdom of the first call on our primary products increased the proportion

GRAPHS SHEWING VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1919-20.

(See pages 492 and 493.)
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 THEVALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1919-20.


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

TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1899 T0 1919-20.
Exports (including Bullion and Specte).

| Country. | Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ 1919-20 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899-1903. | 1004-8. | 1909-13. | 1914-5/1918-9, |  |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 23,432,513 | 30,114,565 | 34,028,258 | 45,839,346 | 80,784,096 |
| British Possessions- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 67,776 | 201,832 | 125,942 | 1,835,850 | 312,452 |
| Ceylon | 2,223,487 | 4,050,826 | 3,194,757 | 330,221 | 354,810 |
| Egypt |  |  |  | a3,019,571 | 2,769,331 |
| Fiji . | 205,731 | 284,636 | 402,877 | 442,794 | 664,634 |
| Hong Kong | 403,776 | 747,025 | 741,365 | 654,371 | 2,599,757 |
| India | 2,348,420 | 2,828,280 | 2,231,306 | 4,492,414 | 2,439,935 |
| Mauritius | 40,425 | 46,378 | 32,424 | 16,650 | 102,944 |
| New Zealand | 1,432,227 | 2,060,900 | 2,385,078 | 3,525,124 | 7,743,744 |
| Papua | 48,720 | 50,174 | - 120,401 | 165,559 | 308,159 |
| South African Union | 4,276,976 | 2,065,014 | 1,799,435 | 1,995,940 | 3,044,351 |
| Straits Settlements | 105,824 | 391,409 | 834,156 | 853,765 | 6,216,398 |
| Other British Possessions | 41,941 | 70,843 | 75,913 | 331,435 | 1,293,421 |
| Total British Possessions | 11,195,303 | 12,797,317 | 11,943,654 | 17,663,694 | 27,849,936 |
| Total British Countries | 34,627,816 | 42,911,882 | 45,971,912 | 63,503,040 | 108,634,032 |
| Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic | 25,398 | 40,094 | 126,142 | 22,491 | 5,582 |
| Belgium .. | 1,667,396 | 3,930,612 | 6,172,958 | 182,053 | 4,263,608 |
| Chile and Peru.. | 299,097 | 624,168 | 616,704 | 241,512 | 181,928 |
| China.. | 237,376 | 340,726 | 161,527 | 180,913 | 543,365 |
| France | 2,754,889 | 5,686,867 | 8,183,825 | 2,159,912 | 6,671,878 |
| Germany | 2,549,266 | 5,140,556 | 6,938,358 | 96,001 | 16,520 |
| Italy .. | 159,017 | 207,218 | 525,903 | 2,321,900 | 3,771,544 |
| Japan | 198,434 | 869,350 | 1,194,271 | 3,262,745 | 7,229,501 |
| Java | 153,439 | 209,310 | 480,984 | 985,472 | 2,619,995 |
| Netherlands | 107,914 | 299,231 | 298,879 | 8,274 | 11,005 |
| Norway | b1,192 | 4,624 | 2,039 | 163,702 | 500,208 |
| Pacific Islands | 789,966 | 442,050 | 631,465 | 778,687 | 724,668 |
| Philippine Islands | 229,414 | 463,283 | 525,443 | 453,967 | 1,061,463 |
| Spain . | 15,383 | 59,264 | 23,540 | 91,232 | 866 |
| Sweden | $b$ | 4,219 | 4,888 | 146,595 | 256,702 |
| United States of America | 3,270,940 | 2,483,637 | 2,067,313 | 9,807,368 | 11,129,937 |
| Other Foreign Countries.. | 194,127 | 522,911 | 1,456,269 | 1,338,051 | 2,200,709 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 12,653,248 | 21,328,120 | 29,410,508 | 22,240,875 | 41,189,477 |
| Total | 47,281,064 | 64,240,002 | 75,382,420 | 85,743,915 | 149,823,509 |

(n) In previous years Included with " Other Foreign Countries."
(b) Norway and Sweden combined for these years.

If each item be expressed as a percentage on the tatal export, the results will be as follows :-
COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS.-PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1899 TO 1919-20.

| Country. | Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods. |  |  |  | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899-1903. | 1904-8. | 1909-13. | 1914-5/1918-9. |  |
| United Kingdom | per cent. 49.56 | per cent. 46.88 | per cent. 45.14 | per cent. 53.46 | per cent. 53.92 |
| British Possessions- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 0.14 | 0.31 | 0.17 | 2.14 | 0.21 |
| Ceylon | 4.70 | 6.32 | 4.24 | 0.38 | 0.24 |
| Egypt .. |  | $\ldots$ | 5 | (a)3.52 | 1.85 |
| Fiji .. .. | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.44 |
| Hong Kong | 0.85 | 1.16 | 0.98 | 0.76 | 1.74 |
| India | 4.97 | 4.40 | 2.96 | 5.24 | 1.63 |
| Mauritius | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.07 |
| New Zealand . | 3.03 | 3.21 | 3.16 | 4.11 | 5.17 |
| Papua | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.21 |
| South African Union | 9.05 | 3.21 | 2.39 | 2.33 | 2.02 |
| Straits Settlements | 0.22 | 0.61 | 1.11 | 1.00 | 4.15 |
| Other British Possessions | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.39 | 0.86 |
| Total British Possessions | 23.68 | 19.92 | 15.84 | 20.60 | 18.59 |
| Total British Countries | 73.24 | 66.80 | 60.98 | 74.06 | 72.51 |
| Foreign Countries- | - |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic .. | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| Belgium .. | 3.53 | 6.12 | 8.19 | 0.21 | 2.85 |
| Chile and Peru.. | 0.63 | 0.97 | 0.82 | 0.28 | 0.12 |
| China. . | 0.50 | 0.53 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.36 |
| France | 5.83 | 8.85 | 10.86 | 2.52 | 4.45 |
| Germany .. | 5.39 | 8.00 | 9.21 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| Italy .. | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.70 | 2.70 | 2.52 |
| Japan | 0.42 | 1.35 | 1.58 | 3.81 | 4.83 |
| Java... | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.64 | 1.15 | 1.75 |
| Netherlands | 0.23 | 0.47 | 0.40 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Norway | 0.00(b) | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.33 |
| Pacific Islands | 1.67 | 0.69 | 0.84 | 0.91 | 0.48 |
| Philippine Islands | 0.49 | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.53 | 0.71 |
| Spain .. | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| Sweden | (b) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| United States of America | 6.92 | 3.87 | 2.74 | 11.44 | 7.43 |
| Other Foreign Countries.. | 0.41 | 0.81 | 1.93 | 1.56 | 1.47 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 26.76 | 33.20 | 39.02 | 25.94 | 27.49 |
| 'Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

(a) See note to preceding table.
(b) Norway and Sweden combined for these years.
9. Exports to the United Kingdom.-The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1919-20 were as follows:-Apparel and textiles, £103,475; butter,
 $£ 37,023$; other drugs, £36,636 ; fibres-rags, $£ 42,897$; fruits-apples, $£ 395,075$, dried,
 and peas, $£ 70,489$, wheat, $£ 13,321,763$, flour, $£ 858,575$; hair, $£ 47,595$; , honey, $£ 6,642$; jams and jellies, $£ 452,074$; jewellery and precious stones, $£ 134,488$; lard, etc., $£ 218,714$; leather, $£ 1,329.931$; meat-frozen beef, $£ 2,130,527$, mutton, $£ 3,668,824$, lamb, $1,623,718$; rabbits and hares, $£ 756,298$, other frozen meat, $£ 269,919$, potted meat, $£ 163,937$, meat,
preserved in tins, $£ 2,571,574$; milk, $£ 222,780$; minerals and metals-copper-ingots, $£ 2,030,984$, lead-pig, $£ 2,033,695$, tin-ingots, $£ 286,544$, zinc-concentrates, $£ 68,790$, bars, blocks, etc., $£ 95,145$, antimony, $£ 80,383$, molybdenite, $£ 60,269$, scheelite, $£ 39,783$, wolfram, $£ 114,523$; pearl shell, $£ 196,693$; silver, $£ 347,501$; skins-cattle, hides, £396,767, rabbit and hare, $£ 764,303$, sheep, $£ 2,055,612$, other skins, $£ 556,694$; spirits, $£ 77,232$; stearine, $£ 45,019$; tallow, $£ 949,403$; vessels, $£ 432,500$; wine, $£ 104,498$; wool-greasy, $£ 28,337,660$, scoured, $£ 7,463,005$, tops, $£ 1,456,250$.
10. Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1919-20.-(i) Canada. Coconut oil, £14,138; dried fruits, $£ 40,022$; hides and skins-rabbit and hare, $£ 6,848$, other, $£ 118,253$; jams and jellies, $£ 6,162$; meats-sausage casings, $£ 9,644$, other, $£ 11,367$; tin-ingots, £9,344; wool, £63,520; tallow, £2,025.
(ii) Ceylon. Butter, $£ 31,866$; flour, $£ 165,555$; lard, $£ 4,632$, meats, $£ 42,171$; milk, £19.277; cameos and precious stones, $£ 7,033$; timber, $£ 10,448$; wheat, $£ 12,783$.
(iii) Egypt. Apparel and attire, $£ 30,212$; biscuits, $£ 2,120$; butter, $£ 3,341$; flour, £1,539,224; fruits preserved in liquid, £8,494; jams and jellies, £193,715; leather, $£ 45,002$; meats-frozen-beef, $£ 133,583$, preserved in tins, $£ 9,240$, other, $£ 8,440$; milk, £1,921; tallow, £3,351; timber-undressed, £14,472; wheat, $£ 684,160$.
(iv) Fiji. Apparel and textiles-apparel, £40,752, textiles, $£ 65,319$, bags, sacks, and cordage, $£ 28,244$; beverages, $£ 26,352$; biscuits $£ 42,814$; coal, $£ 33,929$; drags and chemicals-fertilizers, .£37,260, other, £11,561; grain, prepared-bran and pollard, £48,537, flour, $£ 43,823$, rice, $£ 2,531$; machines and machinery, $£ 26,361$; metal manufactures, $£ 36,987$; meat, preserved in tins, $£ 1,563$; oils, fats, and waxes, $£ 12,319$; silver specie, $£ 3,800$; spirits and alcoholic liquors, $£ 38,993$; soap, $£ 4,766$; timber, undressed, £11,236; tobacco, £21,330; vehicles, £3,967.
(v) Hong Kong. Biscuits, $£ 5,106$; butter, $£ 66,197$; precious stones, $£ 11,012$; fish, £71,305; flour, £591,734; gold specie, £1,153,118; lead, pig, £120,427; leather, $\mathfrak{£} 55,623$; meats, $£ 49,966$; milk and cream, $£ 61,190$; sandalwood, $£ 174,659$; soap, £15,694; silver, $£ 39,715$; vessels, $£ 120,000$.
(vi) India. Biscuits, $£ 18,603$; boots and shoes, $£ 9,884$; precious stones, $£ 12,643$; cheese, $£ 21,028$; coal, $£ 12,270$; copper ingots, $£ 276,840$; fruits preserved in liquid, $£ 2,578$; gold, £708,658, silver, $£ 514,202$; horses, $£ 84,651$; hay and chaff, $£ 7,084$; grain and pulse-wheat, $£ 281,119$; oatmeal, $£ 9,797$, flour, $£ 9,007$; jams and jellies, £37,431 ; leather, £28,742 ; meats, £31,358; milk, $£ 63,408$; tallow, $£ 165,657$.
(vii) New Zealand. Apparel and textiles, etc.-boots and shoes, £583,713, other apparel, $£ 365,098$, textiles, $£ 411,592$, bags, baskets, $£ 44,475$; bags and sacks, $£ 62,106$; cordage, $£ 15,880$ : arms, ammunition, etc., $£ 36,026$; bark, tanning, $£ 37,616$; biscuits, £11,708; books and periodicals, $£ 66,003$; cameras, kinematographs and films, talking machines, etc., $£ 2,535$; photographic goods, $£ 50,029$; coal, $£ 392,718$; confectionery, £109,572; drugs and chemicals-fertilizers, $£ 153,501$, medicines, $£ 99,116$, other drugs, etc., $£ 170,150$; egg albumen, $£ 17,798$; electrical materials, $£ 21,229$; fibres, $£ 22,050$; fodders, $£ 2,640$; fruit-fresh, $£ 33,303$, dried, $£ 331,405$; preserved in liquid, $£ 114,938$; furniture, $£ 12,929$; glass and glassware, $£ 64,651$; grain-barley, $£ 68,224$; flour, $£ 3,543$, oats, $£ 17,865$, rice, $£ 57,544$, wheat, $£ 681,233$; hides and skins, $£ 6,850$; horses, $£ 35,725$; india-rubber manufaetures, $£ 250,312$ : iron, bar, $£ 70,029$; jewellery, $£ 70,055$; cameos and precious stones, $£ 41,229$; lead, pig, $£ 27,266$; leather and leather manufactures, £278,751; matches, $£ 9,366$; agricultural implements and machinery, $£ 17,311$; other machines and machinery, $£ 188,696$; other manufactures of metals, $£ 364,743$; motor Vehicles and parts, $£ 12,788$; milk, $£ 41,538$; oils, etc., $£ 194,194$; onions, $£ 12,692$; paints, varnishes, £192,963; plants, trees and bulbs, £4,517; paper, £57,878; peel, £18,626; salt, $£ 36,924$; seeds, $£ 43,697$; soap, $£ 75,907$; specie, silver, $£ 2,100$; spirits, $£ 91,474$; stationery, £33,142; sugar, £28,503; tea, £348.136; timber, £178,982; tin, ingots, £77,112; tobacco, £237,169; wine, $£ 68,934$; wood and wicker articles, $£ 29,171$.
(viii) Papua. Ale and beer, $£ 5,775$; apparel and textiles, $£ 22,787$; beans and peas, £13,172; biscuits, £9,157; butter, $£ 2,790$; coal, $£ 4,309$; fish, $£ 6,505$; flour, $£ 13,458$; machinery and manufactures of metal, $£ 51,362$; meats, $£ 16,616$; oils, etc., $£ 15,944$; rice, $£ 5,444$; sugar, $£ 6,452$ : timber, $£ 5,662$; tobacco, $£ 31,894$.
(ix) South African Union.-Animals-sheep, breeding. $£ 40,014$; butter, $£ 38,411$; cheese, $£ 47,517$; boots and shoes, $£ 107,673$; copper-bars and ingots, $£ 1,266$; cordage and twine, reaper and binder, $£ 20,709$; other, $£ 45,743$; drugs and chemicals-eucalyptus
oil, £3,257, glycerine, etc., $£ 1,720$, other, $£ 7,901$; fruits-dried, carrants, $£ 47,352$; raisins, £26,760; grain-wheat, £485,811, flour, $£ 713,011$; hops, $£ 1,705$; infants' food, £24,597; jams and jellies, £67,756; lard, £54,493; leather, £170,276; machinery and manufactures of metal, $£ 22,948$; meats, preserved, in tins, $\mathfrak{£ 3 0 , 4 0 7 \text { ; milk and cream, }}$
 soap, £10,497; tallow, unrefined, £175,781 ; timber, £234,657.
(x) Straits Settlements. Biscuits, £33,135; butter, £162,044; cheese, £12,953; coal, $£ 98,368$; gold, specie, $£ 3,433,586$; grain, flour, $£ 1,319,493$; iron and steel, bar, etc., $£ 3,695$; jams and jellies, $£ 44,962$; leather, $£ 45,497$; living animals, $£ 33,501$; machines and machinery-mining, £24,880, other, £19,759; meats, £186,331; milk and cream, $£ 478,420$; rails, fishplates, $£ 60,404$; sandalwood, $£ 71,522$; soap, $£ 21,773$.

## 11. Principal Exports to Foreign Countries, 1919-20.-These are as follows:-

(i) Argentine Republic. Agricultural implements and machinery, $£ 3,374$; seeds, $£ 996$.
(ii) Bismarck Archipeiago. Ale, beer, £34,568; apparel, £17,108; biscuits, $£ 11,615$;
 £60,241 ; meats, £29,882 ; oils, £31,301; rice, $£ 15,597$; silver, specie, $£ 34,920$; tobacco, £ 53,651 .
(iii) China. Butter, $£ 89,217$; copper ingots, $£ 59,981$; flour, $£ 20,183$; jams and jellies, $£ 11,341$; lead-pig, $£ 30,698$; leather, $£ 29,940$; meats, £14,972; sandalwood, £18,307; stearine, $£ 25,977$; silver, bar, ingot, etc., $£ 136,515$; tin, ingots, $£ 28,105$.
(iv) Dutch East Indies. Java. Apparel, textiles, eto., $£ 47,330$; butter, $£ 469,670$; biscuits, $£ 68,691$; coal, $£ 73,303$; coke, $£ 6,253$; confectionery, £6,767; grain, etc., barley, £3,445; flour, £581,274; oats, £50,972, other, £69,187; fertilizers, £155,650; fruits, fresh, £12,083; gold, specie, £245,118; lard, £7,542; horses, £14,264; jams and jellies, £12,162; leather and manufactures, £191,502; milk and cream, £186,337; machinery, mining, $£ 4,403$, other, $£ 18,154$; metal manufactures,-bolts, nuts, ete., £4,629; iron-bar and ingots, $£ 65,012$, nails, $£ 7,097$, rails, fishplates, $£ 20,137$, vehicles, £9,099, other, $£ 45,179$; meats, $£ 64,334$; wine, $£ 6,625$.
(v) Other East Indies. Biscuits, $£ 27,323$; butter, $£ 94,302$; flour, $£ 221,396$; machines and metal manufactures, $£ 31,069$; meats, $£ 10,491$; milk and cream, $£ 11,460$; soap, $£ 33,435$; stearine, $£ 4,300$.
(vi) France. Precious stones, $£ 87,126$; copra, $£ 4,020$; flour, $£ 445,553$; fruits, preserved in liquid, $£ 7,202$; jams and jellies, $£ 82,994$; leather, $£ 36,903$; ores, $£ 54,144$; tallow, unrefined, $£ 2,792$; wheat, $£ 3,532,235$; wool, $£ 2,352,749$.
(vii) Italy: Hides and skins, $£ 57,903$; tallow, $£ 412,773$; milk and cream, $£ 53,077$; tallow, wheat, $£ 378,984$; wool, $£ 2.832,951$.
(viii) Japan. Bones, £32,988; butter, £55,126; concentrates, zinc, £37,310; copper ingots, $£ 390,372$; hoofs, $£ 15,165$; glue pieces and sinews, $£ 13,073$; grain-barley, $£ 25,156$, flour, $£ 464,922$, wheat, $£ 1,924,723$; other, $£ 81,343$; hair, $£ 15,413$; hides and skins, cattle, $£ 22,471$, rabbit and hare, $£ 56,462$, fur, hatters', $£ 31,797$, other skins, £3,893; lead, pig, £428,796; leather, $£ 2,953$; manures, $£ 153,892$; milk and cream, £75,178; oils, £8,397; pearl shell, £4,576; trochus shell, $£ 204,963$; tin-ingots, $£ 19,436$; pig iron, £147,538; rags, £18,177; tallow, £623,106; wool, £2,010,732.
(ix) New Caledonia. Apparel, £26,025; textiles, £26,377; coal, £26,118; coke, $£ 39,622$; flour, $£ 78,890$; leather, $£ 8,700$; machinery and manufactures of metal, $£ 41,225$; oils, greases, etc., $£ 16,331$; potatoes, $£ 8,234$; rice, $£ 4,425$; sugar, $£ 35,475$; wine, £14,440 ; tobacco, $£ 19,391$.
(x) Peru. Coal, $£ 14,938$; wheat, $£ 45,514$,
(xi) Philippine 1slands. Biscuits, £1,032; butter, £91,040; coal, £56,743; flour, £683,698; fodder, $£ 12,601$; jams and jellies, $£ 7,983$; leather, $£ 15,293$; meats-bacon and hams, $£ 32,071$, beef, $£ 65,331$, other meats, $£ 23,797$; vessels, $£ 17,000$.
(xii) United Slates of America. Copra, £71,895; hair, £9,260; hides, $£ 1,077,790$; jams and jellies, £208,338; leather, £95,630; sausage casings, £299,236; oils-coconut, £7,089, eucalyptus, $£ 29,838$; pearlshell, $£ 265,353$; skins-rabbit and hare, $£ 2,777,774$, opossum, £1,068,702, other, £1,460,210; tallow, £106,247; timber, £6,588; tin-ingots; £ 534,975 ; vessels, $£ 123,378$; wheat, $£ 24,554$; wool, $£ 2,516,142$.

## § 8. Development of Export Trade to Eastern Countries.

1. Trade with Eastern Countries.-The following tables shew the expansion in the value of exports from the Commonwealth to eastern countries since the inception of the Commonwealth in 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, 1901-1920.

| Article. | 1901. | 1909-1913. | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1918-19 . * \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathcal{L}$ | $£$ | $£$ | 1 | $\mathcal{L}$ | 1 |
| Antimony |  | 100 | 5,665 | 1,834 | 1.313 | 1,099 |
| Biscuits | 5,960 | 20,611 | 118,949 | 248,822 | 208,495 | 165,584 |
| Butter | 64,838 | 200,107 | 370,979 | 420,551 | 659,742 | 1,066,694 |
| Cheese | 4,682 | 2,229 | 29,224 | 48,016 | 141,706 | 61,862 |
| Coal | 155,120 | 275,480 | 108,264 | 41,496 | 85,792 | 247,147 |
| Concentrates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silver and silver-lead | . |  | 22,679 |  |  |  |
| Zinc |  | 180 | 200,201 | 236,465 | 158,557 | 37,310 |
| Copper | 39,375 | 54,904 | 302,967 | 595,877 | 280,598 | 729,041 |
| Grain and Pulse- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | 46,685 | 74,181 | 460,176 | 258,641 | 1,997,299 | 2,389,191 |
| Flour | 185,092 | 609,065 | 823,681 | 1,286,979 | 1,811,476 | 4,057,560 |
| Other (prepared and unprepared) | 4,806 | 18,216 | 90,237 | 122,846 | 289,854 | 214,079 |
| Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder | 13,081 | 41,871 | 29,657 | 23,281 | 19,542 | 86,190 |
| Horses $\cdots$ | 101,866 | 177,774 | 326,824 | 481,370 | 176,239 | 121,857 |
| Iron and steel (unmanufactured) | . 74 | 2,111 | 82,391 | 86,771 | 314,776 | 301,612 |
| Jams and jellies .. .. | 6,708 | 6,620 | 163,932 | 452,919 | 155,377 | 128,688 |
| Lead, Pig .. .. .. | 10,454 | 308,492 | 544,817 | 560,100 | 681,473 | 580,724 |
| Leather | 13,197 | 41,757 | 130,847 | 144,950 | 229,695 | 346,510 |
| Meats . | 194,071 | 273,962 | 850,168 | 1,483,663 | 1,581,192 | 526,277 |
| Milk and cream .. | 5,627 | 12,327 | 283,492 | 422.316 | 697,311 | 901,343 |
| Pearl shell and trochus shell | 20,440 | 410 | 39,034 | 53,363 | 70,007 | 209,657 |
| Sandalwood .. .. .. | 77,237 | 50,473 | 98,071 | 99,943 | 138,468 | 266,945 |
| Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow | 16,419 | 79,023 | 290,918 | 235,320 | 464,544 | 947,271 |
| Sulphate of ammonia |  | 19,780 | 146,425 | 194,921 | 325;793 | 204,759 |
| Tin ore | 4,096 | 298,723 | 134,038 | 28,385 |  |  |
| Timber, undressed | 79,915 | 319,924 | 39,541. | 12,817 | 5,258 | 29,834 |
| Wool $\quad$. | 56,618 | 539,003 | 2,011,103 | 1,862,869 | 1,481,315 | 2,014,820 |
| Other merchandise | 170,872 | 346,635 | 998,566 | 1,162,032 | 2,235,562 | 1,755,816 |
| Total merchandise | 1,226,213 | 3,783,048 | 8,633,446 | 10,566,547 | 14,111,385 | 17,337,870 |
| Specie and gold and silver bullion | 3,339,953 | 5,665,514 | 2,739,969 | 5,064,507 | 4,854,609 | 6,232,767 |
| Total exports . | 4,566,166 | 9,448,562 | 11,373,415 | 15,631,054 | 18,965,994 | 23,570,687 |

The following tables shew the value of the principal artioles exported to each of the undermentioned Eastern countries during the year 1901 and from 1909 to 1919-20 :-

## VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1901-1920.

| Country. |  |  | 1901. | 1909-1913. | $\begin{gathered} 1914-15- \\ 1918-19 . * \end{gathered}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { f }}{33,906}$ | $\stackrel{\text { £ }}{1318}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{177.433}$ | ${ }_{295}^{\text {£ }}$ | ${ }_{\text {£ }}$ |  |
| East Indies |  |  | 33,906 | 131,318 | 177,433 | 225,828 | 313,908 | 406,850 |
| Hong Kong |  | $\ldots$ | -31,853 | 737,595 | 1,143,463 | 1,391,525 | 2,645,840 | 1,406,924 |
| India and Ceylon | . | . | 417,291 | 904,270 | 2,379,594 | 3,696,023 | 4,452,771 | 1,571,885 |
| Japan | - |  | 123,355 | 525,443 | 3,233,735 | 3,340,064 | 3,846,901 | 7,229,424 |
| Philippine Islands | . | . | 302,086 | 688,278 | 453,9,8 | 826,722 | 653,653 | 1,061,360 |
| Straits Settlements | . | . | 113,407 | 243,209 | 843,765 | 882,913 | 1,513,056 | 2,782,812 |
| Total | - | -• | 1,226,213 | 3,783,048 | 8,633,446 | 10,566,547 | 14,111,385 | 17,337,870 |

[^4]BUTTER.

| Country. |  | 1901. | 1909-1913. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1914-15- } \\ 1918-19 . \end{gathered}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ohina | $\cdots$ | 1,987 | 23,175 | 43,174 | 77,743 | 56,271 | 89,217 |
| East Indies | . | 12,172 | 75,813 | 218,508 | 196,594 | 424,458 | 564,585 |
| Hong Kong | . | 8,555 | 22,010 | 23,674 | 33,298 | 28,618 | 66,197 |
| India and Ceylon | . | 9,696 | 10,353 | 10,136 | 7,526 | 10,168 | 38,485 |
| Japan | . | 1,504 | 5,680 | 1,758 | 691 | 1,170 | 55,126 |
| Philippine Islands | . | 21,061 | 34,581 | 23,596 | 26,504 | 48,658 | 91,040 |
| Straits Settlements | . | 9,863 | 28,495 | 50,133 | 78,195 | 90,400 | 162,044 |
| Total | -• | 64,838 | 200,107 | 370,979 | 420,551 | 659,743 | 1,066,694 |

The exports of butter given above for the year 1919-20 were shipped from the several States as follows:-New South Wales, £242,700; Victoria, £766,905; Queensland, £49,022; Western Australia, $£ 8,067$.

COAL.

| Country. | 1901. | 1900-1913. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1914-15- } \\ & \text { 1918-19.* } \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China |  | 2,573 |  |  |  |  |
| East Indies | 43,280 | 80,119 | 39,440 | 8,133 | 31,533 | 73,303 |
| Hong Kong | 7,653 | 4,684 | 1,343 |  | 6,079 | 2 |
| India and Ceylon | 17,639 | 37,120 | 26,810 | 16,043 | 14,438 | 15,258 |
| Japan . | 1 | 12 | . |  |  | 3,473 |
| Philippine Islands | 59,936 | 78,130 | 14,318 | 8,725 | 8,568 | 56,743 |
| Straits Settlements | 26,611 | 72,842 | 26,352 | 8,595 | 25,174 | 98,368 |
| Total | 155,120 | 275,480 | 108,263 | 41,496 | 85,792 | 247,147 |

These exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.
COPPER.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1914-15- } \\ & \text { 1918-19.* } \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | . . | 19,260 | 375 | . | 1,876 | 59,981 |
| East Indies | . | 64 | .. | . | . | 1,848 |
| Hong Kong . . |  | 5,796 | 2,959 |  |  |  |
| India and Ceylon | 39,375 | 26,512 | 298,027 | 595,877 | 270,695 | 276,840 |
| Japan . | .. | 2,378 | 1,606 | . . | 8,027 | 390,372 |
| Philippine Islands | . | 106 | . . | $\ldots$ | .. | .. |
| Straits Settlements | $\cdots$ | 878 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| Total | 39,375 | 54,994 | 302,967 | 695,877 | 280,598 | 729,041 |

The copper exported to the East during 1919-20 was shipped from New South Wales, £553,702 ; and South Australia, £175,339.

GRAIN AND PULSE.-WHEAT.

| Country | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\begin{gathered} 1914-15- \\ 1918-19^{*} . \end{gathered}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ |
| China |  | 6 |  | .. |  |  |
| East Indies | 9 | 18 | 15 | $\cdots$ | 48 | 57,716 |
| Hong Hong ... |  | 3 |  |  |  | 6 |
| India and Ceylon | 35,660 | 4,687 | 325,755 | 54,500 | 1,573,608 | 402,662 |
| Japan | 11,016 | 62,683 | 133,320 | 204,141 | 422,028 | 1,924,723 |
| Philippine Islands | .. | 6,776 | $\underline{24}$ | 19 | 71 | 1, 21,723 |
| Straits Settlements | $\ldots$ | 8 | 566 | . | 1,544 | 4,084 |
| Total | 46,685 | 74,181 | 460,180 | 258,660 | 1,997,299 | 2,389,191 |

The exports of wheat given for the year 1919-20 were shipped from the following States :-New South Wales, £562,434; Victoria, £1,228,599; South Australia, £520,487; and Western Australia, £77,671.

GRAIN AND PULSE.-FLOUR.


The flour exported during 1919-20, as above, was shipped from the several States as follows :-New South Wales, $£ 1,260,804$; Victoria, $£ 1,099,221$; Queensland, $£ 1$; South Australia, £240,244; Western Australia, £1,457,290.

GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\begin{gathered} 1914-15- \\ 1918-19 . * \end{gathered}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1910-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ |
| China | 43 | 477 | 1,690 | 1,474 | 5,028 | 474 |
| East Indies |  | 1,738 | 10,133 | 3,680 | 41,378 | 67,689 |
| Hong Kong . | 777 | 76 | 1,515 | 1,867 | 5,663 | 6,760 |
| India and Ceylon | 3,033 | 8,708 | 18,759 | 42,722 | 25,532 | 17,222 |
| Japan .. | 7 | 58 | 47,854 | 47,354 | 191,767 | 106,499 |
| Philippine Islands | 946 | 6,151 | 5,317 | 16,001 | 7,518 | 2,326 |
| Straits Settlements | .. | 1,008 | 4,969 | 9,748 | 12,968 | 9,109 |
| Total | 4,806 | 18,216 | 90,237 | 122,846 | 289,854 | 210,079 |

The exports given above for 1919-20 were shipped from the following States :-New South Wales, $£ 20,931$; Victoria, $£ 177,528$; Queensland, $£ 28$; South Australia, $£ 781$; Western Australia, $£ 10,811$.

HAY AND CHAFF, AND COMPRESSED FODDER.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1918-19 . * \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 2,934 | 174 |  |  |  |  |
| East Indies | 14 | 1,285 | 843 | 323 | 1,655 | 3,420 |
| Hong Kong . . | 28 | 556 | 691 | 680 | 1,596 | 1,191 |
| India and Ceylon | 5,848 | 13,463 | 18,633 | 12,711 | 4,874 | 13,881 |
| Japan ... | 57 | 150 | 51 |  | 135 | 67 |
| Philippine Islands | 2,582 | 21,774 | 7,339 | 8,771 | 8,168 | 12,601 |
| Straits Settlements | 1,618 | 4,469 | 2,137 | 1,078 | 3,114 | 5,030 |
| Total | 13,081 | 41,871 | 29,694 | 23,563 | 19,542 | 36,190 |

The exports given above for the year 1919-20 were shipped from the several States as follows :-New South Wales, £1,097; Victoria, £32,016; Western Australia, £3,077.

HORSES.

| Country. | 1901. | 1000-1013. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 1914-15- | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 4,460 | 274 |  |  |  | 250 |
| East Indies | 2,105 | 16,845 | 5,750 | - | 18,336 | 14,464 |
| Hong Kong | 775 | 345 | 16 |  | 80 | 50 |
| India and Ceylon | 78,723 | 137,810 | 315,351 | 479,520 | 146,758 | 86,801 |
| Japan | 100 | 1,904 | 1,145 | 750 | 1,350 | 1,770 |
| Philippine Islands | 190 | 7,116 | 1,052 | 200 | 3,800 | 3,330 |
| Straits Settlements | 15,513 | 13,480 | 3,510 | 900 | 5,915 | 15,192 |
| Total | 101,866 | 177,774 | 326,824 | 481,370 | 176,239 | 121,857 |

The horses exported to the above countries during 1919-20 were shipped from the following States:-New South Wales, £35,688; Victoria, £33,407; Queensland, £40,719; South Australia, $£ 6,990$; Western Australia, $£ 5,053$.

LEAD, PIG.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1914-15- } \\ & \text { 1918-19.* } \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | $\mathfrak{£}$ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 6,102 | 35,269 | 25,488 | 27,568 | 30,672 | 30,698 |
| East Indies | 18 | 363 | 818 | 1,146 | 2,945 | 463 |
| Hong Kong . | 1,257 | 69,159 | 94,128 | 76,968 | 77,426 | 120,427 |
| India and Ceylon | 315 | 41,574 | 45,618 |  | 7,145 |  |
| Japan .. | 2,750 | 159,462 | 378,260 | 454,118 | 563,035 | 428,796 |
| Philippine Islands | 12 | 2,289 | 88 | 300 |  | 340 |
| Straits Settlements | - | 376 | 417 | . . | 250 | . . |
| Total | 10,454 | 308,492 | 544,817 | 560,100 | 681,473 | 580,724 |

The exports of pig lead in 1919-20 were shipped from New South Wales, $£ 540,606$; Victoria, $£ 16,106$; South Australia, $£ 24,012$.

- Annual average for the quinquennial period.


## MEATS.--PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\xrightarrow{1914-15-19 .}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China |  | 220 | 72 |  |  |  |
| East Indies | 98 | 2,507 | 1,809 | 131 | 21 | 1,637 |
| Hoing Kong | 3,195 | 8,687 | 7,333 | 6,501 | 7,465 | 21,213 |
| India and Ceylon | 5,907 | 5,626 | 10,024 | 14,270 | 7,696 | 25,066 |
| Japan .. | 19 | 634 | 2 | 4 |  | 1,019 |
| Philippine Islands | 153,250 | 160,003 | 74,690 | 36,587 | 56,617 | 88,481 |
| Straits Settlements | . . | 34,812 | 61,088 | 65,206 | 62,374 | 104,633 |
| Total | 162,469 | 212,489 | 155,018 | 122,699 | 134,173 | 242,049 |

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1919-20 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States:-New South Wales, £107,891; Victoria, $£ 7,078$; Queensland, $£ 127,080$.

MEATS.-OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

| Country. | 1801. | 1909-1913.* | 1914-15- 1918-19.* | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $£$ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | -491 | 5,523 | 5,809 | 9,317 | 14,124 | 14,972 |
| East Indies | 15,035 | 14,130 | 24,632 | 25,177 | 52,567 | 73,454 |
| Hong Kong | 571 | 3,039 | 7,711 | 13,325 | 14.608 | 28,753 |
| India and Ceylon | 11,464 | 11,008 | 614,997 | 1,251,929 | 1,289,847 | 48,450 |
| Japan $\quad .{ }^{\prime}$ | 893 | 1,394 | 1,031 | - 338 | 2,335 | 3,312 |
| Philippine Islands | 2,617 | 19,475 | 16,970 | 17,575 | 23,644 | 33,589 |
| Straits Settlements | 531 | 6,904 | 23,999 | 43,303 | 49,894 | 81,698 |
| Total | 31,602 | 61,473 | 695,149 | 1,360,964 | 1,447,019 | 284,228 |

The exports given above for the year 1919-20 were shipped from the following States:-New South Wales, $£ 116,835$; Victoria, $£ 55,070$; Queensland, $£ 111,008$; South Australia, £877; Western Australia, £438.

SANDALWOOD.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\stackrel{\text { 1914-15- }}{1918-19 .^{*}}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chins | $\underset{7,905}{£}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ \\ & 8,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{£}{14,208}$ | $\stackrel{£}{9,857}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{£}{\mathbf{£}} \mathbf{1 8 6 7} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{£}{18,307}$ |
| East Indies |  |  | 406 |  | 2,032 | 115 |
| Hong Kong | 53,991 | 42,566 | 67,899 | 76,093 | 92,518 | 174,659 |
| India and Ceylon | , | 3,836 | 3,664 | 1,275 | 1,588 | 1,860 |
| Japan |  |  | 480 | 482 | 1,500 | 482 |
| Straits Settlements | 15,341 | 4,257 | 11,414 | 12,236 | 22,063 | 71,522 |
| Total | 77,237 | 59,473 | 98,071 | 99,943 | 138,468 | 266,945 |

The exports of sandalwood in 1919-20 were shipped from New South Wales, $\mathbf{~ 7 7 , 0 8 0 ; ~}$ Queensland, $£ 26,664$; Western Australia, $£ 233,201$.

- Annual average for the quinquennial period.


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

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1918-19 . * \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | . | 336 | 30 |  | 20 | 1,742 |
| East Indies |  | 1,013 | 475 | 6 |  |  |
| Hong Kong | 1,234 | 409 | 603 | 1,183 | 1,247 | 4,633 |
| India and Ceylon | 2,761 | 9,477 | 8,510 | 78 | 11,719 | 167,579 |
| Japan .. | 11,829 | 66,755 | 209,924 | 233,941 | 447,454 | 772,881 |
| Philippine Islands | 165 | 510 | 281 |  | 18 | 290 |
| Straits Settlements | 430 | 523 | 1,095 | 112 | 4,086 | 146 |
| Total | 16,419 | 79,023 | 220,918 | 235,320 | 464,544 | 947,271 |

The above exports of skins, etc., in 1919-20 were shipped from the several States as follows :-New South Wales, $£ 534,198$; Victoria, $£ 289,617$; Queensland, $£ 123,456$.

TIN ORE.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\frac{1914-15-}{1918-19 . *}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Japan <br> Straits Settlements | $\pm$ | f | £ | £ | ¢ | £ |
|  |  |  |  |  | . |  |
|  | 4,096 | 298,723 | 134,017 | 28,385 | . |  |
| Total | 4,096 | 298,723 | 134,038 | 28,385 | . | $\cdots$ |

The export of tin ore to the Straits Settlements-the centre of the world's tin production-was for the purpose of treatment, and was shipped from the several States during 1917-18 as follows:-New South Wales, £7,359; Queensland, £17,926; Northern Territory, $£ \mathbf{£}, \mathbf{1 0 0}$. Almost all Australian tin ore is now treated in the Commonwealth.

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

| Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1918-19 . * \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 4,090 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 8,712 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{5}^{\text {£ }}$ | £ | £ |  |
| East Indies | 22 | 708 | 74 | 83 | . |  |
| Hong Kong |  | 10,562 | 469 | 8 | 2,197 | 2,969 |
| India and Ceylon | 61,246 | 288,442 | 32,123 |  | 650 | 13,948 |
| Japan .. | 418 | 897 | 3,041 | 11,827 | 2,276 | 6,921 |
| Philippine Islands | 9,278 | 8,997 |  |  |  | . . |
| Straits Settlements | 4,861 | 1,606 | 260 | 899 | 135 | . |
| Total | 79,915 | 319,924 | 39,541 | 12,817 | 5,258 | 29,834 |

The above exports of timber during 1919-20 from the several States were shipped as follows:-New South Wales, £8,458; Western Australia, £21,276; Northern Territory, $£ 100$.

[^5]W00L.

| - Country. | 1901. | 1909-1913.* | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1918-19 . * \end{aligned}$ | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China |  | 162 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| East Indies | 112 |  | - | . | . | .. |
| Hong Kong . . | $\cdots$ | 5 | - |  | 78. | $\cdots$ |
| India and Ceylon | 7,853 | 22,308 | 59,231 | 66,780 | 78,336 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Japan . $\quad$. | 48,653 | 516,528 | 1,951,273 | 1,796,089 | 1,400,192 | 2,010,732 |
| Philippine Islands | . . | .. | 599 | .. | 2,787 | 4,088 |
| Total | 56,618 | 539,003 | 2,011,103 | 1,862,869 | 1,481,315 | 2,014,820 |

The wool exported to the East by the several States during 1919-20 was shipped as follows :-New South Wales, £1,347,137; Victoria, £229,993; Queensland, £437,690.

* Annual average for the quinquennial period.


## § 9. Trade of Commonwealth since Federation.

1. Classified Summary of Australian Trade.-The following tables present the trade of the Commonwealth arranged in classes according to the nature of the goods since the inauguration of the Commonwealth :-

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

| Class. | Articles. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Foodsteffs of animal origin but excluding living animals. |
| II. | Foodstupfs of vegetable origin. |
| III. | Beverages (non-alcoholic), and substances used in making. |
| IV. | Spirituous and alcoholic Lievors. |
| V. | Tobacco, and preparations thereof. |
| VI. | Live Antmals. |
| VII. | Anmal Substances (mainly unmanufactured), not foodstuff. |
| VIII. | Vegetable Substances and fibres. |
| IX. | (a) Apparel ; (b) Textiles; and (c) Manufactured Fibres. |
| X. | Oils, Fats, and Waxes. |
| XI. | Paints and Varnishes. |
| XII. | Stones and Minerals, used industrially. |
| XIII. | Ores and Metals, unmanufactured or partly manufactured. |
| XIV. | (a) Machines and Machinery ; (b) othbr Mandfactures of Metal. |
| XV. | (a) Indiardbier and Indiarubber Manufactures; (b) Leather and Mandfactures of Leather, and substitutes therefor. |
| XVI. | Wood and Wicker, raw and manufactured. |
| XVII. | Earthenware, Cembnts, China, Glass, and Stoneware. |
| XVIII. | (a) Paper ; (b) Stationery. |
| XIX. | Jewellery, Timepieces, and Faycy Goods. |
| XX. | Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments. |
| XXI. | Drugs, Chemicals, and Ferticizers. |
| XXII. | Miscellaneots. |
| XXIII. | Gold and Stlver ; and Bronze Sprcte. |

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1901 TO 1919-20.

| Classes. | Annual Average. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1901- \\ & 1903 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.904- \\ & 1908 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909- \\ & 1913 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1918-19 . \end{aligned}$ | 51919-1920. |
| I. Aumal foodstuffs, \&c. | $\underset{968,856}{\underline{\mathcal{L}}}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 712,311 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{£}{885,409}$ | $\underset{1,177,020}{\mathfrak{E}}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{£}}{1,459,212}$ |
| II. Vegetable foodstuff, de. | 3,769,481 | 1,702,91.9 | 2,925,919 | 4,022,721 | 7,182,849 |
| III. Beverages (pon-alcoholic), \&c. | 973,568 | 1,249,103 | 1,685,232 | 2,170,138 | 4,623,883 |
| IV. Alcoholie liquors, \&e. | 1,481,061 | 1,318,719 | 1,712,009 | 1,493,960 | 1,308,686 |
| V. Tobacco, \&c. | 647,073 | 646,062 | 889,118 | 1,099,573 | 2,743,535 |
| VI. live animals | 75,051 | 99,181 | 247,027 | 100,742 | 117,519 |
| VII. Animal substances, \&ic. | 180,529 | 404,924 | 354,867 | 826,009 | 1,720,135. |
| VIII. Vegetable substances, \&c. | 537,574 | 744,791 | 1,281,460 | 2,553,477 | 3,642,092 |
| IX. Apparel, \&c. | 11,002,146 | 13,170,748 | 17,730,327 | 24,114,559 | 26,702,771 |
| X. Oils, \&c. . | 1,032,453 | 1,041,449 | 1,771,160 | 3,018,753 | 4,751,906 |
| XI. Paints, \&c. | 325,583 | 378,840 | 533,954 | 570,006 | 459,136. |
| XII. Stones, \&c. . . . | 106,862 | 101,046 | 245,370 | 160,612 | 187,706 |
| XIII. Ores and Metals, unmanufactured | 1,145,808 | 878,026 | 1,493,406 | 1,123,048 | 924,366. |
| XIV. Machinery and Mctals, manufactured | 7,576,311. | 8,931,724 | 15,854,262 | 14,199,421 | 21,573,114 |
| XV. Rubber, Leather, \&c. | 530,645 | 840,740 | . $1,501,435$ | 1,802,306 | 2,192,520 |
| XVI. Wood, \&e. -. | 1,558,010 | 1,849,229 | 3,028,794 | 2,075,254 | 2,933,500 |
| XVII. Earthenware, de. . | 747,604 | 719,529 | 1,202,949 | 1,181,223 | 1,239,685 |
| XVII. Paper, \&c. | 1,587,568 | 1,918,023 | 2,727,725 | 3,743,319 | 4,156,626 |
| XIX. Jewellery, \&c. | 959,417 | 1,048,601 | 1,534,322 | 1,204,037 | 2,029,268 |
| XX. Instruments, ©C. | 190,979 | 285,014 | -526,916 | 663,680 | 901,041 |
| XXI. Drugs, dc. | 1,548,739 | 1,831,693 | 2,377,190 | 3,378,667 | 3,648,755 |
| XXII, Miscellaneous - . . | 2,292,798 | 2,849,614 | 5,185,447 | 3,726,612 | 4,325,838 |
| XXIII. Gold and silver; and bronze specie | 1,060,736 | 1,621,922 | 1,518,100 | 2,209,711 | 60,149 |
| Grand Total | 40,307,852 | 44,344,158 | 07,212,398 | 76,614,988 | 98,974,292. |

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

## COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING australian produce and the produce of other countries, 1901 T0 1919-20.

| Classes. | Annual Average. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1901- \\ & 1903 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1904- \\ & 1908 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909- \\ & 1913 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1918-19 . \end{aligned}$ | 1910-1920.. |
| Adstralian Produce. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 缶 |  | $£$ | $\mathfrak{£}$ | £ |
| 1. Animal foodstufts, \&c. | 3,321,043 | 5,014,822 | 8,546,155 | 12,816,939 | 18,148,656 |
| II. Vegetable foodstufs, \&c. - | 2,671,745 | 6,211,212 | 10,312,256 | 13,406,386 | 35,949,908 |
| III. Reverages (non-alcoholic), \&c. | 2,827 | 3,099 | 5,176 | -31,128 | 71,736 |
| IV. Alcoholic liquors, \&c. .- | 133,487 | 117,871 | 136,031 | 200,269 | 438,837 |
| V. Tobacco, \&c. . | 6,347 | 51,568 | 72,826 | 145,997 | 276,735 |
| VI. Live animals | 317,775 | 320,374 | 287,447 | 405,887 | 245,528. |
| VII. Animal substances, \&c. | 15,973,950 | 24,837,934 | 31,085,926 | 32,404,434 | 62,102,428. |
| VIII. Vegetable substances, \&c. | 138,341 | 247,020 | - 222,629 | 224,600 | 499,651 |
| IX. Apparel, \&c. .- | 33,772 | 57,736 | 75,536 | 431,860 | 1,435,711. |
| X. Oils, 8ic. . . $\quad$. | 712,683 | 1,006,387 | 2,029,913 | 1,654,822 | 3,629,903. |
| XI. Paints, \&c. | 1,434 | 3,167 | 6,023 | 39,581 | 230,555. |
| XII. Stones, \&c. $\quad . \quad \ldots$ | 990,282 | 1,057,163 | 1,000,080 | 503,403 | 898,565 |
| XIII. Ores and metals, unmanufactured | 3,557,990 | 6,819,097 | 8,243,943 | 8,524,490 | 7,634,007. |
| XIV. Machinery and metals, manufactured | 121,519 | 163,301 | 285,674 | 495,278 | 885,878 |
| XV. Rubber, Leather, \&\%. | 630,388 | 542,834 | 617,904 | 1,413,123 | 2,646,348 |
| XVI. Wood, de. | 695,301 | 944,402 | 1,011,771 | 408,936 | 559,026, |
| XVII. Earthenware, \&c. | 11,178 | 24,125 | 14,620 | 46,095 | 121,018 |
| XVIII. Paper, \&c. | 27,273 | 47,103 | 64,917 | 70,096 | 147,178 |
| XIX. Jewellery, dtc. | 71,865 | 134,888 | 155,936 | 75,987 | 350,694 |
| XX. Instruments, \&c. | 1,123 | 2,764 | 6,337 | 24,137 | 62,658 |
| XXI. Drugs, \&c. | 125,531 | 198,157 | 282,923 | 657,154 | 966,262 |
| XXII. Miscellaneous $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | 85,545 | 112,846 | 191,061 | 449,540 | 693,752 |
| XXIII. Gold and silver; and bronze specie .. .. .. | 15,249,414 | 13,574,770 | 7,741,881 | 7,456,014 | 6,573,390. |
| Grand Total | 44,889,813 | 61,492,640 | 72,396,965 | 81,886,156 | 144,569,324, |

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING aUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 TO 1919-20-continued.

| Classes. | Annual Average. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1901-1903. | 1904-1908. | 1909-1913. | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-15- \\ & 1018-10 . \end{aligned}$ | 1019-1020. |

Other Produce.

|  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Auimal foodstuffs, ${ }^{\text {dec }}$. | 83,729 | 27,859 | 22,818 | 94,814 | 70,793 |
| II. Vegetable foodstuffs, icc. .- | 100,548 | 223,539 | 186,289 | 279,724 | 270,713 |
| III. Beverages (non-alcohalic), \&0. | 52,423 | 63,514 | 80,534 | 151,476 | 406,001 |
| IV. Alcoholic liguors, de. | 44,650 | 31,120 | 32,420 | 69,833 | 176,524 |
| V. Tobacco, \&c. .- | 51,175 | 38,604 | 54,075 | 82,756 | 136,348. |
| VI. Live animals | 1,355 | 3,943 | 5,305 | 4,311 | [24,298 |
| VII. Animal substances, dc. | 18,258 | 11,172 | 6,356 | 143,868 | 126,501 |
| VIII. Vegetable substances, \&c. | 21,602 | 15,939 | 32,169 | 199,802 | 606,904 |
| IX. Apparel, \&c. .. | 192,777 | 199,583 | 198,951 | 414,000 | 948,902 |
| X. Oils, \&c. | 44,587 | 49,450 | 47,616 | 92,068 | 178,321 |
| XI. Paints, \&c. | 10,635 | 8,394 | 7,617 | 8,675 | 11,760 |
| XII. Stones, ¢c. | 1,821 | 2,229 | 2,102 | 1,433 | 3,852 |
| XIII. Ores and metals, unmanuactured | 20,854 | 48,963 | 38,225 | 25,044 | 41,004 |
| XIV. Machinery and metals mana- | 215,794 | 214,577 | 282,981 | 207,817 | 505,283. |
| XV. Rubber, Jeather, $\dot{d c}$ | 16,439 | 29,602 | -60,754 | 62,769 | 155,036 |
| XVI. Wood, \&c. | 28,970 | 32,999 | 34,057 | 26,199 | 52,082 |
| XVII. Earthenware, dc. | 19,636 | 19,751 | 15,390 | 17,070 | 35,693 |
| XVIII. Paper, \& ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | 52,357 | 56,031 | 81,388 | 70,712 | 96,939 |
| XIX. Jewellory, \&c. | 68,433 | 54,727 | 107,295 | 35,732 | 85,888 |
| XX. Instruments, \&c. | 11,369 | 26,223 | 67,011 | 74,459 | 100,147 |
| XXI. Drugs, \&c. | 47,866 96,667 | 48,708 149,545 | 58,322 230,030 | 117,152 264,856 | 150,662 893,609 |
| XXIII. Gold and silver ; and bronze specio | 1,196,856 | 1,390,393 | 1,342,361 | 1,323,300 | 76,125 |
| Grand Total | 2,393,801 | 2,747,363 | 2,905,055 | 3,857,758 | 5,254,185 |

Total Exports.

|  | ${ }^{\text {£ }}$ | 81 | , | ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Animal foodstuffe, \&c. .- | 3,404,772 | 5,042,681 | 8,588,973 | 12,911,553 | 18,219,449 |
| II. Vegetable foodstuff, \&c. . $\cdot$ | 2,772,293 | 6,434,751 | 10,498,545 | 13,686,110 | 36,220,621 |
| III. Reverages (non-alcoholic), dc. |  | 66,613 | 85,710 | 182,604 | 477,737 |
| IV. Alcoholic liquors, \&c. .. | 178,137 | 148,991 | 168,451 | 270,102 | 615,36] |
| V. Tobacco, \&c. | 57,522 | 90,172 | 126,901 | 228,753 | 413,083 |
| VI. Live animals | 319,130 | 324,317 | 292,752 | 410,198 | 269,826 |
| VII. Animal substances, \& | 15,992,208 | 24,849,100 | 31,092,282 | 32,548,300 | 62,228,029 |
| VIII. Vegetablo substances, \&c. | 159,043 | 262,959 | 254,798 | 424,402 | 1,106,555 |
| IX. Apparel, \&c. | 226,549 | 257,319 | 274,487 | 845,860 | 2,384,613 |
| X. Oils, \&c. | 757,270 | 1,055,837 | 2,077,529 | 1,746,890 | 3,808,224 |
| XI. Paints, \&c. | 12,009 | 11,561 | 13,640 | 48,256 | 242,315 |
| XII. Stones, dc. | 1,001,103 | 1,059,392 | 1,002,182 | 504,836 | 902,417 |
| XIII. Ores and metals, unmanufactured | 3,578,844 | 6,868,060 | 8,282,168 | 8,549,534 | 7,676,811 |
| XIV. Machinery and metals, manufactured | 337,31 | 377,878 |  |  | 1,391,161 |
| XV. Rubber, Leather, \&c. | 646,827 | 572,436 | 678,658 | 1,475,892 | , 801,384 |
| XVI. Wood, \&e. | 724,271 | 977,401 | 1,045,828 | 435,135 | 611,108 |
| XVII. Earthenware | 30,814 | 43,876 | 30,010 | 63,165 | 156,711 |
| XVIII. Paper, \&c. | 79,630 | 103,134 | 146,285 | 140,808 | 244,117 |
| XIX. Jewellery, | 135,298 | 189,615 | 263,231 | 111,719 | 436,582 |
| XX. Instruments, \&c. | 12,492 | 28,987 | 73,348 | 98,596 | 162,805 |
| XXIL Drugs, \&sc. | 173,397 | 246,883 | 342,245 | 774,306 | 1,116,924 |
| XXII. Miscellaneous | 182,212 | 262,391 | 421,100 | 714,396 | 1,887,201 |
| XXIII. Gold and silver; and bronze specie .. | 16,446,270 | 14,965,663 | 0,084,242 | 8,779,404 | 6,649,515 |
| Grand Total | 47,283,614 | 64,240,003 | 75,392,020 | 85,743,914 | 149,823,509 |

## § 10. 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 to 1919-20:-

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION, 1901-20.

| Items. | Annual Average. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1901-1003. | 1904-1908. | 1900-1913. | 1914-15- $1918-19$. | 1919-20. |

Imports.

| Gold-Specie | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{£} \\ 36,339 \\ 1,080,679 a \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 26,515 \\ 1,412,807 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{£} \\ 98,974 \\ 1,166,709 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ \\ 52,042 \\ 1,875,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { £ } \\ & \\ & 36,312 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1,117,018 | 1,439,322 | 1,265,683 | 1,927,329 | 36,331 |
| Silver-Specie | $\begin{array}{r} 93,939 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 162,348 \\ 9,757 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 231,563 \\ 4,567 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152,585 \\ 34,688 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,152 \\ & 1,596 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 93,991 | 172,105 | 236,130 | 187,273 | 9,748 |
| Bronze-Specie . . | 6,982 | 10,495 | 15,527 | 14,225. | 7 |
| Grand Total | 1,217,991 | 1,621,922 | 1,517,340 | 2,128,827 | 46,086 |

Exports.

| Gold-- Specie | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 10,657,061 \\ 5,088,338 a \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{£}{9,166,017} \\ 4,598,568 b \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 5,977,965 \\ 1,808,324 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 7,293,168 \\ 264,895 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 5,321,053 \\ 226,154 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | . | 15,745,399 | 13,764,585 | 7,786,289 | 7,558,063 | 5,547,207 |
| Silver-Specie .. | . | $\begin{array}{r} 28,905 \\ 812,184 c \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,409 \\ 682,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,580 \\ 489,510 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,206 \\ 827,776 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105,657 \\ & 979,307 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | $\cdots$ | 841,089 | 708,763 | 538,090 | 893,982 | 1,084, 964 |
| Bronze-Specie | . | 735 | 2,337 | 217 | 231 | 2,045 |
| Australian Produce Other Produce | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,390,368 \\ 1,196,855 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,085,033 \\ 1,390,652 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,982,406 \\ & 1,342,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,128,886 \\ & 1,323,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,558,091 \\ 76,125 \end{array}$ |
| Grand Total | $\cdots$ | 16,587,223 | 14,475,685 | 8,324,596 | 8,452,276 | 6,634,216 |

(a) Includes gold contained in matte.
(b) Includes gold contained in matte up to the year 1906. The value of gold contained in matte exported during 1907 was $£ 350,601 ; 1908$, $£ 761,100 ; 1909-13, £ 477,906 ; 1914-15-1918-19, £ 112,850$; and 1919-20, £ 874 .
(c) [ncludes silver contained in matte. The value of silver contained in matte exporter during 1904-1908 was £267,638; 1909-1913, £281,740; 1914-15-1918-19, £214,278; and 1919-20, £14,425.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION FROM AND TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1919-20.

| Country. | Imports. |  |  | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Specie. | Bullion. | Total. | Specie. | Bullion. | Total. |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | ) | £ |
| United Kingdom .. | 7 | 1,518 | 1,525 | 47,897 | 287,476 | 335,373 |
| Canada .. .. |  | 7 |  | 773 | .. | 773 |
| Ceylon .. | 223 | .. | 223 |  |  |  |
| Hong Kong | .. | $\cdots$ | . | 1,153,118 | 39,715 | 1,192,833 |
| India .. |  |  |  | 482,657 | 740,203 | 1,222,860 |
| Malta | 1,234 |  | 1,234 |  |  |  |
| New Zealand | 18 | 24,809 | 24,827 | 4,461 | 1,154 | 5,615 |
| Pacific Islands- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bismarck pelago $\quad$ Archi- | 6,626 | $\cdots$ | 6,626 | 34,960 |  | 34,960 |
| Fiji .. .. |  | . |  | 3,800 | 320 | 4,120 |
| Gilbert Islands .. |  | . |  | 1,400 |  | 1,400 |
| Pleasant Island | . |  |  | 1,500 |  | 1,500 |
| Solomon Islands |  |  |  | 7,425 |  | 7,425 |
| Papua .. ... | $\cdots$ | 9,660 | 9,660 | 8,855 | 1 | 8,856 |
| South African Union | $\cdots$ |  | . |  |  |  |
| Straits Settlements | . |  | . | 3,433,586 | . | 3,433,586 |
| Total British Countries | 8,108 | 35,994 | 44,102 | 5,180,496 | 1,068,869 | 6,249,365 |
| China | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 136,515 | 136,515 |
| East Indies- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Java ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 245,118 | . | 245,118 |
| Timor (Dutch) . | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1,675 |  | 1,675 |
| Japan .. .. |  |  |  |  | 77 | 77 |
| Pacific Islands- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hawaiian Islands | $\ldots$ |  |  | 77 |  | 77 |
| Marshall Islands. |  |  |  | 773 | $\cdots$ | 773 |
| New Caledonia .. | 5 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| New Hebrides . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  | 513 | $\cdots$ | 513 |
| Philippine Islands |  |  |  | 103 | $\cdots$ | 103 |
| $\underset{\text { America }}{\text { United Stes of }}$ | 65 | 1,914 | 1,979 |  |  |  |
| Total Foreign Countries . | 70 | 1,914 | 1,984 | 248,259 | 136,592 | 384,851 |
| Grand Total | 8,178 | 37,908 | 46,086 | 5,428,755 | 1,205,461 | 6,634,216 |

## § 11. 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 mach to increase or decrease of actual quantities, for, in aggregates expressed only in valuethe only possible method when the commodities differ-the two sources of variation are oonfused.

The scheme of comparison adopted has been to take an annual average, for an extended period, of the quantities of all such articles of export as are recorded by quantity, and to apply to the average quantities so obtained the average prices in each year. The quantities used to produce the following results are the averages for $19 \frac{1}{2}$ years, viz., from lst January, 1897, to 30th June, 1916, which it is considered may be taken as representing
the general quantitative composition or norm of the exports from the Commonwealth. The results published in issues of this work prior to No. 12, 1919, were ascertained by applying to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year arbitrarily taken for the purposes of comparison as the basic year. The advantage of the method now adopted is that the results are comparable throughout, whereas under the method previously followed each year was comparable with the basic year only.
2. Effect of Prices.-The following table shews the values of exports as actually recorded in each year, together with the values computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained. The table also shews the yearly "price-levels" based upon the results so ascertained.

This table obviously furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports of each year since 1901. Column IV.-values computed on 1901 pricesrepresents 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 1919-20 for example, would have been $£ 64,103,424$ only, instead of $£ 144,168,600$-the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts ( $£ 80,065,176$ ) results from a rise of $\mathbf{1 2 4 . 9}$ per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,249 ) in the price of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1919-20.

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 1920-21.


(a) These are index-numbers for the total group of exports, excluding specie and gold bullion.
(b) Including premium on gold exported $1919-20, f 1,241,954$, or 28.8 per cent. on standard price; $1920-21, £ 1,313,024$, or 32.7 per cent.
(c) Preliminary flgures, subject to alteration.

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

PRICE-LEVELS OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS, 1901-20.

| Year. |  | Agricultural Produce. | Pastoral Produce. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dairy } \\ & \text { Produce. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mineral } \\ \text { Produce. }(a) \end{gathered}$ | Miscellaneous. | $\xrightarrow[\text { Classes.(a) }]{\text { All }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | $\cdots$ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1902 | . | 1,161 | 1,117 | 1,165 | 842 | 1,108 | 1,089 |
| 1903 |  | 1,201 | 1,200 | 944 | 819 | 1,167 | 1,153 |
| 1904 | . | 1,127 | 1,232 | 906 | 851 | 946 | 1,139 |
| 1905 | $\cdots$ | 1,193 | 1,291 | 995 | 920 | 920 | 1,200 |
| 1906 | . | 1,155 | 1,344 | 1,021 | 1,113 | 991 | 1,258 |
| 1907 |  | 1,184 | 1,403 | 1,044 | 1,148 | 1,035 | 1,308 |
| 1908 | . | 1,445 | 1,212 | 1,115 | 896 | 1,002 | 1,190 |
| 1909 | . | 1,461 | 1,219 | 1,031 | 891 | 1,079 | 1,193 |
| 1910 | . | 1,436 | 1,266 | 1,072 | 900 | 1,195 | 1,226 |
| 1911 | . | 1,243 | 1,193 | 1,085 | 944 | 1,227 | 1,161 |
| 1912 | . | 1,388 | 1,268 | 1,198 | 1,133 | 1,254 | 1,263 |
| 1913 | . | 1,324 | 1,334 | 1,124 | 1,114 | 1,329 | 1,290 |
| 1914-15 |  | 1,480 | 1,323 | 1,176 | 1,066 | 1,221 | 1,299 |
| 1915-16 | . | 1,927 | 1,589 | 1,488 | 1,393 | 1,106 | 1,591 |
| 1916-17 | . | 1,726 | 2,131 | 1,690 | 1,650 | 1,357 | 1,965 |
| 1917-18 |  | 1,954 | 2,250 | 1,624 | 1,760 | 1,401 | 2,084 |
| 1918-19 |  | 1,864 | 2,166 | 1,855 | 1,692 | 1,775 | 2,033 |
| 1919-20 | . | 2,145 | 2,393 | 2,023 | 1,787 | 2,150 | 2,249 |
| 1920-2] | $\cdots$ | 3,177 | 2,093 | 2,854 | 1,813 | 2,179 | 2,254 |

(a) Excluding gold which since February, 1919, has been exported at a premium. During the year 1919-20 the premium reallzed was 28.8 per cent., and during 1920-21, 32.7 per cent.

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

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

## § 12. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. Essentials of Comparisons.-Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the 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. In later years, too, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would arise from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, i.e., from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. The figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represented, prior to the war, approximately 40 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 45 per cent.; of France, 20 per cent.; and of the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. ; whereas in Australia the same element represents, normally, about 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.
2. "Special Trade" of Various Countries.-Special trade may be defined, agreasbly to the practice of the British Board of Trade, as (a) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transhipment or re-export) and (b) exports of domestic products.

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

| Country. | Year ended | Trade. |  |  | Trade per Inhabitant. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|  |  | £1,000 | £1,000 | £ 1,000 | \& 8. d. | f s. ${ }_{\text {d }}$. | \& 8. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| C'wealth of | 30/6/20 | 98,063 | 144,569 | 242,632 | 181310 | 2711 | $46 \quad 411$ |
| Australia | 31/12/13 | 76,323 | 75,113 | 151,436 | 151711 | 151210 | 31109 |
| United King-\{ | 31/12/20 | 1,714,336 | 1,335,569 | 3,049,905 | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 17 & 5\end{array}$ | 29101 | $\begin{array}{llll}67 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |
| dom (a) | 31/12/13 | 671,265 | 525,461 | 1,196,726 | 14118 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 2600 |
| Canada (a) $\{$ | 31/3/20 | 218,744 | 254,697 | 473,441 | $\begin{array}{lll}24 & 6 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}28 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}52 & 12 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Cansda | 31/3/14 | 132,019 | 89,915 | 221,934 | 16136 | 1172 | 280 |
| New Zealand $\{$ | 31/12/20 | 60,754 | 45,592 | 106,346 | 51.91 | 38123 | 901 |
| New Zealand $\{$ | 31/12/13 | 21,879 | 22,578 | 44,457 | $2010 \quad 7$ | 21.38 | 4114 |
| United States $\{$ | 30/12/19 | 1,082,284 | 2,256,139 | 3,338,423 | 9196 | 201511 | 3015 |
| of Americal | 30/6/14 | 391,780 | 493,182 | 884,962 | 400 | 508 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Argentine Republic | 31/12/20 | 52,416 | 206,208 | 258,624 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | $2418 \quad 2$ | 314 |
| AustriaHungary | $31 / 12 / 12$ | 149,026 | 121,345 | 270,371 | 2194 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Belgium \{ | 31/12/20 | 220,780 | 172,096 | 392,876 | 281710 | $2210 \quad 5$ | 5188 |
| Belgiam . . | 31/12/12 | 210,211 | 160,054 | 370,265 | $2715 \quad 3$ | 21210 | $4818 \quad 1$ |
| Brazil . \{ | 31/12/20 | 124,406 | 107,514 | 231,920 | $\begin{array}{lll}4 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ | 3106 | 7121 |
| $\cdots 2$ | 31/12/12 | 63,425 | 74,649 | 138,074 | 2121 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | 513 |
|  | $31 / 12 / 20$ | 132,578 | 66,453 | 199,031 | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 14 & 3\end{array}$ | 2118 | 6512 |
| Denmark .. | 31/12/12 | 41,954 | 33,940 | 75,894 | 14198 | 12 L | 2721 |
|  | $31 / 12 / 20$ | 656,864 | 424,122 | 1,080,986 | 1611.9 | 1014 | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 5 & 11\end{array}$ |
| France $\cdot$, | 31/12/12 | 350,482 | 281,495 | 1,631,977 | 8169 | 711 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 18 & 8\end{array}$ |
| German Empire . . | 31/12/12 | 541,675 | 447,392 | 989,067 | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 15 & 3\end{array}$ | 1419 |
|  | $31 / 12 / 20$ | 204,409 | 100,567 | 304,976 | $5{ }^{5} 1113$ | 2 2 149 | 860 |
|  | 31/12/12 | 149,113 | 97,536 | 246,649 | $\begin{array}{lll}4 & 5 & 2\end{array}$ | 2158 | $7 \quad 010$ |
|  | 31/12/20 | 375,516 | 263,980 | 639,496 | 6117 | $412 \quad 6$ | 1141 |
| Japan $\cdot$ \{ | 31/12/12 | 66,007 | 57,972 | 123,979 | $1{ }^{1} 5$ | 122 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 7 & 5\end{array}$ |
| Netherlands | 31/12/20 | 314,717 | 163,412 | 478,129 | 46886 | $\begin{array}{lll}24 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}70 & 10 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Norway $\{$ | $31 / 12 / 17$ | 92,295 | 43,779 | 136,074 | $\begin{array}{llll}35 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ | 16128 | 5140 |
| Norway $\{$ | 31/12/12 | 28,756 | 18,147 | 46,903 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 15 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 8 & 10\end{array}$ | 1947 |
| Portugal | 31/12/12 | 17,035 | 7,867 | 24,902 | 3010 | 188 | $4{ }^{4} 90$ |
| Spain | $31 / 12 / 12$ | 42,089 | 41,826 | 83,915 | $2 \quad 29$ | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | 45 |
| Sweden .. $\{$ | 31/12/20 | 188,436 | 128,156 | 316,592 | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 22010 | 549 |
| Sweden $\cdots$ ? | $31 / 12 / 12$ | 44,095 | 42,257 | 86,352 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 17 & 4\end{array}$ | 71010 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 8 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Switzerland \{ | 31/12/20 | 196,792 | 152,180 | 348,972 | $\begin{array}{llll}49 & 19 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 13 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}88 & 12 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Switzeriand | 31/12/12 | 81,577 | 55,629 | 137,206 | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | 14101 | 35176 |
| Uruguay | 31/12/11 | 9,333 | 8,840 | 18,173 | 7186 | 7101 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ |

(a) Excluding Bulliou and Specie.

In the above table the figures relate, as nearly as is possible, to imports entered for consumption in the various countries quoted, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not unequivocally denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production, and further, the statistical records of many countries do not distinguish between bullion and specie imported for the use of the particular country (home consumption) and the amount in transit, nor between the exports of that produced within the country and that re-exported. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been converted on the average of the commercial rates of exchange for the years subsequent to the war.
3. External Trade as a Measure of Prosperity.-External trade is not necessarily a measure of the prosperity of a country. It is, for example, obvious that the external trade of a community depends not only upon the aggregate of its requirements, but alsoupon the extent to which it fails to supply requirements from its own resources. A community largely self-contained, for example, may have but a small external trade per head. and yet, by virtue of its capacity to produce and manufacture its own raw material, may
actually enjoy greater prosperity and a higher standard of living than another country whose external trade per head is much greater. The same observation applies equally to comparisons of the trade of the same country at different periods. A young country, the industries and export trade of which are mainly connected with raw or natural products, may, for example, through internal development, find the growth of its external trade diminishing per head of population without necessarily suffering any real diminution in the well-being of its people. In this regard it is interesting to contrast the trade per head of say, Belgium, New Zealand, and the United States of America. Prior to the war trade per unit of population for any year was greatest in Belgium ( $£ 4818 \mathrm{~s} .1 \mathrm{ld}$. in 1912), with New Zealand next ( $£ 41 \mathrm{l} 4 \mathrm{~s}$. 3d.), whereas for the United States the trade was only $£ 90$ 0s. 8 d. per inhabitant. Belgium and New Zealand represent conditions almost directly opposite to one another in the scheme of industrial development, yet the trade per head of each was abnormally high in comparison with that of most other countries. The large trade of Belgium was attained by the export of the products of highly organized manufacturing industries, based on the supplies of coal and iron within the country, in exchange for the raw materials for those industries and for food. In New Zealand the circumstances are reversed, inasmuch as in that country the energies of the people are mainly applied to primary industries, the produce of which, being largely in excess of local requirements, is exported in exchange for manufactured goods. The relatively small trade per head of population of the United States, as compared with Belgium or New Zealand, does not indicate that the people of the United States are in an inferior condition, but rather that their industries are more nearly balanced, with the result that a large proportion of the requirements of the nation is supplied from within its own territory, and consequently a smaller foreign trade is sufficient to supply the fewer remaining wants of the people, or, in other words, it indicates that as a nation the United States is more nearly self-contained.

The small foreign trade per inhabitant of Japan, Spain, and Portugal is, undoubtedly, due in some measure to a lower standard of living, but to what extent this factor is responsible, and how much is due to the capacity to supply all kinds of material wants from their own resources, could be ascertained only from a consideration of the general social and industrial conditions prevailing in each country. It is further obvious that circumstances may arise when enlargement of both imports and exports is actually a consequence of temporary economic difficulties. For example, in 1903, owing to shortage in the local supply, it became necessary to import wheat and flour into Australia to the value of $£ 2,556,968$, and to meet the charges for this by equivalent exports, the effect, considered per se, being to enlarge both. In this case the increase is not an evidence of prosperity. Even more pronounced instances of the same nature are furnished by the post-war trade figures for the United Kingdom and some European countries as shewn in the foregoing table. The depletion of stocks during the war period made it necessary to import larger quantities of essential goods. The effect of the larger imports was accentuated by the higher prices due to the combined effects of the scarcity of goods and inflated currency. The resultant large increases in the recorded value of the trade oannot, under such circumstances, be taken as an indication of greater prosperity.

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

1. Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.-The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. Since 1908, a permanent resident Commissioner, appointed by the British Board of Trade, has been established in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided special rates in
favour of goods from the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market. The percentages given in the following table shew the proportions of the imports into Australia from the United Kingdom, and from other countries mentioned, during each of the years 1886 to $1919-20$ :-

## PROPORTION OF COMMONWEALTH IMPORT TRADE FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1886 T0 1919-20.



In order to draw accurate conclusions from the above table, however, special attention must be given to the nature of imports from the United States, since the imports from that country have in some years been increased by imports of breadstuffs, a trade in which the United Kingdom could not participate. The years affected by the imports of breadstuffs were 1886, 1889, 1896, 1897, 1903 and 1914-15. Increased imports of such items as kerosene oil and timber also tend to increase the proportion of imports from the United States without any prejudicial effect on the trade of the United Kingdom. Similar modification is not necessary in regard to Germany, as the nature of the imports from that country was substantially the same as from the United Kingdom. The inclusion of specie and bullion, which have been received mainly from New Zealand and other British possessions, also obscures to some extent the essential facts. Nevertheless the figures presented indicate general tendencies. It will be noticed that although in the earlier years under review the proportion of imports which were shipped from the United Kingdom declined in a very marked degree from 73.37 per cent. in 1886 to 61.85 per cent. in 1899, from the latter year to the outbreak of war the proportion has been well sustained at about 60 per cent. of the whole.

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

In order to furnish a comparison free from such trade as, from its nature, is not open to the United Kingdom, the following table, shewing the direct imports during the years 1886, 1906, 1913, and 1919-20 of the principal classes of goods which enter largely into the trade of the countries named, has been prepared. It may be mentioned that the imports for the year 1886 were extracted from the "Statistical Registers" of the several States for a comparison-published in a previous issue-with the year 1906, and as their compilation involved a large amount of labour they are again utilised for comparison with the later years.

PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1913, AND 1919-20.

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | $\xrightarrow[\text { All }]{\text { Countries. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foodstuffs of animal origin. |  | £ | i | $\underline{1}$ | £ |
|  | ¢ 1886 | 348,950 | 5,603 | 70,959 | 674,296 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 293,950 | 24,319 | 146,781 | 697,830 |
|  | \{ 1913 | 385,307 | 61,096 | 269,826 | 947,697 |
|  | 1919-20 | 374,830 |  | 473,415 | 1,459,212 |
| Alcoholic liquors | $\} 1886$ | 1,801,200 | 82,185 | 82,730 | 2,126,877 |
|  | \{ 1906 | 1,003,394 | 91,460 | 2,491 | 1,278,194 |
|  | \{ 1913 | 1,487,818 | 205,670 | 2,940 | 1,947,248 |
| Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots).. | (1919-20 | 1,176,806 |  | 3,524 | 1,308,686 |
|  | 1886 | 9,845,182 | 54,350 | 15,336 | 10,316,989 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 10,978,396 | 418,235 | 219,793 | 13,417,928 |
|  | 1913 | 15,356,950 | 575,303 | 392,084 | 19,559,304 |
|  | 1919-20 | 18,092,854 |  | 2,830,740 | 26,702,771 |
| Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured(a).. | 1886 | 403,809 | 2,241 |  | 430,950 |
|  | ¢ 1906 | 696,331 | 62,945 | 34,927 | 927,785 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 1,191,583 | 113,152 | 106,731 | 1,899,846 |
|  | 1919-20 | 616,713 |  | 243,534 | 924,366 |
| Manufactures of metal (including machinery) | ¢ 1886 | 4,616,924 | 94,832 | 311,342 | 5,190,901 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 5,532,151 | 954,094 | 1,454,746 | 8,480,290 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1913\end{array}\right.$ | 12,625,218 | 1,396,906 | 3,374,215 | 19,152,660 |
|  | 1919-20 | 12,010,155 | 2,985 | 8,121,331 | 21,573,114 |
|  | \} 1886 | 1,260,531 | 21,038 | 39,700 | 1,340,627 |
| Paper and stationery | $\{1906$ | 1,207,729 | 261,684 | 288,509 | 1,838,474 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 2,083,736 | 255,234 | 230,803 | 3,134,750 |
|  | 1919-20 | 1,387,572 |  | 1,377,211 | 4,156,626 |
| Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods | ¢ 1886 | 659,833 | 24,206 | 57,477 | 789,127 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 740,850 | 140,950 | 59,151 | 1,045,164 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 964,966 | 182,040 | 90,508 | 1,410,555 |
|  | 1919-20 | 1,163,217 | 12 | 238,624 | 2,029,268 |
| Earthenware, cements, etc. | \} 1886 | 755,907 | 78,762 | 24,711 | 938,476 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1906 \\ 1913\end{array}\right.$ | 313,112 | 225,321 | 37,227 | 683,094 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1913 \\ 1919\end{array}\right.$ | 695,650 574,095 | 454,822 | 58,616 249,110 | $1,568,531$ $1,239,685$ |
| Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers, etc. | (1919-20 | 574,095 511,216 | 8,660 | 249,110 33,382 | $1,239,685$ 766,243 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 954,507 | 216,224 | 105,842 | 1,866,651 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 1,072,607 | 264,768 | 122,435 | 2,715,127 |
|  | 1919-20 | 1,694,909 |  | 819,195 | 3,648,755 |
| Leather, and mfs. thereof (excluding bonts) and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber | ¢ 1886 | 285,601 | 6,357 | 53,588 | 363,332 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 682,238 | 70,028 | 116,356 | 924,968 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 889,870 | 243,471 | 289.285 | 1,749,046 |
|  | (1919-20 | 578,149 |  | 1,002,930 | 2,192,520 |
| Total above-mentioned im. ports | [ 1886 | 20,489,153 | 378,234 | $689,225$ | 22,937,818 |
|  | 1906 | 22,402,658 | $2,465,260$ | $2,465,823$ | 31,160,378 |
|  | 1911 | 33,071,796 | 3,332,789 | 4,393,572 | 47,566,734 |
|  | , 1913 | 36,753,705 | 3,752,462 | 4,937,443 | 54,084,764 |
|  | 1916-17 | 32,384,785 | 34,089 | 10,235,362 | 53,634,416 |
|  | 1917-18 | 22,342,509 | 9,511 | 10,258,722 | 44,359,445 |
|  | 1918-19 | 34,631,891 | 2,262 | 19,421,711 | 71,265,376 |
|  | 1919-20 | 37,669,300 | 3,000 | 15,359,614 | 65,235,003 |
| Total imports (less bullion and specie) | [ 1886 | 24,974,939 | 699,075 |  | 33,885,284 |
|  | 1906 | 26,437,768 | 3,202,990 | 4,633,331 | 42,413,995 |
|  | 1911 | 39,145,829 | 4,4.27,153 | 7,747,470 | 64,934,538 |
|  | \{ 1913 | 47,422,225 | 4,956,828 | 9,522,502 | 78,196,109 |
|  | 1916-17 | 39,983,227 | 47,675 | 15,526,998 | 75,954,890 |
|  | 1917-18 | 24,825,067 | 11,553 | 15,193,157 | 60,675,683 |
|  | 1918-19 | 37,950,595 | -2,356 | 27,927,188 | 94,867,459 |
|  | (1919-20 | 43,111,145 | 3,085 | 23,766,047 | 98,914,143 |

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1913, AND 1919-20.

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | $\stackrel{\text { All }}{\text { Countries. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foodstuffs of animal origin | [ 1886 | 51.75 | 0.83 | 10.52 | 100 |
|  | 1906 | 42.12 | 3.48 | 21.02 | 100 |
|  | 1913 | 40.66 | 6.45 | 28.47 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 25.69 |  | 32.44 | 100 |
| Alcoholic liquors | 1886 | 84.69 | 3.86 | 3.89 | 100 |
|  | ) 1906 | 78.50 | 7.16 | 0.19 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 76.41 | 10.56 | 0.15 | 100 |
| Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots) | 1919-20 | 89.92 |  | 0.27 | 100 |
|  | ¢ 1886 | 95.44 | 0.53 | 0.15 | 100 |
|  | 1906 | 81.82 | 3.12 | 1.64 | 100 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1913\end{array}\right.$ | 78.51 | 2.94 | 2.00 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 67.76 |  | 10.60 | 100 |
| Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured | ¢ 1886 | 93.72 | 0.52 |  | 100 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 75.06 | 6.78 | 3.76 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 62.73 | 5.96 | 5.62 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 66.72 |  | 26.35 | 100 |
| Manufactures of metals | ¢ 1886 | 88.93 | 1.83 | 6.00 | 100 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 65.24 | 11.25 | 17.15 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 65.92 | 7.29 | 17.62 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 55.67 | 0.01 | 37.65 | 100 |
|  | ¢ 1886 | 94.03 | 1.57 | 2.96 | 100 |
| Paper and stationery .. | $\{1906$ | 65.69 | 14.23 | 15.69 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 66.47 | 8.14 | 7.36 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 33.38 |  | 33.13 | 100 |
| Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods | \} 1886 | 83.62 | 3.07 | 7.28 | 100 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 70.89 | 13.48 | 5.66 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 68.42 | 12.91 | 6.42 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 57.32 | 0.00 | 11.76 | 100 |
| Earthenware, cements, etc. | 1886 | 80.55 | 8.39 | 2.63 | 100 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 45.84 | 32.99 | 5.45 | 100 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1913 \\ 1919\end{array}\right.$ | 44.35 | 29.00 | 3.74 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 46.31 | 0.00 | 20.09 | 100 |
|  | \} 1886 | 66.71 | 1.13 | 4.36 | 100 |
| Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers | $\{1906$ | 51.13 | 11.58 | 5.67 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 39.50 | 9.75 | 4.51 | 100 |
| Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber | 1919-20 | 46.45 |  | 22.45 | 100 |
|  | 1886 | 78.60 | 1.75 | 15.30 | 100 |
|  | $\{1906$ | 73.75 | 7.60 | 12.58 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 50.88 | 13.92 | 16.54 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 26.37 | . | 45.74 | 100 |
| Total above-mentioned imports | ¢ 1886 | 89.31 | 1.65 | 3.01 | 100 |
|  | 1906 | 71.89 | 7.91 | 7.91 | 100 |
|  | 1911 | 69.53 | 7.01 | 9.24 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$ | 67.96 | 6.94 | 9.13 | 100 |
|  | $\{1916-17$ | 60.38 | 0.06 | 19.08 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 50.37 | 0.02 | 23.13 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 48.60 | 0.00 | 27.25 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 57.74 | 0.00 | 23.55 | 100 |
| Total imports (less bullion and specie) | [ 1886 | 73.71 | 2.06 | 6.16 | 100 |
|  | 1906 | 62.34 | 7.55 | 10.92 | 100 |
|  | 1911 | 60.28 | 6.82 | 11.93 | 100 |
|  | 1913 | 60.66 | 6.34 | 12.18 | 100 |
|  | 1916-17 | 52.64 | 0.06 | 20.44 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 40.91 | 0.02 | 25.04 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 29.44 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 43.58 | 0.00 | 24.03 | 100 |

The foregoing table shews that the share of the United Kingdom, as indicated by the records according to "Country of Shipment," in the trade of those classes of goods enumerated-representing about 90 per cent. of the total imports from that country-has declined from 89.31 per cent. of the whole in 1886 to 57.74 per cent. in 1919-20. The value of these imports from the United Kingdom has increased from $\mathbf{£ 2 0 , 4 8 9 , 1 5 3}$ in 1886 to
only $537,669,300$ in $1919-20$, or by 83.85 per cent., while the total value of similar imports had increased from $£ 22,937,818$ to $£ 65,235,003$, or by 184.40 per cent. The figures given in this table for the year 1919-20 require some modification on account of the method used in converting exchange. The result would be to materially reduce the per centage share of the United Kingdom. This matter is more fully dealt with in connexion with the following table which gives an analysis of the imports from 1908-12 to 1919-20, according to the countries of origin of the goods.

## IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF the united Kingdom, france, germany, japan, and the united STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1908-12 TO 1919-20.

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | France. | Germany. | Japan. | U.S. of America. | All <br> Countries. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foodstuffis of animal origin |  | $\stackrel{\text { £ }}{\underline{\mathbf{E}}}$ | ¢ 4,269 | \& | $\underbrace{}_{5,747}$ | + 640 | £ 62,778 |
|  | $\int_{1913}^{1908-12}$ | -301,025 | 4,269 3,093 | 8,2073 | 5,747 | 242,640 $\mathbf{2 8 9 , 2 2 0}$ | 862,778 |
|  | 1917-18 | 6,576 | 102 |  | 29,908 | 521,020 | 1,080,249 |
|  | 1918-19 | 26,218 | 115 |  | 23,034 | 205,063 | 1,585,562 |
|  | (1919-20 | 311,934 | 1,681 |  | 13,554 | 429,137 | 1,459,212 |
| Alcoholic liquors | (1908-12 | 1,039,501 | 295.129 | 85,092 | 905 | 2,370 | 1,618,769 |
|  | 1913 | 1,227,561 | 343,403 | 143,477 | 1,755 | 2,805 | 1,947,248 |
|  | \{1917-18 | 1,053,479 | 108,869 |  | 309 | 27,597 | 1,348,574 |
|  | 1918-19 | 961,875 | $6 \overline{3}, 897$ |  | 993 | 15,826 | 1,263.324 |
|  | 1919-20 | 941,290 | 219,271 | 85 | 947 | 1,331 | 1,308,686 |
| Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc. | (1908-12 | 10,473,807 | 820,485 | 1,503,797 | 396,687 | 450,903 | 16,565,629 |
|  | ) 1913 | 11,920,600 | 960,377 | 1,698,283 | 475,954 | 621,954 | 19,559,304 |
|  | 1917-18 | 12,361,312 | 706,577 | 906 | 2,513,380 | 1,586,102 | 21,752,258 |
|  | 1918-19 | 19,880,413 | 912,808 | 42 | 4,810,637 | 4,109,844 | 36,237,171 |
|  | 1919-20 | 15,801,397 | 1,315,034 | 1 | 2,574,280 | 2,906,214 | 26,702,771 |
| Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured (a) | (1908-12 | 859,907 | 2,550 | 185,496 | 239 | 56,685 | 1,309,458 |
|  | 1913 | 1,202,514 | 3,674 | 302,466 |  | 108,000 | 1,899,846 |
|  | \{ 1917-18 | 213,378 | 12 | 123 | 18,362 | 320,617 | 628,555 |
|  | 1918-19 | 305,242 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 416 | 22,053 | 335,340 | 772,880 |
|  | (1919-20 | 608,121 | 11 | . . | 2,353 | 245,125 | 924,366 |
| Manufactures metals | (1908-12 | 8,827,472 | 213,358 | 1,498,489 | 3,352 | 2,777,564 | 14,220,815 |
|  | 1913 | 12,027,377 | 211,610 | 1,962,154 | 7,601 | 3,680,720 | 19,152,660 |
|  | 2 1917-18 | 3,187,295 | 16,405 | 11,937 | 285,854 | 5,313,696 | 9,698,970 |
|  | 1918-19 | 6,325,224 | 12,200 | 3,010 | 524,280 | 8,509,002 | 16,995,544 |
|  | (1919-20 | 11,907,307 | 34,029 | 4,059 | 142,200 | 8,101,993 | 21,573,114 |
| Paper and stationery | (1908-12 | 1,463,233 | 18,665 | 279,868 | 7,902 | 293,820 | 2,547,761 |
|  | 1913 . | 1,789,577 | 21,930 | 266,483 | 10,656 | 403,679 | 3,134,750 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 1917-18 }\end{array}\right.$ | 1990,444 | 36,256 | 291 | 85,020 | 879,076 | 3,003,538 |
|  | 1918-19 | 1,203,255 | 57,196 | 1,380 | 175,871 | 2,442,333 | 5,543,880 |
|  | 1919-20 | 1,299,747 | 70,760 | 146 | 85,439 | 1,287,938 | 4,156,626 |
| Jewellery, timepleces, and fancy goods. . | 1908-12 | 532,749 | 133,828 | 263,526 | 17,129 | 152,454 | 1,472,740 |
|  | $1913 \ldots$ | 506,608 | 85,430 | 250,846 | 19;192 | 136,965 | 1,410,555 |
|  | \{1917-18 | 24.4,232 | 73,738 | 481 | 185,624 | 226,615 | 1,065,432 |
|  | 1918-19 | 303,948 | 139,792 | 263 | 258,312 | 319,656 | 1,600,868 |
|  | 1919-20 | 630,605 | 182,035 | 12 | 122,684 | 258,840 | 2,029,268 |
| Earthenware, cements, glass, etc. | 1908-12 | 490,818 | 31,081 | 271,406 | 16,220 | 55,039 | 1,067,217 |
|  | 1913 | 650,867 | 40,188 | 457,810 | 21,493 | 62,895 | 1,568,531 |
|  | 1917-18 | 234,742 | 3,508 | 207 | 333,937 | 181,998 | 780,219 |
|  | 1918-19 | 387,472 | 1,886 | 138 | 476,007 | 587,569 | 1,467,886 |
|  | 1919-20 | 517,092 | 5,647 | 7 | 328,809 | 251,907 | 1,239,685 |
| Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers | (1908-12 | 952,747 | 227,744 | 217,554 | 111,498 | 163,631 | 2,242,610 |
|  | 1913 | 1,020,141 | 245,413 | 303,447 | 139,106 | 205,123 | 2,715,127 |
|  | 21917-18 | 1,174,544 | 186,153 | 1,313 | 584,996 | 696,950 | 3,358,003 |
|  | 1918-19 | 1,530,004 | 916,008 | 501 | 510,327 | 1,234,492 | 4,425,073 |
|  | (1919-20 | 1,357,429 | 377,518 | 63 | 111,340 | 876,931 | 3,648,755 |
| Leather and manu- | (1908-12 | 472,166 | 59,356 | 921,768 | 1,581 | 324,991 | 1,338,033 |
| factures thereof and substitutes | $\int 1913$ | 515,169 | 68,746 | 347,550 | 692 | 435,071 | 1,749,046 |
|  | [ 1917-18 | 317,585 | 30,511 | 148 | 11,890 | 764,585 | 1,643,647 |
| therefor including indiarubber (ex- | (1918-19 | 497,796 | 86,486 | 3 | 21,198 | 1,009,402 | 2,373,188 |
| indiarubber (ex- | 1919-20 | 459,949 | 74,571 |  | 6,281 | 1,065,866 | 2,192,520 |
| Total above-mentioned imports .. | (1908-12 | 25,381,473 | 1,306,458 | 4,535,249 | 561,260 | 4,520,097 | 43,245,810 |
|  | 1913 | 31,161,439 | 1,983,864 | 5,744,587 | 683,437 | 5,946,441 | 54,084,764 |
|  | 1917-18 | 19,783,587 | 1,162,131 | 15,406 | 4,049,280 | 10,518,256 | 44,359,445 |
|  | 1918-19 | 31,511,447 | 1,592,390 | 5,753 | 6,833,712 | 18,818,527 | 71,265,376 |
|  | (1910-20 | 33,825,771 | 2,280,557 | 4,373 | 3,387,867 | 15,425,282 | 65,235,003 |
| Total imports (less bullion and specie) | (1908-12 | 30,371,178 | 2,01.5,324 |  | 760,616 | 7,987,532 | 59,777,620 |
|  | 1913 | 40,948,803 | 2,222,631 | 7,029,325 | 950,300 | 10,907,512 | 78,196,109 |
|  | 1917-18 | 22,030,579 | 1,210,270 | 18,055 | 4,977,085 | 15,453,665 | 60,675,683 |
|  | 1918-19 | 34,563,860 | 1,651,533 | 6,556 | 8,203,725 | 27,180,656 | 94.867,459 |
|  | 1919-20 | 38,514,975 | 2,422,304 | 6,848 | 4,222,511 | 23,824,255 | 98,914,143 |

(a) Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron. Gold and silver bullion not included.

Nots.-Flgures for the years $1905-10$ will be found in previous issues.

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1908-12 TO 1919-20.

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | France. | Germany. | Japan. | U.S. of America. | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Countries. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foodstuffs of animal origin | 1908-12 | 31.19 | 0.49 | 0.96 | 0.67 | 28.12 | 100 |
|  | 1913 | 31.77 | 0.33 | 12.74 | 0.74 | 30.52 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 0.61 | 0.01 | . | 2.77 | 48.23 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 4.48 | 0.02 |  | 3.93 | 35.02 | 1.00 |
|  | (1919-20 | 2.14 | 0.12 | -. | 0.93 | 29.41 | 100 |
|  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alcoholic liquors | (1908-12 | 64.22 | 18.23 | 5.26 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 100 |
|  | 1913.. | 63.04 | 17.64 | 7.37 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 1.00 |
|  | 1917-18 | 78.12 | 8.07 |  | 0.02 | 2.05 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 76.14 | 5.22 |  | 0.08 | 1.25 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 71.93 | 16.76 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 1.02 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc. | (1908-12 | 63.23 | 4.95 | 9.08 | 2.39 | 2.72 | 100 |
|  | 1913 | 60.94 | 4.91 | 8.68 | 2.43 | 3.18 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 56.83 | 3.25 | 0.00 | 11.55 | 7.29 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 54.86 | 2.52 | 0.00 | 13.28 | 11.34 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 59.18 | 4.92 | 0.00 | 9.04 | 10.88 | 100 |
| Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured | (1908-12 | 65.67 | 0.19 | 14.16 | 0.02 | 4.33 | 100 |
|  | $\int 1913$ | 63.29 | 0.19 | 15.92 |  | 5.69 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 33.95 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 2.92 | 51.01 | 100 |
|  | \| 1918-19 | 39.49 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 2.85 | 43.39 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 65.79 | 0.00 | . . | 0.25 | 26.52 | 100 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Manufactures } & \text { of } \\ \text { metals } & \text {.. }\end{array}$ | (1908-12 | 62.07 | 1.50 | 10.54 | 0.02 | 19.53 | 100 |
|  | $\int_{1913}^{1917}$ | 62.80 | 1.10 | 10.24 | 0.04 | 19.22 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 32.86 | 1.69 | 1.23 | 2.95 | 54.79 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 37.29 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 3.08 | 50.07 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 55.20 | 0.16 | 0.02 | 0.66 | 37.56 | 100 |
| Paper and stationery | (1908-12 | 57.43 | 0.73 | 10.98 | 0.31 | 11.53 | 100 |
|  | ) 1913 \% | 57.41 | 0.70 | 8.50 | 0.34 | 12.88 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 32.98 | 1.21 | 0.01 | 2.83 | 29.27 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 23.33 | 1.03 | 0.02 | 3.21 | 44.05 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 31.26 | 1.70 | 0.00 | 2.06 | 30.99 | 100 |
| Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods | (1908-12 | 36.18 | 9.09 | 17.90 | 1.16 | 10.35 | 100 |
|  | 1913 | 35.92 | 6.06 | 17.77 | 1.36 | 9.71 | 100 |
|  | $\{1917-18$ | 22.92 | 6.92 | 0.05 | 17.42 | 21.27 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 18.99 | 8.73 | 0.02 | 16.14 | 19.97 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 31.08 | 6.97 | 0.00 | 6.05 | 12.76 | 100 |
| Earthenware, cements, glass, etc. | (1908-12 | 46.99 | 2.91 | 25.43 | 1.52 | 5.16 | 100 |
|  | $\int 1913$ - | 41.49 | 2.56 | 29.19 | 1.37 | 4.01 | 100 |
|  | $)_{1917-18}^{1918}$ | 30.09 | 0.45 | 0.03 | 42.80 | 23.33 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 26.40 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 32.43 | 40.03 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 41.78 | 0.46 | 0.00 | 26.52 | 20.32 | 100 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers .. | (1908-12 | 42.48 | 10.16 | 9.70 | 4.97 | 7.30 | 100 |
|  | $) 1913$ | 37.57 | 9.04 | 11.18 | 5.12 | 7.55 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 34.98 | 5.54 | 0.04 | 17.42 | 20.75 | 100 |
|  |  | 34.58 37.20 | 7.14 10.35 | 0.00 0.00 | 11.74 | 29.03 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 37.20 | 10.35 | 0.00 | 3.05 | 24.03 | 100 |
| Leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber (excluding boots) | (1908-12 | 35.29 | 4.43 | 16.57 | 0.12 | 24.29 | 100 |
|  | $)_{1913}$ | 29.45 | 3.93 | 19.87 | 0.04 | 24.88 | 100 |
|  | \|1917-18 | 19.32 | 1.86 | 0.01 | 0.72 | 46.51 | 100. |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1918-19 \\ 1919-20\end{array}\right.$ | 20.98 20.98 | 3.64 3.40 | 0.00 | 0.89 | 42.53 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 20.98 | 3.40 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 48.61 | 100 |
| Total above-mentioned articles | (1908-12 | 58.69 | 4.18 | 10.49 | 1.30 | 10.45 | 100 |
|  | $\{1913$. | 57.62 | 3.67 | 10.62 | 1.26 | 10.99 | 100 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1917-18\end{array}\right.$ | 44.60 | 2.62 | 0.03 | 9.13 | 23.71 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 44.22 | 2.23 | 0.01 | 9.59 | 26.41 | 100 |
|  | (1919-20 | 51.87 | 3.50 | 0.07 | 5.19 | 23.65 | 100 |
| Total imports (less bullion and specie) | (1908-12 | 50.81 | 3.37 | 9.28 | 1.27 | 13.36 | 100 |
|  | ) 1913 | 52.37 | 2.84 | 8.99 | 1.21 | 13.95 | 100 |
|  | 1917-18 | 36.31 | 2.01 | 0.03 | 8.20 | 25.47 | 100 |
|  | 1918-19 | 36.43 | J. 74 | 0.01 | 8.65 | 28.65 | 100 |
|  | 1919-20 | 38.94 | 2.45 | 0.07 | 4.26 | 24.09 | 100 |

Apart from the decline of imports from the United Kingdom and the collapse of the trade with Belgium and Germany in consequence of the war, the most striking feature of the figures given above, perhaps, is the increased proportion of the trade which has fallen to the United States and to Japan. It may be mentioned here that the value of the imports from the United States and from Japan during the later years are somewhat understated, inasmuch as the values have been converted from the currencies of those countries on the basis of a par of exchange, whereas the actual exchange rates were considerably in their favour. The effect of this method of conversion, except in the case of Italy, did not reach serious dimensions until the year 1919-20. This method of conversion, which was applied to values for Customs duty also, was an advantage to Japan and to the United States in the Australian market by reducing the amount of duty to be paid on goods subject to ad valorem rates. In consequence of using the par of exchange, the figures given in the foregoing tables, though taken from the official records, are misleading. The commercial values of the imports referred to may be ascertained by multiplying the values given by the following co-efficients:-France, 0.58 ; Japan, 1.25 ; United States, 1.24 ; and from all countries by $1 \cdot 07$. The values of the imports from the United Kingdom, of course, require no alteration. Modified accordingly, the proportion of the competitive groups supplied by the United Kingdom during 1919-20 would be 48.47 per cent. instead of 51.87 per cent., and the share of France would be reduced from 3.50 per cent. to 1.89 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion from Japan would be raised from 5.19 to 6.06 per cent. and the proportion from the United States from 23.65 to 27.40 per cent. These proportions show an improvement in the position of the United Kingdom as compared with 1918-19 from 44.22 per cent. to 48.47 per cent., and also a small improvement on the part of the United States, while the position of Japan has fallen from 9.59 per cent. to 6.06 ; and that of France from 2.23 per cent. to 1.89 per cent. In the latest pre-war year (1913), the share of the United States in the "competitive" groups was $£ 5,946,441$, or 10.99 per cent., whereas in 1919-20 it was £15,425,282, or 23.65 per cent. The following are some of the principal lines in which United States' sales to Australia during 1919-20 were increased over those of 1913, and the amount of such increases:-Apparel and textiles, $£ 2,278,000$; iron and steel unmanufactured or partly manufactured, $£ 121,442$; manufactured metals and machinery (including vehicles), $£ 4,425,612$; glass and glassware, $£ 159,530$; indiarubber and manufactures thereof, £393,761; leather and manufactures of (excluding boots and shoes), £239,901; paper and stationery, £884,259; fancy goods, £42,958; jewellery, £28,504; drugs and chemicals, $£ 678,922$; ammunition and explosives, $£ 179,382$; brushware, $£ 27,313$; electrical materials, $£ 134,426$; pianos and parts thereof, $£ 270,202$; paints and varnishes, $£ 69,696$; talking machines, $£ 103,475$; yarns, $£ 26,631$.

Although the value of the imports of competitive goods from Japan is much less than from America, the rate of increase has been far greater-from $£ 683,437$ in 1913 to £3,387,867 in 1919-20, equal to 400 per cent. The classes of goods chiefly responsible for this increase and the amount of the increase due to each are as follows:-Apparel and textiles, $£ 2,092,590$; metal manufactures and machinery, $£ 136,952$; china and porcelain ware, $£ 122,203$ : earthenware, $£ 18,627$; glass and glassware, $£ 165,033$; paper, £54,212; stationery, £20,571; fancy goods, $£ 99,275$; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments, $£ 11,330$; brushware, $£ 38,451$; matches, $£ 46,409$; electric cable and wire, covered, $£ 51,065$; leather and rubber manufactures, $£ 5,569$.
2. Preferential Tariff.-The Tariff Act of 1908 provided preferential tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. In the schedule submitted to Parliament on the 3rd December, 1914, the extension of the number of preferential rates was very material, and was accompanied in many instances by an increase of the margin in favour of the United Kingdom.

This favorable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended in both directions by the Tariff of the 25th March, 1920, which alsq included a new feature of Australian

Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. In submitting the schedule to Parliament, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff :-" . . . . the Minister is empowered under the Bill to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other Dominions of the British Crown. The Minister will be able, if we can arrange a satisfactory reciprocal agreement, to extend to other Dominions on individual items the British preference rate, or the intermediate rate, or, it may be, the general rate. Such agreements will be subject to the ratification of Parliament. The provision simply means that if any of our sister self-governing Dominions desires to enter into reciprocal trade relationships with us, the Minister, with the British Preference Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff before him, may bargain with the sister Dominion and come to an agreement, which, as I say, must subsequently be ratified by Parliament.

There is a provision of a somewhat similar character in regard to other countries than the Dominions, the only difference being that the Minister is empowered to extend to countries other than the Dominions only the Intermediate Tariff; that is to say, in entering into such negotiations, he is precluded from offering to those countries what we might term, for the purposes of this Bill, the Empire rate. He is confined in his negotiations with these other countries to the Intermediate Tariff."

Hitherto the Union of South Africa has been the only British Dominion with which the Commonwealth has had a reciprocal tariff arrangement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906, and subsequent amending Acts have provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods " when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union."

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

Number 8 and previous editions of this Year Book contained exhaustive analyses of the imports into the Commonwealth, for the purpose of measuring the effect of the preferential treatment of British goods. The method adopted was to contrast the relative proportion of the trade supplied by the United Kingdom in respect to goods subject to Preferential Tariff rates with the proportion of goods of the same class supplied in unrestricted competition under the General Tariff. The most satisfactory data for the purpose were furnished by two classes of goods, viz., " Apparel and Textiles" and "Machinery and Manufactures of Metals." Under the existing Tarif, preferential treatment has been so extended as to cover practically all goods of these classes, and consequently the basis of comparison no longer exists. Prior to the Tariff of 1914, approximately one-half of all imports and about 60 per cent. of imports from the United Kingdom were affected by the Preferential Tariff, whereas under the Tariff of 1914 nearly 80 per cent. of all imports, and about 90 per cent. of imports of United Kingdom origin were so affected.
3. Preferential Tariffs of the British Empire.-In the Official Year Book No. 11, pages 601-3, will be found an outline of the systems of Preferential Tariffs within the British Empire and the Tariff arrangements between British Dominions or Colonies and Foreign Countries, together with a list of countries with whom Great Britain had concluded commercial treaties for " Most-Favoured-Nation " treatment.

## § 14. Rates of Duty in Australia and other Countries.

The following table shews the proportion of the total imports of merchandise entered for " home consumption" free of duty, in the undermentioned countries, and also the equivalent ad valorem rates of duty charged :-

PROPORTION OF FREE GOODS AND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

| Particulars. | Australia. |  |  | Canada. <br> (a) | New Zealand. (e) | U.S. of America. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year ended | 31/12/06 | 31/12/13 | 30/6/20 | 31/3/20 | 31/12/20 | 30/12/19 |
| Percentage of free merchandise | 35.18 | 42.30 | 37.24 | 34.84 | 48.60 | 70.84 |
| Equivalent ad val. rates of duty onSpirits, wines and malt liquors | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 153.23 \end{gathered}$ | $136.62$ | 89\%1 | $\stackrel{\%}{52.91}$ | \% 54.13 | \% \% 50.79 |
| Tobacco, and preparations thereof. | 168.65 | 133.70 | 58.26 | 5.545 | 57.39 | 47.056 |
| Other dutiable merchandise | 17.04 | 20.92 | 18.31 | 22.02 | 18.97 | 19.65 |
| Other merchandise dutiable and free | 10.75 | 11.72 | 11.15 | 14.46 | 9.16 | 5.54 |
| Total dutiable merchandise | 27.14 | 28.47 | 22.43 | 22.51 | 23.33 | 21.27 |
| Total merchandise dutiable and free | 17.59 | 16.42 | 14.08 | 14.67 | 11.99 | 6.20 |
| Customs duty per head | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & 8 . & d . \\ 1 & 15 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & 8 . & d . \\ 2 & 12 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & 8 . & d . \\ 2 & 12 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { ¢ } & 8 . & \text { d. } \\ 4 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } & d . \\ 6 & 5 & 1 c\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} \hline f & 8 . & d . \\ 0 & 10 & 8 \end{array}$ |

(a) Exoluding war tax, $£ 6,445,742$. (b) Unmanufactured tobacco is admitted to Canada free of duty. (c) Exclusive of Maoris, and residents of Cook and other Pacific Islands. (d) Tobacco is admitted free of Customs duty from the Philippine Islands. e Excluding Primage, £573,792.

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

From the results given in the above table, it will be seen that the scheme of taxation, by means of import duties, varies materially between the countries named. In Australia and Canada, taxation is spread more widely over imported commodities than in New Zealand or the United States of America. In the latter country, 70.84 per cent. of all imports are free of duty, whereas in the Commonwealth, about 37 per cent. only of the total imports were exempt from taxation during the year 1919-20. A considerable restriction of the free list in this country was necessary to raise the revenue required by the exigencies of the war, though even prior to the war (in 1913) free goods represented only 42.30 per cent. of the total imports, while in New Zealand they comprised 52 per cent. and in the United States of America, 60 per cent.

The comparatively large percentage of free goods in the imports of 1913 was not entirely the effect of Tariff changes, but was in some measure due to the inclusion in the free imports of that year of warships to the value of $£ 2,495,000$ and of mercantile ships to the value of $£ 1,500,000$. Imports of ships to such a value in any one year are, of course, unusual.

The relatively low average ad valorem rate of duty collected in the Commonwealth in 1919-20 was due to higher prices of goods subject to specific rates. For instance, in 1913 a duty of 14 s . per gallon represented an ad valorem equivalent of 215 per cent. on a gallon of Bulk whisky valued at 6s. 6d. per gallon, whereas in 1919-20 the higher duty of 25 s . per gallon represented only 93 per cent. on a cost of 26 s . 10 d . per gallon.

VALUE OF G00DS (EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH, AND DUTY COLLECTED THEREON, 1919-20.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Classification of Imports.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Value Entered for Consumption.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Duty Collected, less Refunds.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Equivalent ad talorem Rate per cent. on-} \\
\hline \& Dutiable. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Free } \\
\text { (Net } \\
\text { Imports). }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Total. \& \& Dutiable Imports. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
All \\
Imports.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& £ \& £ \& 1 \& f \& \% \& \% \\
\hline 1. Foodstuffs of animal origin, but excluding living animals .. \& 1,277,502 \& 113,861 \& 1,391,363 \& 175,768 \& 13.76 \& 12.63 \\
\hline II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin \& 2,344,792 \& 4,594,268a \& 6,939,060 \& 339,614 \& 14.48 \& 4.89 \\
\hline III. Beverages (non-alcoholic) and substances used in making \& 433,585 \& 3,878,374 \& 4,311,959 \& 56,057 \& 12.93 \& 1.30 \\
\hline IV. Spirituous and alcoholic liquors \& 2,031,252 \& 3,878,374 \& 2,031,252 \& 1,818,256 \& 89.61 \& 89.51 \\
\hline V. Tobacco and preparations thereof .. \& 2,729,395 \& \& 2,729,395 \& 1,590,161 \& 58.96 \& 58.26 \\
\hline VI. Live animals \& 2, 35,975 \& 76,331 \& 112,306 \& 1,59 \& 0.22 \& 0.07 \\
\hline VII. Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs \& 71,246 \& 1,641,871 \& 1,713,117 \& 7,153 \& 10.04 \& 0.42 \\
\hline VIII. Vegetable substances and fibres IX. (a) Apparel, (b) textiles, and (c) \& 527,945 \& 2,583,866 \& 3,111,811 \& 73,926 \& 14.00 \& 2.38 \\
\hline IX. manufactured fibres \& 15,687,876 \& 10,482,729 \& 26,170,605 \& 3,644,456 \& 23.23 \& 13.93 \\
\hline X. Oils, fats, and waxes \& 4,059,121 \& 777,225 \& 4,836,346 \& 290,328 \& 7.15 \& 6.00 \\
\hline XI. Paints and varnishes \& 440,768 \& 20,683 \& 461,451 \& 66,449 \& 15.08 \& 14.40 \\
\hline XII. Stones and minerals used industrially \& 111,430 \& 78,807 \& 190,237 \& 23,043 \& 20.68 \& 12.11 \\
\hline XIII. Ores and metals unmanufactured or partly manutactured \& 410,657 \& 474,659 \& 885,316 \& 29,793 \& 7.25 \& 3.37 \\
\hline XIV. (a) Machines and machinery, (b) other manufactures of metal \& 16,193,602 \& 5,557,693 \& 21,751,295 \& 2,739,852 \& 16.92 \& 12.60 \\
\hline XV. (a) Indiarubber and indiarubber manufactures, (b) leather and manufactures of leather and substitutes therefor \& 1,794,939 \& 5,557,603

$\mathbf{3 7 6 , 9 6 0}$ \& 2,171,899 \& 528,601 \& 29.45 \& 24.34 <br>
\hline XVI. Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured \& 3,006,205 \& 376,960
93,920 \& 3,100,125 \& 277,512 \& 9.23 \& 8.95 <br>
\hline XVII. Earthenware, cements, china, glass, and stoneware \& 1,214,383 \& 40,523 \& 1,254,906 \& 245,387 \& ${ }^{-} 20.21$ \& 19.55 <br>
\hline XVIII. (a) Paper, and (b) stationery \& 3,201,711 \& 1,009,154 \& 4,210,865 \& 471,912 \& 14.74 \& 11.21 <br>
\hline XIX. Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods \& 1,157,307 \& 817,797 \& 1,975,104 \& 372,651 \& 32.20 \& 18.87 <br>
\hline XX. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments \& 573,749 \& 377,579 \& 951,328 \& 140,893 \& 24.56 \& 14.81 <br>
\hline XXI. Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers \& 2,213,346 \& 1,456,121 \& 3,669,467 \& 361,148 \& 16.32 \& 9.84 <br>
\hline XXII. Miscellaneous \& 2,038,928 \& 2,070,736 \& 4,109,664 \& 555,826 \& 27.26 \& 13.52 <br>
\hline Total merchandise \& 61,555,714 \& 36,523,157 \& 98,078,871 \& 13,808,865 \& 22.43 \& 14.08 <br>
\hline Merchandise, excluding stimulants and narcotics \& 56,795,067 \& 36,523,157 \& 93,318,224 \& 10,400,448 \& 18.31 \& 11.15 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

(a) Includes Sugar valued nt $£ 4,280,000$ imported by the Commonwealth Government.


[^0]:    * Although cost of freight and insurance has risen materially in consequence of the war, no further addition has been made to the value of imports, and cognisance should be taken of this fact in regard to imports during 1914-15 and subsequent years referred to throughout this section.

[^1]:    * The figures given for the years 1826 to 1865 represent the annual averages for the quinquenndal periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in the Official Year Book No. 7 and earlier issues.

[^2]:    - For individual years 1826 to 1870 see Official Year Book, No. 7, and previous issues.

[^3]:    (a) In previous years included with Pacific Islands (Foreign).

[^4]:    * Annual average for the quinquennial period.

[^5]:    * Annual average for the quinquennial period.

