

## CHAPTER VI. OVERSEA TRADE.

### § 1. Introductory.

1. *Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.*—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found in Sub-section 51 (i) and Sections 86 to 95 of the Act, which is printed in full in Chapter I. of this volume.

### § 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. *General.*—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade have been given in chronological order. It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue, but the main provisions of the initial Commonwealth Customs Legislation and of the principal Acts in operation at the present time affecting external trade are mentioned hereunder.

2. *Development of Customs Legislation.*—(i) *Customs Act of 1901.* The first Commonwealth Act relating to Customs, entitled “Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901),” came into operation by proclamation on the 4th October, 1901. This Act 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 of duties.

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

(ii) *Customs Act 1901–1925.* Several amendments of the original Act of 1901 have been made, and have been incorporated in the Customs Act 1901–1925, which comprises the Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901), as amended by Acts No. 36 of 1910, No. 19 of 1914, No. 10 of 1916, No. 19 of 1922, No. 12 of 1923, and No. 22 of 1925. The Customs Act 1901 has also been amended by the Spirits Act 1906 (No. 21 of 1906), section 5, and by the Customs (Interstate Accounts Act) 1910 (No. 9 of 1910), section 2. Act No. 12 of 1923 provides that aeroplanes, seaplanes, airships, etc., from parts beyond the seas shall be subject to Customs control similar to that provided for vessels from oversea. Act No. 22 of 1925 provides new conditions relating to the application of the Preferential Tariff.

(iii) *The First Tariff.* The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901, and the “Customs Tariff Act 1902 (No. 14 of 1902)” was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. This Act 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 the exception that under Section 95 of the Constitution Act the right was reserved to the State of Western Australia to levy duty on the goods from other States for five years. Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade.

3. *Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921).*—The date of commencement of the imposition of the duties of Customs imposed by this Act was the 25th March, 1920. The Tariff schedule provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff.

The Act of 1921 repealed the following Acts :—Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908) ; Customs Tariff Amendment 1908 (No. 13 of 1908) ; Customs Tariff 1910 (No. 39 of 1910) ; Customs Tariff 1911 (No. 19 of 1911) ; and with the exception of the proposals contained in such Acts relating to the Tariff on goods imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Union of South Africa, the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1917, and the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1919.

**4. Customs Tariff 1921-1928.**—The Tariff Schedule now in operation incorporates Customs Tariff 1921 (Act No. 25 of 1921), Customs Tariff 1922 (Act No. 16 of 1922), Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (Act No. 32 of 1922), Customs Tariff 1923 (Act No. 22 of 1923), Customs Tariff 1924 (Act No. 1 of 1924), Customs Tariff 1926 (Act No. 26 of 1926), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (Act No. 45 of 1926), Customs Tariff 1928 (Act No. 2 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1928 (No. 35 of 1928) and Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1928 (No. 36 of 1928).

The Tariff Schedule provides a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The main provisions of the Act are mentioned hereunder.

The rates of duty set out in the Schedule in the column headed "British Preferential Tariff" apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia (Section 8 of Act No. 25 of 1921.)

The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions, and the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions or to any foreign country by negotiation.

The rates of duty set out in the column headed "General Tariff" apply to all goods to which the rates set out in either of the columns headed "British Preferential Tariff" or "Intermediate Tariff" do not apply (Act No. 25 of 1921, Section 10). The General Tariff applies to all importations, excepting importations the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and excepting also goods covered by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Acts No. 3 of 1922, No. 36 of 1922, and No. 38 of 1926; the Proclamation relating to Canadian Preference, and the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act No. 6 of 1926.

On the 24th November, 1927, an amending Tariff Schedule was introduced into the House of Representatives. This Schedule embodied a reduction or abolition of some revenue-producing items; a further measure of protection to some Australian industries; and an expansion and extension of preference to British trade. The principal items affected were textiles and metals and machinery. These amendments were ratified by the Customs Tariff Act, 1928 (No. 2 of 1928), and do not affect the operations of the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act of 1922-1926, or the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act of 1926.

**5. South African Preference.**—By the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 it was provided that certain goods, specified in the Schedule to that Act, imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates included in the South African Customs Union, should be admitted to the Commonwealth at preferential rates as compared with the general rates then in force under the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1902. Section 5 of Customs Tariff (Act No. 26 of 1926) repealed the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906, also Section 15 of the Customs Tariff 1921-24, which provided for a continuance of the South African Preference as set out in the Act of 1906. The repeal came into operation on the first day of July, 1926, and the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-28 now apply in relation to goods imported from South Africa and entered for home consumption since that date.

**6. British Preference.**—The Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908) made provision for preferential rates of Customs duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. This Act was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), which is now incorporated with Customs Tariff 1921-1928. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference have already been mentioned.

**7. New Zealand Preference.**—The Customs Tariff New Zealand Preference 1922 (No. 3 of 1922) was assented to on the 23rd August, 1922, and repealed Act No. 27 of 1921. The Act was proclaimed on the 1st September, 1922, and the duties of Customs provided for in the Schedule of the Act came into force on and from that date. The

Act provided that the duties of Customs on goods imported direct from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Dominion of New Zealand shall be in accordance with the following rates :—

- (a) On all goods described in the Tariff Schedule against which rates of duty are set out in the column headed " Proposed Duties against New Zealand " the rates so set out.
- (b) On all goods other than those provided for in paragraph (a) the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods to which the British Preferential Tariff applies.

The Act ratifies and confirms the agreement made on the 11th April, 1922, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand, and provides that, from and after the 1st May, 1922, duties of Customs on goods not being the produce or manufacture of New Zealand which are imported into the Commonwealth from that Dominion and upon which, if they had been imported into the Commonwealth direct from the country of origin, there would have been payable duties of Customs at the rates set out in the British Preferential Tariff, shall be in accordance with the rates set forth in that particular tariff.

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference, No. 2).—Act No. 36 of 1922, assented to on 18th October, 1922, relates to the rates of duty on certain imports from New Zealand specified in the Schedule to the Act. The goods specified are—Meats, preserved in tins or other airtight vessels; sheets and roofing slates composed of cement and asbestos or of similar materials; dairying machines and implements, viz.,—curd agitators and curd mixers; and corn (millet) brooms.

New Zealand Re-exports Act 1924 (No. 21 of 1924) assented to on 16th September, 1924, relates to the value for duty of goods not the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, which are imported into Australia from New Zealand.

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 38 of 1926) ratifies an agreement made on the 30th April, 1926, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand relating to preferential duties of Customs. This agreement is supplemental to an agreement under seal made on 11th April, 1922. Clause 2 of the principal agreement is varied further, as set out hereunder :—

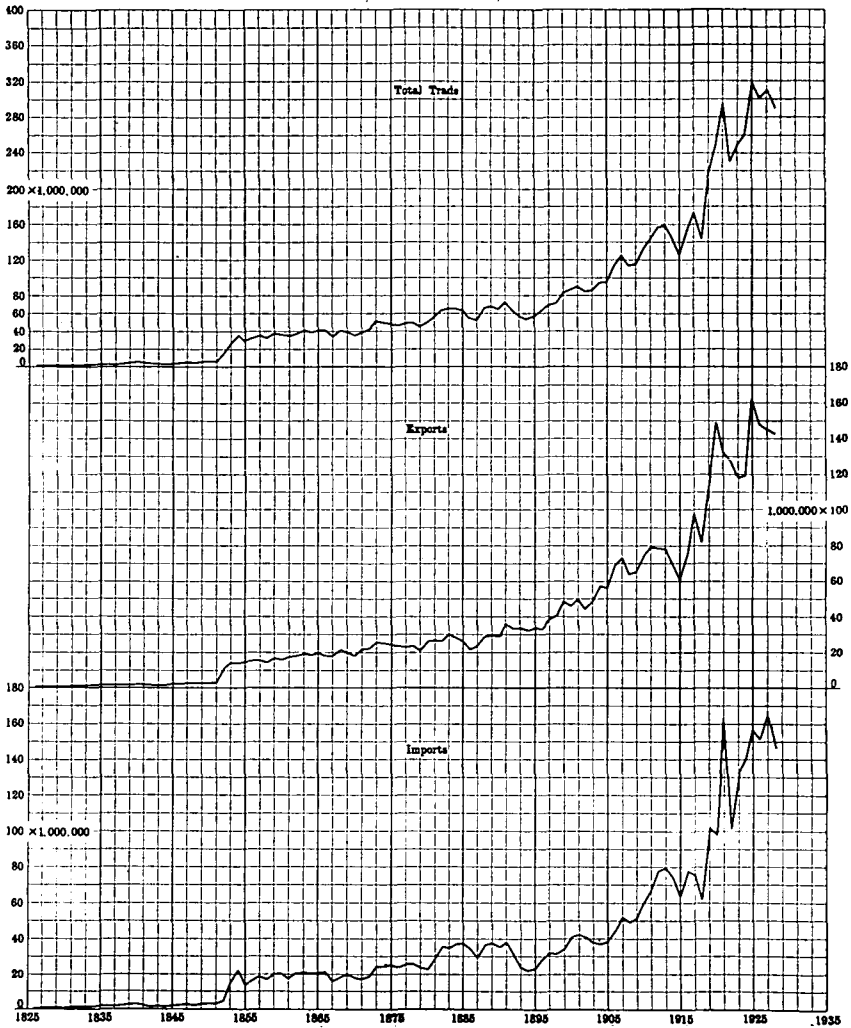
" The Commonwealth shall not impose any Customs duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any article the produce or manufacture of the Dominion entering the Commonwealth from the Dominion, and the Dominion shall not impose any Customs duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any article the produce or manufacture of the Commonwealth entering the Dominion from the Commonwealth (whether such article is or is not specifically enumerated in the Schedule hereto, and whether such article is or is not dutiable at the date of this agreement) except by mutual agreement, until after six calendar months' notice to the other party to this agreement."

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1928 (No. 25 of 1928) provided that, from the 15th June, 1928, the rate of duty payable on butter and cheese produced or manufactured in the Dominion and imported direct from New Zealand would be increased from twopence to sixpence per pound.

8. **Papua and New Guinea Preference.**—The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 (No. 6 of 1926) was assented to on 15th February, 1926, and relates to Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. The importation into Australia, direct from Papua or New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the Schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921-1924, be free of duty. The items specified in the Schedule are :—Coffee; fruits, dried, viz., litchi; fruits, fresh, various native fruits; fungi; ginger; rangoon beans; coconuts; and seeds, viz., kapok and sesame.

9. **Tariff Board Act 1921 (No. 21 of 1921).**—This Act, which was assented to on the 15th December, 1921, as amended by Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923), provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and

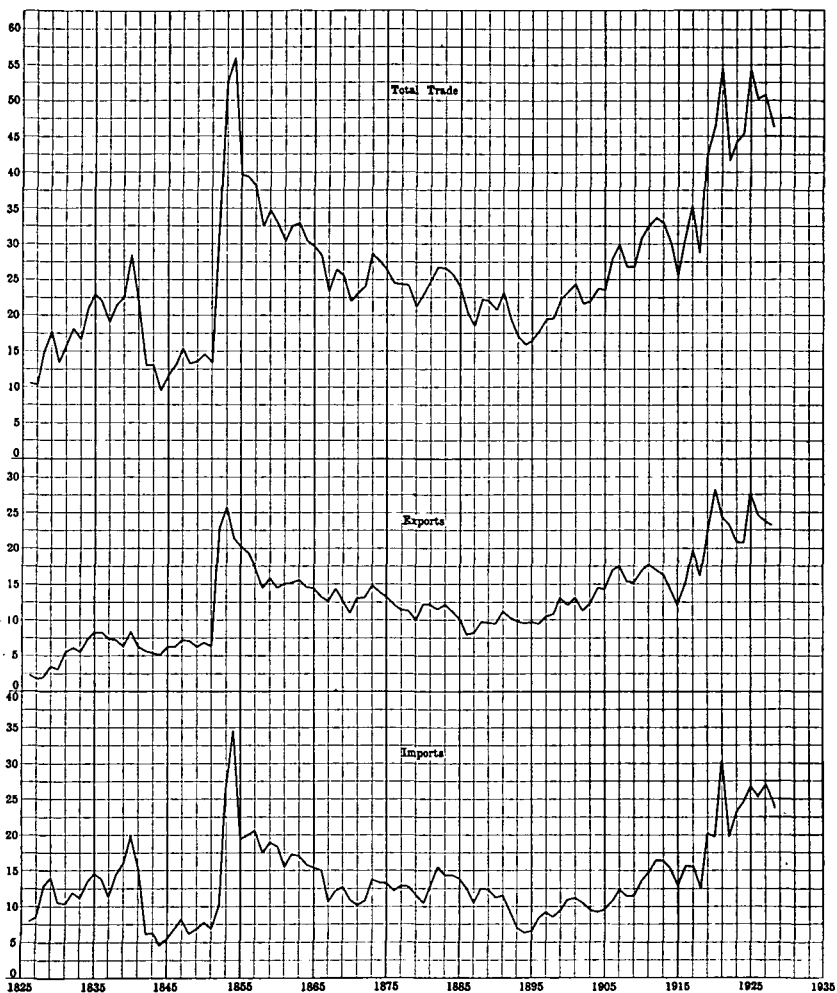
VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1927-28.



(See page 204.)

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

VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS  
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1927-28.



(See page 204.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. 0d. per head of the population.

Customs. This member shall be appointed Chairman of the Board. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for enquiry and report include the classification of goods for duty; the determination of the value of goods for duty; any disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties; the necessity for granting bonuses; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters:—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth, the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

10. **Tariff Board Act 1924 (No. 29 of 1924).**—This Act, which was assented to on 26th September, 1924, amended the Tariff Board Act 1921–23. Section 5 of the Principal Act provided for a Tariff Board consisting of three members. The section was amended by Tariff Board Act (No. 25 of 1923) by omitting the word “three” and inserting in its stead the word “four.”

Section 6, sub-section (3), of the principal Act was amended during 1924 (Act No. 29 of 1924) by providing that members of the Board shall be appointed for a term not being less than one year nor more than three years. This amending Act provides that in inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposal for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, shall be held in public and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–22 shall be taken in public on oath. Section 37 of the Principal Act relating to duration of Act is repealed.

The latest Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921–24, reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1928. During the year the Board furnished 824 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs as follows:—Requests for admission of goods under by-law, 717; operation of deferred duties, 39; question as to the value of goods for duty purposes, 5; operation of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–22, 6; classification of goods for duty purposes, 8; claims for bounty (Iron and Steel Bounty Act), 1; requests for tariff revision and bounty, 46; and requests for drawback of duty, 2. The report also deals with the necessity in its opinion for certain amendments of the Tariff Board Act 1921–24; the renewal of interest in the necessity for a scientific tariff; the high cost of production in Australia; and the relations between employer and employee.

11. **Tariff Board Act 1929 (No. 5 of 1929).**—This Act, assented to in March, 1929, amended the Tariff Board Act 1921–24 by making provision whereby an officer of the Department of Trade and Customs may be appointed Chairman of the Board, also for the appointment of two of its members as a committee for making special inquiries. Power is also given to the Board to confer with the Director of Economic Research on any particular matter.

12. **Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 (No. 28 of 1921).**—This Act assented to on the 16th December, 1921, provides that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties shall be collected in the following cases when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental to an Australian industry:—In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price, a special dumping

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

The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected.

Since the Act came into operation approximately 300 notices have been gazetted, including about 130 which revoked previous gazettals, the majority of the notices being made under Sections 8 and 9 of the Act and relating to commodities from countries with depreciated currency to the detriment of Australian or British industries. Over 50 per cent. of the gazettals relate to goods imported from Germany. Three gazettals affect certain goods imported from all countries, while 2 affect goods from all countries excepting United Kingdom. Separate notices have been issued relating to goods from 17 different countries. The commodities brought under the various sections of the Act exceed 150, and cover a very wide range of goods.

Several amendments of the Act were recommended by the Tariff Board and put into effect by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922, assented to on 9th October, 1922.

**13. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).**—This Act was assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906. It 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. An amending Act passed in 1926 added brushware to the original list. The goods to which a trade description must be applied are :—(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; (c) manures; (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured; (e) jewellery; (f) agricultural seeds and plants; and (g) brushware.

**14. Acts Passed in 1928.**—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1928 :—

*Customs Tariff Act (No. 2 of 1928).* An Act relating to Customs Duties and amending the Customs Tariff 1921–1926.

*Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 3 of 1928).* An Act to provide for the validation of collections of Customs Duties under Tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on 11th August, 1926, 23rd March, 1927, and 28th September, 1927.

*Excise Tariff Act (No. 4 of 1928).* An Act relating to Excise Duties and repealing the duty imposed on starch made from imported rice.

*Dried Fruits Act (No. 11 of 1928).* An Act relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States in certain dried fruits.

*Wine Export Bounty Act (No. 12 of 1928).* An Act to amend section five of the *Wine Export Bounty Act 1924–1927* and fixing the rate of export duty on fortified wine at one shilling per gallon.

*Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act (No. 25 of 1928).* An Act relating to Customs Duties on goods the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand and increasing the duty on New Zealand butter and cheese from 2d. to 6d. per lb.

*Customs Tariff (No. 2) Act (No. 35 of 1928).* An Act relating to Customs Duties, amending the duty on imports of cinematograph films.

*Customs Tariff (No. 3) Act (No. 36 of 1928).* An Act relating to Customs Duties on imports of redwood, “*Sequoia sempervirens*”.

*Beer Excise Act (No. 38 of 1928).* An Act to amend the *Beer Excise Act 1901–1923* in relation to the sizes of bottles used.

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

1. **Value of Imports.**—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901–1925 now provides that “when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following :—

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

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

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.

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

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

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 25 for the year 1927–28, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to Imports and Exports the existing statistical classification was revised and considerably extended during the early part of 1922. The new classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,569 separate import items and 519 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From the 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures related to the calendar year.

6. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation, each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is necessarily the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports



and exports were not on uniform lines. The figures in the following table for years prior to federation have been carefully compiled and may be taken as representative of the oversea trade of Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

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

### § 4. Oversea Trade.

1. *Total Oversea Trade.*—(i) *General.* The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1915-16 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years have been published in previous issues of the Year Book. (See "Official Year Book," No. 13, pp. 577-578).

#### OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1927-28.

Period (a).	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
1826-30 ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1831-35 ..	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1836-40 ..	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1841-45 ..	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1846-50 ..	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1851-55 ..	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1856-60 ..	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1861-65 ..	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1866-70 ..	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1871-75 ..	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1876-80 ..	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1881-85 ..	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1886-90 ..	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1891-95 ..	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1896-1900 ..	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1901-5 ..	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1906-10 ..	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1911-15-16 ..	51,508	69,336 <sup>(b)</sup>	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1916-17 ..	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1917-18 ..	76,229	97,955	174,184	15 10 0	19 18 3	35 8 3	128.5
1918-19 ..	62,335	81,429	143,764	12 10 3	16 6 9	28 17 0	130.6
1919-20 ..	102,335	113,964	216,299	20 2 9	22 8 7	42 11 4	111.4
1920-21 ..	98,974	149,824	248,798	18 13 2	28 4 11	46 18 1	151.4
1921-22 ..	163,802	132,159	295,961	30 5 7	24 8 5	54 14 0	80.7
1922-23 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 1	23 4 1	41 18 2	124.0
1923-24 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 4	44 6 0	89.5
1924-25 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 1	20 15 8	45 4 9	85.0
1925-26 ..	157,143	162,030	319,173	26 15 1	27 11 9	54 6 10	103.1
1926-27 ..	151,638	148,772	300,410	25 6 2	24 16 6	50 2 8	98.0
1927-28 ..	164,717	145,140	309,857	26 19 1	23 15 0	50 14 1	88.1
1927-28 ..	147,945	143,213	291,158	23 14 7	22 19 5	46 14 0	96.8

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1915-16 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in the Official Year Book No. 13 and earlier issues. From 1916-17 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years. (b) Prior to 1906 ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table.

(ii) *Trade Conditions to 1917-18.* The graphs of the movement of the overseas trade of Australia which accompany this Chapter show that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and, measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894. The heavy decline in the last-mentioned year was due to the acute financial stress which culminated in the financial crisis of 1893. There was a slight recovery in 1895, and a continuous upward movement until 1901. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of primary products, reduced the figures for 1902, but from this date until 1907 there was an increase. There was a falling off in 1908 as compared with 1907, but from 1909 the value of imports and exports showed a steady increase until 1913, the year prior to the war. The trade of 1914-15 and subsequent years was seriously disturbed by the dislocation of shipping and increased prices arising out of war conditions. 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.

(iii) *Trade Conditions since 1917-18.* Shipping facilities having improved during 1918-19 the overseas trade of Australia increased considerably. Imports and exports during that year show heavy increases compared with previous years. The value of imports declined during 1919-20, but exports increased enormously, the total reaching the high figure of £149,823,509. During the year 1920-21 the value of imports increased considerably. This increase was largely due 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 trade depression in Great Britain, and the cancellation of foreign orders, however, enabled British manufacturers 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 value of imports during 1920-21 reached the exceptionally high figure of £163,801,826, an amount greatly in excess of any previous year.

In 1921-22 the consequent reaction took place; imports declined to £103,066,436 and exports to £113,963,976. The following year, 1922-23, showed an increase in imports, whilst exports decreased still further. In 1923-24, imports had advanced to £140,618,293, but exports were practically the same value as in the previous year. The overseas trade during 1924-25 amounted to £319,173,455, of which £157,143,296 represented imports and £162,030,159 exports. These figures are in excess of those for the previous year, and so far as total trade and exports are concerned are the highest recorded, while in one year only (1920-21) has the figure of imports been exceeded.

Imports during 1925-26 were valued at £151,638,178 and exports at £148,771,934, the total overseas trade amounting to £300,410,112, showing a decrease of £19 millions compared with the previous year. Exports declined over thirteen millions, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. The value of wool shipped overseas was approximately the same as during the previous year, whilst exports of sugar increased considerably. Imports of merchandise advanced, and specie and bullion showed an increase of over £10,000,000.

During 1926-27 imports were valued at £164,716,594 and exports at £145,140,367, amounting to a total trade of £309,856,961, or an increase of £9,446,849 over the previous year. The value of imports was greater than in any previous year, and exceeded that of 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value by £3,631,567,

due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef, and zinc. Imports of merchandise further increased, and exports of specie and bullion were nearly £7,000,000 above the previous year.

In 1927-28 the total trade of £291,158,040 was £18,698,921 less than in 1926-27 and less than that in either of the two earlier years, due to a decline of £16,771,624 in imports and of £1,927,297 in exports when compared with the corresponding figures for 1926-27. Imports of merchandise showed a large decrease of £17,191,219, owing to reduced imports of motor cars, cotton, linen and silk piece goods, petroleum and rubber. A noticeable feature was the increase in exports of merchandise, which was attributable to increased exports of wool, butter, sugar cane, apples, beef, hides and zinc. The value of imports per head was less than that in any year since 1922-23.

2. *Ratio between Exports and Imports.*—The foregoing table shows the percentage of exports on imports for each quinquennial period from 1826-30 to 1911-15-16 and for each financial year since 1915-16. Prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20 the position was reversed. During the period from the 1st July, 1920, to the end of June, 1928, there has been an excess of imports, though the results for each of those years have not been consistently in that direction.

The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital into Australia in the form of Government loans or for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports which appears for many subsequent years represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayments of loans to oversea bondholders, and freight on trade carried chiefly on vessels 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.

Trade balances are further modified by the loans floated abroad by local governing bodies, by the imports of foreign capital for private enterprises, and by the addition to or the absorption of bank balances held in London on Australian account. Definite information regarding these items is not readily available. Other factors which affect trade balances to a certain extent are the financial arrangements made by immigrants to Australia and also by tourists in Australia from abroad. The purchase in Australian ports of bunker coal and other stores for vessels owned outside Australia is also a matter of some importance.

Against these items, however, account must be taken of the capital of persons emigrating from Australia and the travelling and other expenses of tourists from Australia to other parts of the world. These expenses would include fares on all steamers not owned in Australia, and since the termination of the war would represent very large sums, the *total of which could not be readily ascertained.*

The following table presents the balance of trade of Australia as shown by the records of imports and exports for each year since 1st July, 1914, also the modifications of these figures by loans raised abroad by the Commonwealth and State Governments. In the exceptional circumstances arising from the war the excess of exports during this period is somewhat understated, as much of the wool exported appeared in the records at appraised rates, whereas sales effected later by the British Australian Wool Realization Association (B.A.W.R.A.) made considerable additions to the funds available in London on Australian account. Allowance has been made in the table for this increased value of wool exported. An approximation of Australia's annual liability for interest and services is also shown; any error in these figures will be in the direction of an understatement.

The fact that the Associated Banks of Australia are selling telegraphic transfers on London at a premium of twenty shillings per £100, whereas in 1921 similar accommodation was costing fifty shillings per £100 suggests that there are alleviating factors of considerable dimensions which might modify the results given in the table. Among these probable influences are:—Stocks of wheat still unshipped; and imports of private capital. Unfortunately, there is no information regarding the imports of private capital, but there is reason to believe that as a result of the protective tariff there has been a considerable importation of capital during recent years for which no immediate export is required.

## BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE FROM 1st JULY, 1914, TO JUNE, 1928.

Year.	Recorded excess of Exports.	Increase in Public Debt (Commonwealth and State) raised abroad.	B.A.W.R.A. Dividends.	Total of Columns (2), (3), and (4).	Approximate annual obligations abroad for interest and services.	Addition to Funds available abroad for transmission to Australia.	
						For the Year.	Accumulated from 1st July, 1914.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1914-15 ..	— 3.8	6.7	..	2.9	16.0	—13.1	—13.1
1915-16 ..	— 3.0	2.7	..	— 0.3	17.2	—17.5	—30.6
1916-17 ..	21.7	18.4	..	40.1	18.4	21.7	— 8.9
1917-18 ..	19.1	19.4	..	38.5	22.0	16.5	7.6
1918-19 ..	11.6	2.2	..	13.8	22.2	— 8.4	— 0.8
1919-20 ..	50.8	10.8	..	61.6	23.2	38.4	37.6
1920-21 ..	—31.6	13.4	7.7	—10.5	24.3	—34.8	2.8
1921-22 ..	24.8	40.3	9.9	75.0	26.7	48.3	51.1
1922-23 ..	—13.9	7.9	5.9	— 0.1	26.8	—26.9	24.2
1923-24 ..	—21.1	41.6	5.3	25.8	28.5	— 2.7	21.5
1924-25 ..	4.9	2.6	..	7.5	29.5	—22.0	— 0.5
1925-26 ..	— 2.9	40.4	..	37.5	32.0	5.5	5.0
1926-27 ..	—19.6	11.7	..	— 7.9	33.2	—41.1	—36.1
1927-28 ..	— 4.7	54.3	3.9	53.5	35.0	18.5	—17.6
Total ..	32.3	272.4	32.7	337.4	355.0	—17.6	—

The indebtedness of the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom incurred for war purposes during the period 1914-15 to 1917-18 has not been included in the annual increase in Public Debt raised overseas during those years.

## § 5. Direction of Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value of the imports into Australia stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries during the past five years:—

## AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Country of Origin.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. .. .	63,607,743	69,047,807	65,840,655	67,795,177	63,093,037
British Possessions—					
Canada .. .. .	5,046,519	3,384,712	3,754,425	4,324,421	3,278,269
Ceylon .. .. .	1,251,392	1,587,738	1,614,084	2,153,219	1,931,770
India .. .. .	4,800,086	6,423,364	6,626,036	6,661,408	5,559,036
Malaya (British) .. .. .	494,930	612,314	1,701,508	2,025,757	1,804,602
New Zealand .. .. .	2,514,225	2,196,566	2,651,062	3,123,038	3,306,143
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji .. .. .	61,866	26,241	35,841	41,701	65,461
Territory of New Guinea .. .. .	99,588	261,032	345,603	627,403	561,631
Other Islands .. .. .	988,449	1,133,438	1,080,992	1,278,347	1,121,926
Papua .. .. .	471,953	295,199	343,210	242,939	131,470
South African Union .. .. .	1,052,156	5,197,215	897,306	927,993	652,283
Other British Possessions .. .. .	739,193	527,017	731,520	754,451	904,745
Total British Possessions .. .. .	17,520,362	21,644,886	19,786,587	22,160,677	19,317,336
Total British Countries .. .. .	81,123,105	90,692,693	85,627,242	89,955,854	82,415,373
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. .. .	902,534	901,324	650,276	941,954	936,804
China .. .. .	925,045	751,960	691,751	785,068	685,518
France .. .. .	4,101,137	4,216,457	3,758,740	4,767,163	3,877,113
Germany .. .. .	1,363,904	2,259,691	2,821,789	4,359,514	4,621,469
Italy .. .. .	1,242,790	1,506,383	1,446,618	1,564,843	1,362,061
Japan .. .. .	3,557,834	4,148,234	4,372,083	5,133,470	4,282,614
Netherlands .. .. .	597,682	705,880	818,786	1,092,242	972,633
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	4,607,681	5,640,881	6,191,895	6,451,688	5,703,345
Norway .. .. .	1,415,339	1,458,112	1,106,234	1,055,220	925,867
Pacific Islands .. .. .	86,471	127,402	129,028	157,720	173,302
Pallipine Islands .. .. .	170,135	249,168	311,457	215,176	208,547
Sweden .. .. .	2,031,872	1,633,004	1,871,123	1,847,290	1,873,877
Switzerland .. .. .	2,274,296	2,327,565	1,997,768	2,458,810	2,117,676
United States of America .. .. .	34,556,529	38,723,814	37,234,257	41,394,277	35,005,736
Other Foregn Countries .. .. .	1,651,939	1,792,728	2,409,131	2,436,505	2,782,535
Total Foreign Countries .. .. .	59,430,133	66,450,603	66,010,936	74,780,740	65,529,597
Total .. .. .	140,613,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970

(a) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

Imports increased abnormally during 1920-21, when the value reached the exceptionally large figure of 164 millions. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade were responsible for the high value of imports during that year, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years, these facts should be taken into consideration. The exceptional conditions affecting Australian trade during 1920-21 have already been mentioned in a previous paragraph.

The total value of the commodities imported during 1921-22 was 60 millions less than in 1920-21, but in the following year there was an increase of 28 millions, and a further increase of 9 millions in 1923-24. The heavy importation of goods continued and the value of imports during 1924-25 reached the high figure of £157,143,296, which has been exceeded in 1920-21 and 1926-27 only. During 1925-26 imports declined to £151,638,178, but in the year 1926-27 they amounted to £164,716,594 and exceeded those of any previous year. An appreciable decline was experienced in 1927-28, the value of imports being £147,944,970, and considerably less than in any of the three preceding years.

In view of the effect that the varying prices of commodities had upon the value of imports during the period dealt with, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages.

2. Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.—The following table gives the relative proportions of the import trade of Australia which have been supplied by the British Possessions and foreign countries respectively.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,  
1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Country of Origin.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.†
	per cent. 45.24	per cent. 43.93	per cent. 43.42	per cent. 41.16	per cent. 42.65
United Kingdom .. ..					
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	3.59	2.15	2.48	2.62	2.22
Ceylon .. ..	0.89	1.01	1.07	1.31	1.31
India .. ..	3.41	4.09	4.37	4.04	3.76
Malaya (British) .. ..	0.35	0.39	1.12	1.23	1.22
New Zealand .. ..	1.79	1.40	1.75	1.90	2.23
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji .. ..	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Territory of New Guinea .. ..	0.07	0.17	0.23	0.39	0.38
Other Islands .. ..	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.78	0.76
Papua .. ..	0.34	0.19	0.23	0.14	0.09
South African Union .. ..	0.75	3.31	0.59	0.56	0.44
Other British Possessions .. ..	a 0.53	0.33	0.48	0.46	0.61
Total British Possessions .. ..	12.46	13.78	13.05	13.45	13.06
Total British Countries .. ..	57.70	57.71	56.47	54.61	55.71
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	0.64	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.63
China .. ..	0.66	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.46
France .. ..	2.92	2.68	2.48	2.89	2.62
Germany .. ..	0.97	1.44	1.86	2.65	3.12
Italy .. ..	0.88	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.92
Japan .. ..	2.53	2.64	2.88	3.15	2.89
Netherlands .. ..	0.42	0.45	0.54	0.66	0.66
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	3.28	3.59	4.08	3.92	3.86
Norway .. ..	1.01	0.93	0.73	0.64	0.63
Pacific Islands .. ..	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.13	0.14
Sweden .. ..	1.44	1.04	1.23	1.12	1.27
Switzerland .. ..	1.62	1.48	1.32	1.49	1.43
United States of America .. ..	24.58	24.65	24.55	25.13	23.66
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1.17	1.14	1.59	1.51	1.88
Total Foreign Countries .. ..	42.30	42.29	43.53	45.39	44.29
Total .. ..	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom declined during the first three years of the quinquennial period under review, with a slight recovery in the final year, the proportion decreasing from 45.24 per cent. in 1923-24 to 42.65 per cent. in 1927-28. The most noticeable decline in the percentage of imports therefrom occurred, however, in 1923-24, when a decrease of 6.66 per cent. compared with 1922-23 was experienced. Whilst the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom declined, that from the United States was practically stationary during the first three years of the period under review with a reduction in the final year corresponding to the increase in imports from the United Kingdom. The value of imports from the United States was £35,005,736 during 1927-28, as compared with £41,394,277 during 1926-27. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were £67,795,177 in 1926-27 and £63,098,037 in 1927-28. It is of interest to note, however, that imports from the United States included gold specie and bullion valued at £5,628,334 during 1924-25 and only £523 during 1927-28. The noticeable increase in the proportion of imports supplied by the South African Union during 1924-25 was due to imports of gold valued at £4,725,342. Imports from Germany increased slightly from £4,359,514 in 1926-27 to £4,621,469 in 1927-28. There have been no outstanding alterations in the proportions of the imports supplied by other countries. Comparing the proportion of imports supplied by the United Kingdom during 1927-28 with that for 1923-24 it will be seen that there was a reduction of 2.59 per cent. Of this loss of trade British Possessions supplied 0.60 per cent., while the balance (1.99 per cent.) was received from foreign countries. The table on page 208 shows that, while imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £4,697,140 in 1927-28, trade with foreign countries also decreased to the extent of £9,231,143.

3. Direction of Exports.—The following tables show for the years 1925–26 and 1926–27 a decreasing proportion of Australian exports to the United Kingdom, and increasing proportions to France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Japan, and United States. During 1927–28, however, exports to the United Kingdom have increased appreciably, whilst those to France and United States have decreased considerably. Exports to Belgium, Germany and Japan continue to increase. A noticeable feature is the volume of exports to Russia during that year. Since the termination of the war there has been an increasing tendency towards direct shipment of the more important commodities, such as wool, skins, wheat, flour, butter, etc., to the consuming countries. The proportion of the total exports shipped to United Kingdom in 1922–23 was 44.10 per cent., but in each of the succeeding years the proportion was lower. The percentage (42.67 per cent.) in 1924–25 showed an upward trend compared with the previous year but was not maintained in the two subsequent years. In 1927–28 an upward trend is again apparent. The value of exports shipped to the United States during 1923–24 showed a considerable decrease compared with the previous years. The figures show an upward trend during 1924–25, 1925–26, and 1926–27, principally due to large shipments of wool or specie and bullion. The exports during 1927–28 were valued at £8,954,823, comprising merchandise, £6,953,566, and bullion and specie, £2,001,257. The outstanding items of merchandise in this total were: Wool, £3,105,212, and rabbit and hare skins, £1,228,436. The proportion of the total exports taken by the United States was 6.25 per cent. in 1927–28 as compared with 12.82 per cent. in 1926–1927, the decrease being due to the reduction in exports of gold and wool during the later year. The value of imports from United States generally exceeds the value of exports from Australia to that country, but the difference has been very marked during recent years, the value of imports from United States in 1927–28 being no less than 26 millions in excess of the value of the Australian exports. Exports to Canada increased steadily during the period 1923–24 to 1926–27, the proportions rising from 0.20 per cent. in 1923–24 to 0.81 per cent. in 1926–27, but in 1927–28 there was a substantial drop to 0.60 per cent. The export trade with New Zealand has declined since 1924–25, owing mainly to smaller shipments of wheat, timber, and tobacco. The increase in the proportion of exports shipped to Germany was due to the greater quantity of wheat and wool forwarded thereto in recent years. The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to the more important countries during the five years 1923–24 to 1927–28:—

**EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1923–24 TO 1927–28.**  
(INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. .. .	45,508,323	46,914,229	46,154,790	44,351,780	45,279,714
British Possessions					
Canada .. .. .	235,947	716,953	858,934	1,171,687	856,767
Ceylon .. .. .	2,453,465	831,911	506,100	478,606	556,587
Fiji .. .. .	389,059	435,072	570,828	449,360	485,882
Hong Kong .. .. .	776,998	635,174	671,824	463,041	482,359
India .. .. .	1,201,777	2,002,562	3,364,963	3,537,362	2,583,903
Malaya (British) .. .. .	1,549,220	1,523,303	2,132,016	1,930,250	2,030,680
Mauritius .. .. .	126,586	123,299	66,190	109,188	87,056
New Zealand .. .. .	5,008,152	5,812,565	5,157,262	4,484,395	3,854,635
Papua .. .. .	214,839	259,302	250,678	223,298	203,618
South African Union .. .. .	2,046,099	2,657,232	2,201,531	1,741,831	2,847,194
Other British Possessions .. .. .	(2)966,503	1,810,629	1,293,988	1,336,096	1,231,624
Total British Possessions .. .. .	14,965,645	16,813,002	17,074,314	15,925,114	15,225,335
Total British Countries .. .. .	60,476,968	85,960,231	78,622,104	64,276,894	69,505,049
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. .. .	6,524,169	7,182,703	6,175,337	8,303,127	9,320,508
China and Peru .. .. .	168,119	232,422	726,118	265,197	356,013
China .. .. .	1,947,030	524,812	745,784	410,073	310,482
Egypt .. .. .	2,321,083	3,008,741	2,919,742	3,853,640	3,046,892
France .. .. .	14,888,846	19,932,721	18,549,742	17,627,139	15,186,747
Germany .. .. .	4,402,913	7,372,049	6,985,720	9,009,685	12,027,313
Italy .. .. .	4,633,185	10,014,185	4,654,818	5,514,300	5,138,034
Japan .. .. .	11,555,484	11,646,516	11,043,159	10,362,990	12,571,282
Netherlands .. .. .	1,911,114	1,819,371	1,088,639	1,309,668	492,466
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,602,013	2,045,882	2,163,691	2,052,857	1,945,734
Norway .. .. .	34,275	122,812	183,432	76,800	13,646
Pacific Islands .. .. .	367,784	407,162	437,001	448,585	448,218
Philippine Islands .. .. .	523,618	529,405	503,369	483,722	456,089
Russia .. .. .	46	8	10	1,092	2,204,469
Spain .. .. .	317,034	466,517	216,083	76,651	3,573
Sweden .. .. .	490,466	470,006	151,339	139,046	430,266
United States of America .. .. .	7,109,496	9,153,279	12,953,877	13,579,094	8,954,823
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	294,521	1,141,337	591,969	1,450,798	820,566
Total Foreign Countries .. .. .	59,010,196	76,069,928	70,149,830	80,863,473	73,708,021
Total .. .. .	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,771,934	145,140,367	143,213,070

(a) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

4. Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.—The next table gives the relative proportions of the export trade of Australia with the countries specified, together with the proportions shipped to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively :—

**EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom .. .. .	38.09	42.67	41.43	33.37	37.90
British Possessions—					
Canada .. .. .	0.20	0.44	0.58	0.81	0.60
Ceylon .. .. .	2.05	0.51	0.34	0.33	0.39
Fiji .. .. .	0.32	0.27	0.39	0.31	0.34
Hong Kong .. .. .	0.65	0.39	0.45	0.32	0.33
India .. .. .	1.01	1.24	2.27	2.44	1.81
Malaya (British) .. .. .	1.30	0.94	1.43	1.33	1.42
Mauritius .. .. .	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.06
New Zealand .. .. .	4.19	3.59	3.33	2.93	2.69
Papua .. .. .	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14
South African Union .. .. .	1.71	1.64	1.48	1.20	1.99
Other British Possessions .. .. .	0.81	1.12	0.87	0.92	0.86
Total British Possessions .. .. .	12.53	10.38	11.35	10.82	10.63
Total British Countries .. .. .	50.62	53.05	52.78	44.19	48.53
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. .. .	5.46	4.43	4.16	5.73	6.51
Chile and Peru .. .. .	0.14	0.14	0.49	0.18	0.25
China .. .. .	1.63	0.32	0.50	0.28	0.21
Egypt .. .. .	1.94	1.86	1.97	2.66	2.13
France .. .. .	12.46	12.30	12.49	12.17	10.59
Germany .. .. .	3.68	4.55	4.70	6.84	8.40
Italy .. .. .	3.88	6.18	3.13	3.81	3.60
Japan .. .. .	9.67	7.19	7.43	7.15	8.78
Netherlands .. .. .	1.60	1.12	0.73	0.91	0.34
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1.34	1.26	1.46	1.42	1.36
Norway .. .. .	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.01
Pacific Islands .. .. .	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.31
Philippine Islands .. .. .	0.44	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.32
Russia .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Spain .. .. .	0.27	0.29	0.15	0.05	0.00
Sweden .. .. .	0.34	0.29	0.10	0.10	0.30
United States of America .. .. .	5.95	5.65	8.72	12.82	6.25
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	0.24	0.71	0.40	1.00	0.57
Total Foreign Countries .. .. .	49.38	46.95	47.22	55.81	51.47
Total .. .. .	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

5. Principal Imports and Exports—Countries.—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries during 1927-28 in order of value of total trade, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. Should further details be required reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 25," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade of 38 of the principal countries of the world with Australia



during the past five years. This publication also furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of imports for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country. The value of each item imported into each State of the Commonwealth is also shown. The publication referred to also gives information as to the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

**United Kingdom.** *Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin, £63,098,037.* The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery, and manufactures of metal, £23,580,677, and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £21,668,829. Imports of the undermentioned goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; whisky; cigarettes; rubber and rubber manufactures; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments; chinaware and earthenware; glass and glassware; and fancy goods.

*Total Exports to United Kingdom, £54,279,714.* Of this total £52,264,886 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £19,993,795; wheat, £5,751,106; and butter, £5,710,094. Other commodities which bulked largely were—Pig lead; frozen meats; hides and skins; dried and fresh fruits; flour; sugar (cane); wine; zinc; tallow; and tin.

**United States of America.** *Total Imports of United States Origin, £35,005,736.* The following were the more important items of import:—Motor chassis, bodies, etc., £6,361,087; petroleum and shale spirit, etc., £3,668,828; undressed timber, £2,719,954; unmanufactured tobacco, £2,077,181; rubber manufactures; metal manufactures; apparel, textiles, etc.; electrical machinery, materials and appliances; motive-power machinery; lubricating (mineral) oil; kerosene; musical instruments; paper and stationery; sulphur; and sausage casings.

*Total Exports to United States, £8,954,823.* Of this total £8,796,217 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £3,105,212; hides and skins, £2,633,876; gold specie and bullion, £2,001,257; sausage casings; tin; and pearl-shell. The value of the exports of the above commodities represents 96 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

**France.** *Total Imports of French Origin, £3,877,113.* Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £852,924; dressed furs, £263,413; trimmings for attire, £222,633; motor cars and parts; woollens; rubber manufactures; blouses and skirts, etc.; velvets, velveteens, plushes, etc.; paper and stationery; perfumery and toilet preparations; brandy; gums and resins; lace for attire; gloves; wine; piece goods of cotton and linen; hats and caps; and olive oil.

*Total Exports to France, £15,166,747.* Of this total £14,872,295 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £11,960,477; sheep skins, £2,427,465; copra; wheat; concentrates; butter; and rabbit and hare skins.

**Japan.** *Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £4,282,614.* Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £2,729,144; cotton and linen piece goods, £350,729; raw silk; undressed timber; plywood; apparel and attire; crockery and other household ware; glass and glassware; oils; fancy goods; and fish.

*Total Exports to Japan, £12,571,282.* Of this total, £12,523,743 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £10,316,846; wheat, £889,924; tallow; zinc; pig lead; trochus shell; milk and cream; and infants' and invalids' food.

**Germany.** *Total Imports of German Origin, £4,621,469.* Principal imports—Apparel and textiles, £1,344,316; machinery and metal manufactures, £1,303,313; paper and stationery, £225,769; pianos, £213,494; toys, £135,043; timepieces; fancy goods; bags and baskets; brushware; and fertilizers.

*Total Exports to Germany, £12,027,313.* Of this total, £11,977,355 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wool, £9,080,643; hides and skins, £715,976; wheat, £669,632; apples, £349,019; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £314,832; pig lead, £268,101; zinc concentrates; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates; beef; sausage casings; eucalyptus oil; and pearl shell.

**Belgium.** *Total Imports of Belgian Origin*, £936,804. Principal imports were—Glass and glassware, £237,451; electrical machinery, £64,650; cotton and linen piece goods, £56,915; paper, £51,516; arms; gloves; furs and other skins; and telephone switchboards.

*Total Exports to Belgium*, £9,320,508. Of this total £9,305,602 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £6,186,070; pig lead, £605,515; wheat, £492,536; zinc concentrates, £427,707; beef, £415,591; hides and skins; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates; barley; and copper in matte.

**India.** *Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India*, £5,559,036. Bags and sacks valued at £3,636,218 represent 65 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians, £512,801; linseed, £369,031; tea, £223,150; hides and skins, £150,633; rice; gums and resins; coffee and chicory; kapok; mats, matting of coir; oil cake; jute; and paraffin wax.

*Total Exports to India*, £2,588,903. Of this total £2,582,760 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Silver, £875,940; gold, £709,607; wheat, £524,674; undressed timber; tallow; horses; zinc; wool; and jams and jellies.

**Netherlands East Indies.** *Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin*, £5,703,345. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, including benzine, etc., £2,257,340; tea, £1,572,436; crude petroleum, £547,427; kapok, £350,360; crude rubber; kerosene; flax and hemp; and coffee and chicory.

*Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies*, £1,945,734. Of this total £1,928,366 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £833,372; butter, £501,113; leather, £115,060; preserved milk and cream; coal; biscuits; bacon and hams; soap; medicines; and meats, preserved in tins.

**New Zealand.** *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £3,306,143. The principal items were—Wool, £687,380; butter, £549,350; timber, £436,831; hides and skins, £374,504; gold, £354,884; meats, £131,288; flax and hemp, £84,061; grain and pulse; fish; horses; linseed and other seeds; and cheese.

*Total Exports to New Zealand*, £3,854,635. Of this total £3,117,158 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £506,194; coal, £391,562; manufactured tobacco, £295,623; timber, £269,997; apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres, £222,435; wheat, £198,816; fruits, dried and fresh; confectionery; tea; and talking machines, phonographs, etc.

**Italy.** *Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £1,362,061. Chief imports were—Hats, £220,700; silk piece goods, £215,774; pneumatic tyres, £113,156; edible nuts, £86,392; motor cars, £86,385; hides and skins; essential oils; marble; and flax and hemp.

*Total Exports to Italy*, £5,138,034. Of this total, £5,109,728 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wool, £2,944,103; wheat, £1,972,660; hides and skins, £125,250; tallow, £48,014; copra; and beef.

**Canada.** *Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £3,278,269. The principal imports were—Printing paper, £909,930; fish preserved in tins, £408,207; agricultural, etc., implements and machinery, £308,564; chassis for motor cars, £264,520; undressed timber, £245,432; rubber manufactures, £156,003; dressed timber, £102,124; wrapping and other paper; motive power machinery; boots and shoes; electrical machinery and appliances; gloves; and iron and steel pipes and tubes.

*Total Exports to Canada*, £856,767. Of this total £826,528 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Sugar (cane), £320,067; fruits dried, £160,880; wool—greasy, scoured, and tops, £79,137; hides and skins; and meats.

**Malaya (British).** *Total Imports of (British) Malayan Origin*, £1,804,602. Principal items were—Rubber and manufactures thereof, £1,544,537; spices, £139,722; sago and tapioca, £37,850; fruits and vegetables, preserved; tin ingots; gums and resins; and bamboo, cane, etc.

*Total Exports to Malaya (British)*, £2,030,680. Of this total, £1,984,812 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Preserved milk and cream, £822,942; flour, £517,862; butter, £109,410; frozen meats, £82,501; timber, undressed, £49,879; soap, £38,374; mining machinery; coal; fruits, fresh and preserved; bacon and hams; gold specie; leather; and sheep.

**Pacific Islands (British and Foreign).** *Total Imports of Produce of the Pacific Islands*, £1,922,820. Chief items were—Rock phosphates, £832,147; copra, £613,050; gold bullion, £251,563; cocoa beans; hides and skins; raw cotton; molasses, etc.; and shells.

*Total Exports to Pacific Islands*, £1,904,553. Of this amount £1,316,368 was the produce of Australia. The exports to these islands cover a very wide range of commodities. The outstanding groups were—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £446,029; machines, machinery and metal manufactures, £262,184; foodstuffs of animal origin, £199,730; coal and coke, £152,749; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, £146,797; and apparel, textiles, etc., £140,676; The chief individual items were—Flour; meats; tobacco; coal; coke; bran, pollard and sharps; timber; cotton and linen piece goods; biscuits; sugar; rice; and ale, beer, etc.

**South African Union.** *Total Imports of Produce of South African Union*, £658,283. Principal items were—Precious stones, £415,194; asbestos, crude, £80,215; fish, £77,277; maize, £25,013; tanning bark; tobacco; and feathers.

*Total Exports to South African Union*, £2,847,194. Of this total £2,837,525 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wheat, £1,804,847; timber, £467,922; flour, £269,039; tallow, £87,452; preserved milk and cream, £27,554; gelatine and glue of all kinds; butter; sheep; and soap.

**Egypt.** *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £15,511. Chief items were—Gums and resins, £5,832; raw cotton, £3,722; and cigarettes, £1,333.

*Total Exports to Egypt*, £3,046,892. Principal items were—Flour, £1,750,622; wheat, £1,063,184; frozen meat, £127,771; and butter, £79,155.

**Ceylon.** *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £1,931,770. The chief items were—Tea, £1,612,524; crude rubber, £136,708; nuts, £87,377; fibres; cocoa beans; and yarns.

*Total Exports to Ceylon*, £556,587. Of this total £553,729 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £238,038; undressed timber, £67,656; butter; frozen meats; preserved milk; and gold specie.

**Sweden.** *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £1,873,877. Chief items were—Timber, £544,504; paper, £388,435; wood pulp, £287,011; matches, £139,078; dairy implements and machinery, £71,095; paper boards, £60,293; vacuum cleaners, £42,222; electrical machinery and appliances and roller bearings and ball bearings.

*Total Exports to Sweden*, £430,266. Chief items were—Wheat, £284,774; wool, £79,846; hides—cattle, £26,938; and apples, fresh £25,495.

**Russia.** *Total Imports of Russian Origin*, £97,828. Chief items were—Bristles, horsehair drafts; dressed furs; salmon in tins; and hides and skins.

*Total Exports to Russia*, £2,204,469. Chief item was wool, £2,198,878.

**Switzerland.** *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £2,117,676. Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £798,806; clocks and watches, £327,401; trimmings and ornaments for attire, £178,874; handkerchiefs; cheese; talking machines; lace for attire; and other apparel and textiles.

*Total Exports to Switzerland*, £12,512. Chief item was—Timepieces and parts, £3,774.

**Netherlands.** *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £972,633. Principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £301,015; caramel, caramel paste, cocoa butter, etc., £86,535; paper, £74,680; jewellery, £57,472; gin, £57,105; piece goods; glass and glassware; asphalt, bitumen, and natural pitch; and drugs and chemicals.

*Total Exports to Netherlands*, £492,466. Chief exports were—Wheat, £198,299; copra, £84,314; fish oils, £71,339; hides and skins, £44,732; fresh apples, £31,211; tallow, £14,581; and wool, £13,527.

**China.** *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £685,518. The principal items were—Tea, £59,786; edible nuts, £51,457; rice, £45,379; bristles, horsehair drafts, £38,747; ginger, £28,914; silk piece goods, £21,389; oils; lace for attire; cosies and cushions, etc.; and grass straw.

*Total Exports to China*, £310,482. Of this total £308,128 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Leather, £92,747; butter, £75,967; milk and cream, £57,344; sandalwood, £25,170; tallow; jams and jellies; and precious stones.

**Norway.** *Total Imports of Norwegian Origin*, £925,367. Principal items were—Paper, £304,505; preserved fish, £260,861; ores, clays, etc.; dressed timber, £258,707; calcium carbide; and wood pulp.

*Total Exports to Norway*, £13,646. Chief item was—Wheat, £12,997.

**Philippine Islands.** *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £208,547. Chief items were—Hemp, £102,557; timber, £59,614; hats and caps; and tobacco and cigars.

*Total Exports to Philippine Islands*, £456,989. Principal items were—Frozen meats, £132,205; flour, £100,807; coal, £79,634; butter; cattle; and bacon and hams.

**Hong Kong.** *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £14,421. Chief items were—Clouded bamboo, £4,048; wicker, bamboo and cane, £2,872; ginger, £2,768; and grass straw.

*Total Exports to Hong Kong*, £482,359. Chief items were—Sandalwood, £142,890; leather and manufactures thereof, £73,395; flour, £71,028; butter, £42,443; frozen meats, £36,382; bêche-de-mer; pig lead; and milk and cream.

**Spain.** *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £206,532. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £80,378; edible nuts, £70,566; wine; liquorice; and raisins.

*Total Exports to Spain*, £3,573. Chief item was hides and skins, £2,294.

**6. Imports—States, and Total.**—Imports are recorded at the port of landing and are credited to the State in which the port is situated. Records are not obtainable of interstate trade, and the State totals represent, therefore, the value of oversea goods consigned to the various States. They do not, moreover, represent the consumption within each State. Figures for the last five years are given hereunder.

IMPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

State.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	58,225,180	66,321,757	64,009,929	68,933,904	65,081,801
Victoria ..	49,592,643	54,289,690	50,327,055	55,560,936	47,911,131
Queensland..	11,605,668	12,833,375	13,772,854	13,497,758	11,760,214
South Australia ..	12,700,321	13,970,327	14,079,788	15,507,260	12,509,300
Western Australia ..	6,662,729	8,026,452	7,896,174	9,447,033	9,011,294
Tasmania ..	1,817,320	1,681,059	1,518,210	1,732,889	1,640,817
Northern Territory ..	14,432	20,636	34,168	36,814	30,413
Total ..	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970

**7. Exports—States, and Total.**—The following table gives the value of exports shipped from each State during the last five years. It must be noted that the value of goods transferred from one State to another for shipment to oversea countries is shown as an export from the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

## EXPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

State.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	43,146,722	60,577,094	54,001,814	62,815,077	51,882,915
Victoria ..	29,612,548	41,641,979	33,107,576	34,741,689	31,728,558
Queensland ..	14,628,305	24,441,600	26,384,916	14,721,201	21,855,054
South Australia ..	16,912,932	19,225,027	19,450,144	17,123,012	18,030,143
Western Australia ..	12,412,625	12,859,498	12,611,631	13,067,922	16,252,679
Tasmania ..	2,766,032	3,243,017	2,970,226	2,396,496	3,434,456
Northern Territory ..	8,000	41,944	35,902	29,786	29,265
Total ..	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,562,209	144,895,183	143,213,070

8. Trade of Principal Ports.—The next table gives the value of imports received at, and exports despatched from, the principal ports of Australia during 1926-27 and 1927-28.

## OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1926-27 AND 1927-28.

Port.	1926-27.			1927-28.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Sydney ..	67,219,520	60,933,267	128,152,787	63,048,609	50,449,821	113,498,430
Newcastle ..	1,597,631	1,693,336	3,290,967	1,921,958	1,303,958	3,225,916
Other Ports ..	116,753	188,474	305,227	111,234	129,136	240,370
Total ..	68,933,904	62,815,077	131,748,981	65,081,801	51,882,915	116,964,716
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	54,311,467	28,700,253	83,011,720	47,090,110	28,720,490	75,810,600
Geelong ..	1,066,601	3,971,106	5,037,707	680,642	1,260,758	1,941,400
Other Ports ..	182,868	2,070,330	2,253,198	140,379	1,747,310	1,887,689
Total ..	55,560,936	34,741,689	90,302,625	47,911,131	31,728,558	79,639,689
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane ..	11,837,609	11,657,972	23,495,581	10,279,647	15,827,062	26,106,709
Rockhampton ..	383,728	377,600	761,328	343,815	395,913	739,728
Townsville ..	711,492	835,581	1,547,073	627,978	2,187,625	2,815,603
Other Ports ..	564,929	1,850,048	2,414,977	508,774	3,444,454	3,953,228
Total ..	13,497,758	14,721,201	28,218,959	11,760,214	21,855,054	33,615,268
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide, including Adelaide ..	15,236,904	10,617,222	25,854,126	10,220,260	12,857,944	23,078,204
Port Pirie ..	214,993	3,491,150	3,706,143	2,229,807	2,496,198	4,726,005
Wallaroo ..	55,363	1,628,042	1,683,405	59,233	1,579,886	1,639,119
Other Ports ..	..	1,388,598	1,388,598	..	1,096,115	1,096,115
Total ..	15,507,260	17,123,012	32,630,272	12,509,300	18,030,143	30,539,443
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth) ..	9,213,720	9,621,436	18,835,156	8,692,103	12,159,807	20,851,910
Bunbury ..	61,070	1,277,856	1,338,926	36,903	1,850,144	1,887,047
Other Ports ..	172,243	2,168,630	2,340,873	282,288	2,242,728	2,525,016
Total ..	9,447,033	13,067,922	22,514,955	9,011,294	16,252,679	25,263,973

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1926-27 AND 1927-28—*continued.*

Port.	1926-27.			1927-28.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Hobart .. ..	939,273	1,730,328	2,729,601	929,290	2,613,410	3,542,700
Launceston ..	664,857	510,329	1,175,186	666,008	653,011	1,324,019
Other Ports ..	68,759	155,839	224,593	45,519	163,035	208,554
Total .. ..	1,732,889	2,396,496	4,129,385	1,640,817	3,434,456	5,075,273
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Port Darwin ..	36,814	29,786	66,600	30,413	29,265	59,678
Grand Total	164,716,594	144,895,183	309,611,777	147,944,970	143,213,070	291,158,040

§ 6. Exports to Eastern Countries.

1. Principal Articles Exported.—The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon, Japan, Netherlands East Indies and Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), and Hong Kong. The particulars given in the tables apply to these countries only.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Article.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antimony .. ..	..	..	10	..	..
Biscuits .. ..	62,371	63,233	117,266	92,263	85,791
Butter .. ..	678,384	693,365	794,427	761,496	834,136
Cheese .. ..	10,295	8,029	11,299	12,103	10,708
Coal .. ..	357,230	258,561	211,899	215,701	180,628
Copper .. ..	51,546	14,170	19,620	17,558	..
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat .. ..	3,996,125	2,229,079	4,058,427	1,991,125	1,415,714
Flour .. ..	1,618,877	1,576,034	2,262,492	1,827,140	1,779,947
Other (prepared and unprepared) ..	33,864	16,345	13,911	19,708	21,054
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder ..	21,272	22,787	22,082	30,956	18,797
Horses .. ..	21,713	93,077	105,092	104,048	110,358
Iron and steel (unmanufactured) ..	618	601	5,230	19,745	12,469
Jams and jellies .. ..	67,377	60,965	66,010	60,681	55,765
Lead, Pig .. ..	533,770	554,082	375,148	144,737	112,063
Leather .. ..	366,578	330,393	424,160	326,696	304,990
Meats .. ..	426,174	399,315	477,799	498,038	479,393
Milk and cream .. ..	1,062,687	1,385,142	1,334,861	921,597	1,107,450
Pearl shell and trochus shell ..	37,300	63,696	95,522	87,263	95,950
Sandalwood .. ..	357,025	205,477	252,800	251,625	194,326
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow .. ..	648,012	804,308	690,184	651,228	547,190
Sulphate of ammonia .. ..	34,053	38,411	56,054	30,079	3,105
Timber (undressed) .. ..	195,742	56,269	199,959	332,129	239,806
Wool .. ..	6,343,014	7,609,507	5,890,777	7,892,553	10,371,126
Other merchandise .. ..	1,437,621	1,201,933	1,299,378	1,166,943	1,293,236
Total merchandise .. ..	18,303,648	17,779,779	18,784,457	17,445,418	19,274,862
Specie, and gold and silver bullion ..	3,307,936	1,966,739	2,407,467	2,274,885	1,669,388
Total Exports .. ..	21,611,584	19,746,518	21,191,924	19,720,303	20,944,250

2. Destination of Exports.—The next table shows the destination of the merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the last five years.

**EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES.—DESTINATION, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	1,589,414	454,061	745,784	410,073	310,482
East Indies .. .. .	1,603,992	2,045,701	2,131,407	2,050,872	1,946,968
Hong Kong .. .. .	776,998	631,973	661,979	463,041	482,359
India and Ceylon .. .. .	739,712	943,820	1,524,743	1,757,470	1,499,102
Japan .. .. .	11,555,484	11,646,516	11,043,159	10,362,990	12,571,282
Malaya (British) .. .. .	1,514,430	1,523,303	2,114,016	1,917,250	2,007,680
Philippine Islands .. .. .	523,618	529,405	563,369	483,722	456,989
Total .. .. .	18,303,648	17,779,779	18,784,457	17,445,418	19,274,862

3. Chief Exports to Eastern Countries.—The series of tables given hereunder shows the value of each of the principal articles exported to the countries specified during each of the last five years.

**BUTTER.**

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	61,571	64,879	50,408	67,999	75,967
East Indies .. .. .	439,086	450,084	474,639	453,410	501,357
Hong Kong .. .. .	34,968	45,271	91,605	52,304	42,443
India and Ceylon .. .. .	24,060	25,588	27,247	40,246	52,972
Japan .. .. .	19,676	6,511	9,897	8,089	2,896
Malaya (British) .. .. .	67,523	75,814	100,730	104,884	109,410
Philippine Islands .. .. .	31,500	30,218	39,901	34,564	49,091
Total .. .. .	678,384	698,365	794,427	761,496	834,136

The exports of butter given above for the year 1927-28 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £160,161; Victoria, £583,712; Queensland, £90,263.

**COAL.**

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
East Indies .. .. .	101,369	88,637	71,116	85,496	56,012
Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,942
India and Ceylon .. .. .	18,860	21,997	3,794	1	15,515
Malaya (British) .. .. .	76,913	43,881	12,196	32,096	27,525
Philippine Islands .. .. .	160,088	104,046	124,793	98,108	79,634
Total .. .. .	357,230	258,561	211,899	215,701	180,628

The exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

## GRAIN AND PULSE—WHEAT.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	1,014,864	..	304,882	..	..
East Indies .. .. .	28	..	..	79,493	486
India and Ceylon .. .. .	268	529	397,329	740,099	525,281
Japan .. .. .	2,980,952	2,228,549	3,356,144	1,171,533	889,924
Malaya (British) .. .. .	13	1	38	..	4
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	..	34	..	19
Total .. .. .	3,996,125	2,229,079	4,058,427	1,991,125	1,415,714

The exports of wheat for the year 1927-28 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £19; Victoria, £155,712; South Australia, £415,446; Western Australia, £844,537.

## GRAIN AND PULSE.—FLOUR.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	128,498	3,312	1,952	3,732	3,285
East Indies .. .. .	559,149	645,365	975,826	869,636	833,945
Hong Kong .. .. .	126,273	181,599	127,803	46,828	71,028
India and Ceylon .. .. .	104,747	149,582	266,553	204,082	242,881
Japan .. .. .	162,048	2,164	10,254	9,709	10,139
Malaya (British) .. .. .	393,035	444,257	712,710	569,551	517,862
Philippine Islands .. .. .	145,127	149,755	167,394	123,602	100,807
Total .. .. .	1,618,877	1,576,034	2,262,492	1,827,140	1,779,947

The flour exported during 1927-28 as above, was shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £613,004; Victoria, £815,060; Queensland, £89; South Australia, £73,257; Western Australia, £278,537.

## HORSES.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	140	480	..	200	..
East Indies .. .. .	2,480	2,438	7,880	6,630	12,635
Hong Kong .. .. .	100	..	..	..	..
India and Ceylon .. .. .	9,726	71,255	75,287	86,181	85,130
Japan .. .. .	3,596	11,357	10,100	765	986
Malaya (British) .. .. .	4,380	6,130	11,738	10,030	11,466
Philippine Islands .. .. .	1,291	1,417	87	242	141
Total .. .. .	21,713	93,077	105,092	104,048	110,358

The value of horses exported to the above countries from each State during 1927-28 was as follows:—New South Wales, £24,138; Victoria, £34,136; Queensland, £42,719; South Australia, £8,400; Western Australia, £910; Northern Territory, £55.



## LEAD, PIG.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	49,714	84,512	28,396	..	..
Hong Kong .. .. .	63,865	65,424	54,734	15,225	25,185
Japan .. .. .	419,988	404,146	292,018	126,819	85,228
Philippine Islands .. .. .	203	..	..	2,693	2,550
Total .. .. .	533,770	554,082	375,148	144,737	112,963

The exports of pig lead in 1927-28 were all shipped from New South Wales.

## LEATHER.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	82,338	82,859	155,683	94,821	92,790
East Indies .. .. .	98,893	104,742	113,734	106,673	115,414
Hong Kong .. .. .	154,755	101,802	102,404	92,791	73,395
India and Ceylon .. .. .	3,424	4,696	4,322	3,521	3,324
Japan .. .. .	441	5,098	737	183	701
Malaya (British) .. .. .	23,762	28,868	45,292	27,389	17,801
Philippine Islands .. .. .	2,965	2,238	1,988	1,318	1,565
Total .. .. .	366,578	330,393	424,160	326,696	304,990

The exports shown above for 1927-28 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £191,411; Victoria, £80,338; Queensland, £19,066; South Australia, £1,884; Western Australia, £11,086; and Tasmania, £1,205.

## MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	..	7,915	..	3,812	1,504
East Indies .. .. .	8,539	5,629	8,170	9,217	6,824
Hong Kong .. .. .	36,263	21,007	44,017	42,390	41,872
India and Ceylon .. .. .	21,732	25,055	22,748	25,818	27,033
Japan .. .. .	23,067	11,317	5,190	22,671	57,431
Malaya (British) .. .. .	64,389	75,324	71,642	75,340	82,501
Philippine Islands .. .. .	118,884	115,747	136,691	137,253	132,205
Total .. .. .	272,874	261,994	288,458	316,501	349,370

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1927-28 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £71,844; Victoria, £16,268; Queensland, £259,469; Western Australia, £1,789.

## MEATS.—OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	3,757	3,063	4,873	2,574	925
East Indies .. .. .	66,459	66,099	89,319	72,040	60,472
Hong Kong .. .. .	11,126	8,385	15,915	13,583	9,651
India and Ceylon .. .. .	10,048	12,879	12,754	26,335	10,207
Japan .. .. .	17,611	661	130	149	115
Malaya (British) .. .. .	24,047	19,497	34,916	29,685	24,228
Philippine Islands .. .. .	20,252	26,737	31,434	27,171	20,335
Total .. .. .	153,300	137,321	189,341	171,537	129,933

The exports given above for the year 1927-28 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £61,842; Victoria, £14,519; Queensland, £53,345; Western Australia, £226; Northern Territory, £1.

## MILK AND CREAM.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	10,375	40,320	35,763	43,692	57,344
East Indies .. .. .	90,752	455,688	93,361	106,980	107,872
Hong Kong .. .. .	40,310	36,333	8,212	8,729	14,652
India and Ceylon .. .. .	27,638	168,903	215,512	30,020	36,490
Japan .. .. .	340,939	169,114	107,704	61,103	58,499
Malaya (British) .. .. .	492,116	511,077	869,098	665,351	822,942
Philippine Islands .. .. .	557	3,707	5,211	5,727	9,651
Total .. .. .	1,002,687	1,385,142	1,334,861	921,602	1,107,450

Of the above exports of milk and cream, Victoria in 1927-28 exported £1,106,735, and New South Wales £715.

## SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	83,415	53,031	66,639	114,626	25,170
East Indies .. .. .	..	..	245	403	752
Hong Kong .. .. .	222,300	113,551	155,139	116,408	142,890
India and Ceylon .. .. .	6,192	11,574	12,437	9,404	11,904
Malaya (British) .. .. .	45,118	27,321	18,340	10,784	13,610
Total .. .. .	357,025	205,477	252,800	251,625	194,326

The exports of sandalwood in 1927-28 were shipped from Queensland, £11,488; South Australia, £35,702; Western Australia, £147,136.

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

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	39,374	62,729	31,991	15,314	19,515
East Indies .. ..	3,315	5,420	4,594	1,489	1,971
Hong Kong .. ..	17,018	8,460	4,163	8,567	4,842
India and Ceylon .. ..	48,244	101,499	98,611	115,503	52,917
Japan .. ..	533,498	617,804	545,834	500,241	457,944
Malaya (British) .. ..	6,489	8,213	3,465	10,065	9,515
Philippine Islands .. ..	74	183	1,526	49	486
Total .. ..	648,012	804,308	690,184	651,228	547,190

The above exports of skins, etc., in 1927-28 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £293,086; Victoria, £86,279; Queensland, £140,360; South Australia, £26,060; Western Australia, £1,389; Northern Territory, £16.

## TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	36,951	197	17,032	21,787	77
East Indies .. ..	53	..	17	89	..
Hong Kong .. ..	..	..	1,618	12,566	2,818
India and Ceylon .. ..	156,638	56,072	180,426	229,722	186,877
Japan .. ..	2,100	..	841	618	155
Malaya (British) .. ..	..	..	25	67,347	49,879
Total .. ..	195,742	56,269	199,959	332,129	239 806

The above exports of undressed timber during 1927-28 from the several States were shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £2,896; Queensland, £111; Western Australia, £236,799.

## WOOL.

Country.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	753	4,444	..	..	504
India and Ceylon .. ..	123,550	108,522	14,897	23,670	53,386
Japan .. ..	6,212,881	7,479,586	5,869,969	7,868,883	10,316,846
Malaya (British) .. ..	..	6,030	323	..	390
Philippine Islands .. ..	5,830	10,925	5,588	..	..
Total .. ..	6,343,014	7,609,507	5,890,777	7,892,553	10,371,126

The value of wool exported to the East by each State during 1927-28 was as follows:—New South Wales, £6,050,709; Victoria, £2,255,609; Queensland, £1,977,921; South Australia, £66,572; Western Australia, £2,336; Tasmania, £17,979.

### § 7. Classified Summary of Australian Trade.

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

#### AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—IN CLASSES, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Classes.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	2,204,883	1,978,092	2,473,756	3,099,388	2,866,708
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	6,548,204	6,435,786	7,087,836	7,553,785	6,605,536
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	2,102,219	2,177,285	2,297,783	1,815,612	1,767,497
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	3,213,264	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,620
V. Live animals . . .	172,349	163,439	183,287	167,030	120,607
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	1,398,196	1,202,549	1,127,972	1,731,921	2,182,966
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	2,844,905	3,223,337	3,563,614	3,484,472	3,242,367
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	38,482,446	42,372,272	39,055,392	42,416,966	38,488,491
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	7,383,879	8,559,132	10,065,509	10,977,790	9,872,014
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	635,814	657,075	705,748	814,378	778,663
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	698,003	589,566	766,149	941,453	1,060,830
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	43,751,819	45,594,076	45,498,649	51,282,059	42,801,886
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	3,497,381	3,384,270	5,727,019	5,563,757	4,157,292
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	6,218,902	5,046,136	5,911,637	5,516,478	5,813,541
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	2,441,438	2,530,161	2,456,061	2,610,937	2,429,282
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	6,443,226	6,845,778	7,126,461	7,936,028	7,873,998
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	2,477,695	2,648,680	2,746,403	2,849,587	2,621,411
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	1,472,669	1,657,928	1,843,897	1,853,812	1,464,794
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	3,878,526	4,120,456	4,316,437	5,027,176	4,811,212
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	4,669,623	4,998,095	5,492,718	5,695,935	4,979,163
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	82,852	10,548,493	426,674	643,226	1,048,152
Total . . .	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970

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

#### EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Classes.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
(a) AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	9,717,734	10,280,478	16,415,297	12,105,989	13,264,785
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	23,550,639	48,453,202	33,673,876	32,689,285	28,993,658
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	271,380	226,600	404,009	875,036	1,103,910
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	380,127	381,504	475,352	382,669	379,976
V. Live animals . . .	125,873	234,279	221,876	246,348	235,584
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	63,047,851	72,024,630	72,116,824	69,168,778	76,563,648
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	792,521	754,645	676,292	398,192	553,415
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	260,437	173,830	177,401	1,64,180	180,923
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	969,655	1,839,925	1,825,232	1,589,341	1,274,373
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	39,325	49,877	46,945	47,306	34,858
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	3,371,002	2,847,183	3,239,825	2,174,545	2,585,864
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	5,927,062	6,644,892	7,082,368	6,143,178	6,097,113
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	945,034	774,682	782,138	655,949	628,192
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	1,334,668	1,662,163	1,421,842	1,492,037	1,260,689
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	81,375	89,993	93,199	89,426	120,945
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	168,359	158,590	156,809	157,194	158,884
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	151,130	98,763	132,991	103,675	104,087
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	72,990	63,727	90,555	159,653	182,650
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	501,598	545,309	601,642	615,884	489,740
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	560,920	572,841	590,891	589,362	995,248
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	3,892,865	2,065,304	5,473,435	12,303,031	3,738,905
Total . . .	116,182,545	158,942,417	145,704,799	142,151,058	138,947,447

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1923-24 TO 1927-28—*continued.*

Classes.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<b>(b) OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	61,223	17,906	24,074	39,598	21,655
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	544,313	518,744	359,249	283,405	285,375
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	78,268	82,036	47,069	35,322	40,525
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	57,953	88,173	79,820	83,657	103,393
V. Live animals ..	10,517	24,496	5,408	10,363	27,010
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	22,448	31,131	54,893	33,615	38,627
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	545,820	534,749	576,471	680,755	502,739
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	411,417	426,518	375,336	381,919	368,666
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	126,056	183,463	136,630	75,053	86,180
X. Paints and varnishes ..	4,704	8,242	10,312	8,623	8,418
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,937	2,786	2,048	2,375	2,030
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	432,977	512,575	541,795	622,751	718,443
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	49,142	54,723	35,908	66,136	67,857
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	56,633	56,033	50,203	44,640	57,129
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	16,917	15,152	17,029	13,849	13,828
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	155,064	83,319	87,482	76,838	91,405
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	51,679	77,376	100,945	124,140	53,049
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	104,917	105,638	94,740	110,636	91,405
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	69,000	56,107	51,602	46,848	47,936
XX. Miscellaneous ..	521,832	205,237	361,914	239,583	1,628,303
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	277	3,300	53,695	6,200	10,650
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,324,619</b>	<b>3,087,742</b>	<b>3,067,135</b>	<b>2,989,309</b>	<b>4,265,623</b>

**(c) TOTAL EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS.**

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	9,778,962	19,298,384	16,430,371	12,145,587	13,286,440
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	24,094,952	48,971,946	34,033,125	32,972,690	29,279,033
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	349,643	308,636	451,078	910,358	1,144,435
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	437,485	469,677	555,172	466,326	433,369
V. Live animals ..	136,390	258,765	227,284	256,711	262,594
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	63,070,299	72,055,761	72,171,717	60,202,396	76,602,275
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	1,339,341	1,239,394	1,252,763	1,078,947	1,056,154
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	671,854	600,346	552,737	548,099	549,589
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	1,093,711	2,023,388	1,961,862	1,667,394	1,360,553
X. Paints and varnishes ..	44,119	58,119	57,757	55,929	43,276
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	3,373,959	2,849,969	3,241,873	2,176,920	2,588,844
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	6,369,039	7,157,467	7,624,163	6,765,929	6,815,556
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	994,176	829,405	818,046	722,085	696,049
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,391,306	1,718,196	1,472,045	1,536,677	1,317,818
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	98,292	105,145	110,223	103,275	134,773
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	323,423	241,900	244,291	234,032	250,239
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	202,809	176,139	233,939	227,815	157,136
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	177,907	169,365	191,304	270,289	274,055
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	570,593	601,416	653,244	662,732	537,726
XX. Miscellaneous ..	1,082,752	778,123	952,805	823,945	2,623,551
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	3,893,142	2,068,604	5,527,130	12,309,231	3,749,555
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>119,487,164</b>	<b>162,030,159</b>	<b>148,771,934</b>	<b>145,140,367</b>	<b>143,213,070</b>

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

## PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Article.		1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Fish preserved in tins	lb.	26,131,627	25,341,422	25,561,258	30,067,887	23,496,685
	£	1,158,048	1,120,428	1,164,223	1,418,103	1,141,493
Tea .. .. .	lb.	48,501,876	49,256,308	47,087,973	52,428,163	45,378,944
	£	3,324,478	3,872,829	3,639,633	3,908,607	3,473,808
Whisky .. .. .	gal.	1,189,479	1,257,801	1,349,086	925,710	1,031,212
	£	1,430,002	1,520,331	1,645,173	1,134,779	1,104,257
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	3,213,264	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,620
Copra .. .. .	cwt.	629,844	591,183	646,740	784,896	611,367
	£	697,569	707,859	826,442	918,164	701,156
Socks and stockings	£	1,467,860	1,701,032	1,645,621	1,659,624	1,348,950
Gloves .. .. .	£	589,972	593,585	518,912	559,582	505,512
Hats and caps .. .. .	£	504,243	556,473	691,667	870,124	952,126
Trimings and ornaments	£	1,046,867	1,095,421	997,826	1,245,534	917,323
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,500,978	1,551,929	1,267,804	1,464,201	1,428,745
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	1,383,646	1,348,657	1,306,723	1,308,612	1,202,198
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck .. .. .	£	972,137	895,574	914,514	836,142	711,209
Cotton and linen .. .. .	£	10,333,107	10,932,661	10,350,581	10,028,947	8,593,908
Silk or containing silk .. .. .	£	4,725,769	5,125,909	5,257,051	6,866,738	5,963,339
Woolen or containing wool .. .. .	£	3,391,350	3,211,351	2,320,426	2,450,573	2,525,179
Sewing silks, cottons, etc. .. .. .	£	1,100,575	1,192,531	917,818	895,434	916,949
Bags and sacks .. .. .	£	2,719,393	4,048,847	4,188,115	4,316,592	3,640,348
Yarns—						
Cotton .. .. .	£	376,192	444,017	494,901	836,487	672,496
Woolen .. .. .	£	825,821	999,799	427,882	568,843	315,157
Kerosene .. .. .	gal.	21,686,643	24,910,890	25,371,581	33,543,260	34,704,643
	£	849,429	862,389	921,271	1,264,257	1,036,323
Lubricating (mineral) oil	gal.	8,603,921	9,413,081	11,497,059	13,818,490	12,232,088
	£	761,187	864,700	942,952	1,153,357	936,253
Petroleum spirit, benzine, etc.	gal.	66,608,949	89,750,852	115,566,839	145,702,909	177,870,753
	£	4,206,846	5,379,163	6,519,015	6,648,567	6,087,217
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	3,591,701	4,954,417	4,721,523	5,755,495	5,405,227
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	218,659	183,433	216,452	317,919	331,348
	£	1,274,274	1,327,766	1,433,177	1,679,972	1,721,688
Agricultural machinery	£	674,005	764,024	761,766	722,094	691,343
Metal-working machinery	£	422,363	427,166	476,974	599,252	509,574
Traction engines and road rollers	£	848,177	957,170	909,322	1,248,601	1,196,660
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes .. .. .	£	1,448,875	1,389,130	1,590,127	1,691,954	1,554,577
Plate and sheet .. .. .	£	4,854,074	5,011,245	4,181,354	4,723,733	4,703,837
Cutlery .. .. .	£	878,137	899,860	872,086	924,835	819,994
Tools of trade .. .. .	£	1,293,230	1,177,854	1,146,850	1,257,031	1,057,318
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	11,000,380	11,693,295	11,078,188	14,178,439	8,256,787
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	2,934,931	2,919,389	5,273,054	5,055,950	3,721,194
Timber, undressed, including logs(a)	sp. ft.	343,979,380	315,938,784	392,019,431	337,820,251	431,852,496
	£	4,078,056	3,141,415	3,795,111	3,455,414	3,754,288
Crockery .. .. .	£	771,924	822,298	740,929	766,157	748,167
Glass and glassware .. .. .	£	1,211,410	1,237,562	1,277,871	1,301,772	1,219,762
Paper, printing .. .. .	£	2,440,537	2,793,332	2,853,232	3,232,956	3,086,023
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	2,388,060	2,389,286	2,640,472	2,781,311	2,296,753
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	3,878,528	4,120,456	4,138,437	5,027,176	4,811,212
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	1,329,804	1,370,983	1,240,556	1,450,828	961,052
All other articles	£	48,723,096	59,380,373	51,700,523	55,715,573	53,664,948
<b>Total Imports .. .. .</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>140,618,293</b>	<b>157,143,296</b>	<b>151,638,178</b>	<b>164,716,594</b>	<b>147,944,970</b>

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

4. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table shows both quantity and value of the principal articles of Australian produce exported. The articles are given in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Article.		1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Butter .. ..	centl.	654,409	1,452,813	978,998	765,165	991,649
	£	4,874,921	10,006,081	7,008,830	5,447,224	6,905,933
Cheese .. ..	centl.	37,877	103,540	68,728	36,438	69,267
	£	140,715	363,757	270,712	131,163	260,235
Eggs in shell ..	doz.	655,215	691,740	1,531,744	3,151,965	1,104,005
	£	52,715	53,518	116,681	233,670	85,844
Meats .. ..	centl.	3,531,496	7,037,850	7,455,403	5,198,812	4,811,522
	£	177,621	291,657	259,050	177,525	206,228
Milk and cream ..	centl.	1,079,943	1,694,230	1,476,205	1,080,963	1,188,504
	£	432,489	782,380	550,520	633,620	691,851
Fruits, dried ..	centl.	1,237,906	1,930,420	1,458,396	1,647,172	1,600,093
	£	789,223	1,013,176	1,496,545	1,677,598	1,865,851
Fruits, fresh ..	centl.	870,177	1,089,072	1,553,650	805,260	1,818,624
	£	914,394	745,208	364,764	1,010,740	625,722
Barley .. ..	centl.	318,912	420,432	142,948	383,103	291,636
	£	35,946,288	62,122,853	32,536,637	44,355,180	31,325,414
Wheat .. ..	centl.	13,979,342	34,613,713	17,187,388	20,785,414	14,629,890
	£	10,223,823	8,960,939	10,020,633	9,689,282	8,675,000
Flour .. ..	centl.	5,317,797	6,186,275	6,839,361	6,254,316	5,229,463
	£	198,585	1,605,236	4,127,120	1,629,301	3,051,227
Sugar (cane) ..	cwt.	264,011	2,091,379	5,253,156	1,279,523	3,068,631
	£	985,598	875,565	1,718,048	3,077,588	3,769,257
Wine .. ..	gal.	211,307	182,952	368,100	829,799	1,058,626
	£	13,795	13,823	17,539	14,101	13,656
Tobacco, manufactured	£	357,789	361,473	455,209	362,916	352,931
Hides and skins ..	£	6,291,003	8,148,941	8,274,355	8,547,198	9,996,827
Wool (in terms of greasy wool)	centl.	5,786,558	5,795,158	8,810,019	8,277,997	7,965,460
	£	56,196,256	63,258,555	63,203,415	60,053,358	66,095,901
Pearl shell .. ..	cwt.	48,017	44,112	48,631	45,451	44,119
	£	377,313	413,095	391,695	352,626	337,469
Sandalwood .. ..	cwt.	285,812	133,233	164,702	172,309	128,248
	£	357,025	205,477	252,807	252,491	193,222
Tallow (unrefined)	cwt.	448,790	870,776	837,572	839,692	668,714
	£	850,898	1,731,229	1,609,673	1,415,888	1,080,308
Coal .. ..	ton	1,336,489	978,083	794,340	807,148	555,617
	£	1,460,148	1,079,584	881,679	965,892	690,995
Concentrates ..	cwt.	6,040,597	4,852,819	5,885,004	2,504,583	6,432,199
	£	1,612,213	1,397,641	2,029,619	979,923	1,689,520
Copper .. ..	cwt.	139,466	75,980	95,672	83,045	146,473
	£	467,195	235,982	280,961	161,411	265,708
Lead .. ..	cwt.	2,199,855	2,355,075	2,608,991	2,591,327	3,276,400
	£	3,323,463	4,154,448	4,524,142	3,852,792	3,516,236
Zinc—bar, block, dust	cwt.	640,635	652,600	582,253	547,190	840,832
	£	1,058,760	1,149,735	1,070,202	932,491	1,231,752
Tin—Ingots .. ..	cwt.	40,041	32,558	35,816	37,206	30,235
	£	447,757	406,000	486,473	549,559	389,388
Leather .. ..	£	754,324	627,534	646,161	576,074	537,700
	sup. ft.	105,859,387	128,851,412	112,101,019	123,669,022	97,964,091
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) .. ..	£	1,248,091	1,572,486	1,333,259	1,422,583	1,164,801
	centl.	150,943	167,599	158,467	165,533	174,307
Soap .. ..	£	249,699	303,166	289,239	291,346	310,695
	£	2,812,253	944,739	4,318,072	11,367,771	2,804,249
Gold .. ..	£	1,080,612	1,120,565	1,155,355	935,230	934,623
	£	5,338,504	6,162,088	5,373,653	4,654,723	5,606,112
Total Exports (Australian Produce) ..		£ 116,162,545	158,942,417	145,704,799	142,151,058	138,947,447

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

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

**IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.		
	£	£	£	£
1923-24 .. .. .	43,092,594	97,463,907	61,792	140,618,293
1924-25 .. .. .	49,827,415	96,773,074	10,542,807	157,143,296
1925-26 .. .. .	55,389,337	95,828,088	420,753	151,638,178
1926-27 .. .. .	59,188,128	104,939,631	588,835	164,716,594
1927-28 .. .. .	53,243,691	93,692,849	1,008,430	147,944,970

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

**EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24 .. .. .	112,350,326	3,324,342	3,812,219	277	119,487,164
1924-25 .. .. .	156,902,682	3,084,442	2,039,735	3,300	162,030,159
1925-26 .. .. .	140,269,075	3,013,440	5,435,724	53,695	148,771,934
1926-27 .. .. .	129,853,952	2,983,109	12,297,106	6,200	145,140,367
1927-28 .. .. .	135,217,349	4,254,973	3,730,098	10,650	143,213,070

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table.



7. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the last five years have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff 1921–28.

IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.—  
AUSTRALIA, 1923–24 TO 1927–28.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages .. .. .	2,322,901	2,378,572	2,542,058	2,105,189	2,043,132
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof .. .. .	3,213,264	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,620
III. Sugar .. .. .	52,593	35,356	47,295	47,436	56,446
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries .. .. .	10,762,231	10,542,590	11,990,787	12,884,727	11,401,193
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire .. .. .	35,267,870	38,667,273	36,200,527	38,935,456	35,243,751
VI. Metals and Machinery	29,883,111	30,453,412	30,395,043	33,997,641	32,154,389
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes .. .. .	8,123,183	9,296,472	10,779,584	11,878,797	10,694,945
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone .. .. .	3,103,866	3,260,919	3,443,166	3,458,945	3,396,286
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	2,587,796	2,716,011	2,907,140	3,234,162	3,238,754
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane .. .. .	6,218,902	5,046,136	5,911,637	5,514,674	5,815,279
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods .. .. .	3,196,898	3,467,142	3,785,389	3,821,279	3,187,725
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber .. .. .	3,926,855	3,857,376	6,179,311	6,116,816	4,650,108
XIII. Paper and Stationery	6,387,522	6,857,691	7,126,461	7,952,349	7,852,230
XIV. Vehicles .. .. .	13,807,297	15,010,175	15,127,485	17,572,619	10,762,597
XV. Musical Instruments	1,332,776	1,373,312	1,241,344	1,452,955	962,576
XVI. Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,557,313	8,344,792	7,627,608	9,094,214	8,576,785
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff .. .. .	2,812,123	2,883,070	3,152,414	3,355,746	3,939,724
<b>Total Merchandise</b>	<b>140,556,501</b>	<b>146,600,489</b>	<b>151,217,425</b>	<b>164,127,759</b>	<b>146,936,540</b>
<b>Specie and Bullion</b>	<b>61,792</b>	<b>10,542,807</b>	<b>420,753</b>	<b>588,835</b>	<b>1,008,430</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>140,618,293</b>	<b>157,143,296</b>	<b>151,638,178</b>	<b>164,716,594</b>	<b>147,944,970</b>

§ 8. Excise.

While it does not come under the heading of oversea trade, the accompanying information in regard to Excise has been inserted here for purpose of convenience. The following table shows, in detail, the quantities of spirits, beer and tobacco on which Excise Duty was paid in Australia during each of the five years 1923–24 to 1927–28.

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND TOBACCO ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID.—AUSTRALIA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Article.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits—					
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	185,340	201,251	224,956	233,269	230,817
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	13,815	8,944	2,699	1,670	1,224
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	54,870	47,948	50,821	51,469	48,429
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	148,088	127,251	183,622	204,060	206,922
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	95	40	11	..	..
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	520,516	511,917	557,611	552,401	550,211
Rum (Blended) ..	1,208	1,259	137	..	..
Liqueurs ..	138	333	312	1,041	163
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	2,035	169	448	2,144	1,759
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	142,499	133,347	136,406	138,739	138,279
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) (b) ..	..	(b)457,784	597,903	542,934	406,489
Spirits for Fortifying Wine ..	941,076	730,944	928,796	998,005	797,258
Spirits for making Vinegar ..	45,089	52,799	70,486	60,389	43,303
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, etc. (a) ..	27,066	28,173	33,787	38,194	36,173
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	54	52	31	31	25
Total, Spirits ..	2,081,889	2,302,211	2,788,026	2,824,346	2,461,052
Beer ..	gal. 63,202,012	gal. 64,939,563	gal. 67,372,272	gal. 70,105,029	gal. 70,755,600
Tobacco—Manufactured, n.e.i. ..	lb. 12,208,264	lb. 12,586,337	lb. 13,007,572	lb. 13,125,604	lb. 13,110,308
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	561,628	489,913	407,156	321,258	308,574
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	29,025	27,490	21,628	24,228	24,396
Total, Tobacco ..	12,798,917	13,103,740	13,436,356	13,471,090	13,443,278
Cigars—Machine-made ..	38,879	45,178	33,107	40,841	36,425
Cigars—Hand-made ..	409,597	429,158	406,664	390,990	348,002
Total, Cigars ..	448,476	474,336	439,771	431,831	384,427
Cigarettes—Machine-made ..	4,739,115	4,827,649	5,016,871	5,212,345	5,318,668
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	30,321	27,762	28,415	19,046	6,939
Total Cigarettes ..	4,769,436	4,855,411	5,045,286	5,231,391	5,325,607
Snuff ..	100	50	100	..	..

(a) Liquid gallons. (b) On and after 1st January, 1925.

### § 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1927-28, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS ON OVERSEA VESSELS,  
1906 TO 1927-28.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906 .. ..	575,471	875,966	1917-18 ..	632,910	1,389,291
1907 .. ..	663,724	998,897	1918-19 ..	857,507	1,765,367
1908 .. ..	867,707	1,196,106	1919-20 ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1909 .. ..	781,113	1,071,677	1920-21 ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1910 .. ..	740,567	1,080,133	1921-22 ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1911 .. ..	858,783	1,238,446	1922-23 ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1912 .. ..	1,008,259	1,431,985	1923-24 ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1913 .. ..	1,018,595	1,458,702	1924-25 ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1925-26 ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1914-15 ..	829,875	1,587,757	1926-27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1915-16 ..	719,510	1,544,872	1927-28 ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1916-17 ..	748,852	1,676,116			

### § 10. Exports according to Industries.

1. **Classification.**—The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced. In certain cases in which the produce has been subjected to some initial process of manufacture, opinions may differ in regard to its classification, but in preparing the tabulation the method adopted generally has been to credit to the primary industry those products in which the value of the primary element is appreciably the greater. Thus, such commodities as flour, jams and preserved fruits, chaff and prepared fodders, etc., have been treated as the produce of agriculture; butter, cheese, preserved milk, and bacon and hams have been credited to the dairying industry; canned meats, tallow and fellmongered skins have been credited to the pastoral industry, but leather has been classed as a product of manufacturing; minerals and metals which have been smelted or otherwise refined, but not further manufactured, have been included as the produce of mining; and sawn timber as the produce of forestry.

Increasing manufacturing activity in close proximity to the centres of primary production—in some instances by co-operative association of primary producers—has the effect of merging more closely the direct interests of primary and secondary production. Prominent cases of the kind referred to are the production of butter, preserved and dried milk, bacon and hams, canned and dehydrated fruit, jam, sugar, flax fibre, etc. As, therefore, no sharp distinction can be made in such cases between the primary and secondary industries, it follows that the values allocated to these divisions in the table must be taken as a general indication only of their relative importance in the export returns. While there is in the primary products some value due to factory processes, there is, on the other hand, in the manufactured products a considerable element of Australian primary produce in the raw materials from which these manufactured products were made. As the figures given are, however, on the same basis throughout the period covered by the table, they indicate, with reasonable accuracy, the variations in the relative importance of the several industrial groups.

## EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture .. .. .	10,677,734	100	33,155,560	311	29,771,412	279
Pastoral .. .. .	42,057,346	100	75,390,086	179	82,089,033	195
Dairy and Farmyard .. .. .	3,854,734	100	7,118,382	185	8,623,108	224
Mines and Quarries .. .. .	14,712,242	100	20,068,172	136	11,809,794	80
Fisheries .. .. .	424,849	100	433,245	102	421,892	99
Forestry .. .. .	1,106,549	100	1,713,938	155	1,443,109	130
<b>Total Primary Produce .. .. .</b>	<b>72,833,454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137,879,383</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>134,158,348</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Manufacturing .. .. .</b>	<b>2,304,693</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,271,675</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>4,789,099</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>75,138,147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>142,151,058</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>138,947,447</b>	<b>185</b>

(a) Base year.

2. Effect of Price Changes.—If the effect of price changes be eliminated from the above figures by the application of the export price index-numbers, the relative quantitative results will be approximately as follows:—

## EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—ELIMINATION OF PRICE CHANGES.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture .. .. .	10,677,734	100	21,642,010	203	20,115,819	188
Pastoral .. .. .	42,057,346	100	44,321,038	105	42,933,595	102
Dairy and Farmyard .. .. .	3,854,734	100	4,686,229	122	5,802,899	151
Mines and Quarries .. .. .	14,712,242	100	15,544,672	106	9,478,165	64
Fisheries .. .. .	424,849	100	510,300	120	506,473	119
Forestry .. .. .	1,106,549	100	1,026,310	93	837,556	76
<b>Total Primary Produce .. .. .</b>	<b>72,833,454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87,730,559</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>79,674,507</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Manufacturing .. .. .</b>	<b>2,304,693</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,301,549</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,595,718</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>75,138,147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90,032,108</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>82,270,225</b>	<b>109</b>

(a) Base year.

3. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.—In the first of the two preceding tables the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, while in the second table the effect of price changes during the period has been taken into account. In the table showing exports according to recorded value the pastoral group was responsible for the highest proportion of exports during each year. In 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 55.97 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 53.04 per cent. during 1926-27, and 59.08 per cent. during 1927-28. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group.

The value of minerals, etc., included in the mining group exceeded the value of items in the agricultural group during the year 1913, but the value of agricultural produce exported in 1927-28 was considerably in excess of mineral exports. According to value, the agricultural group now ranks next to the pastoral group. Wheat and flour are the two items of export mainly responsible for this position. The percentage of the agricultural group on the total exports during 1926-27 was 23.32 and in 1927-28 it fell to 21.43. The increase in the total for mines and quarries in 1926-27 was solely due to the heavy exports of gold specie.

The value of exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased considerably during 1927-28, due to an increase in the exports of butter. Exports included in the fisheries and forestry groups have not varied to a marked extent but the manufacturing group increased its exports during 1927-28.

The recorded value of exports for all industrial groups shows an increase of 89 per cent. during 1926-27 and 85 per cent. during 1927-28, as compared with the total value of exports during the year 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes during the period is shown in the second table. Higher prices of commodities in 1926-27 and 1927-28 tended to inflate the value of exports during these years. On the basis of prices ruling in 1913 the exports of 1926-27 and 1927-28 were greater than those of 1913, the increases for the respective years being 20 per cent. and 9 per cent. The effect of eliminating price changes is particularly noticeable in the figures for the individual groups. Agriculture made the greatest advance, the figure for 1927-28 revealing an increase of 88 per cent. on that of 1913. Dairy and farmyard came next in order with an increase of 51 per cent., followed by fisheries and manufacturing. The pastoral group remained stationary, and heavy declines occurred in mines and quarries and forestry.

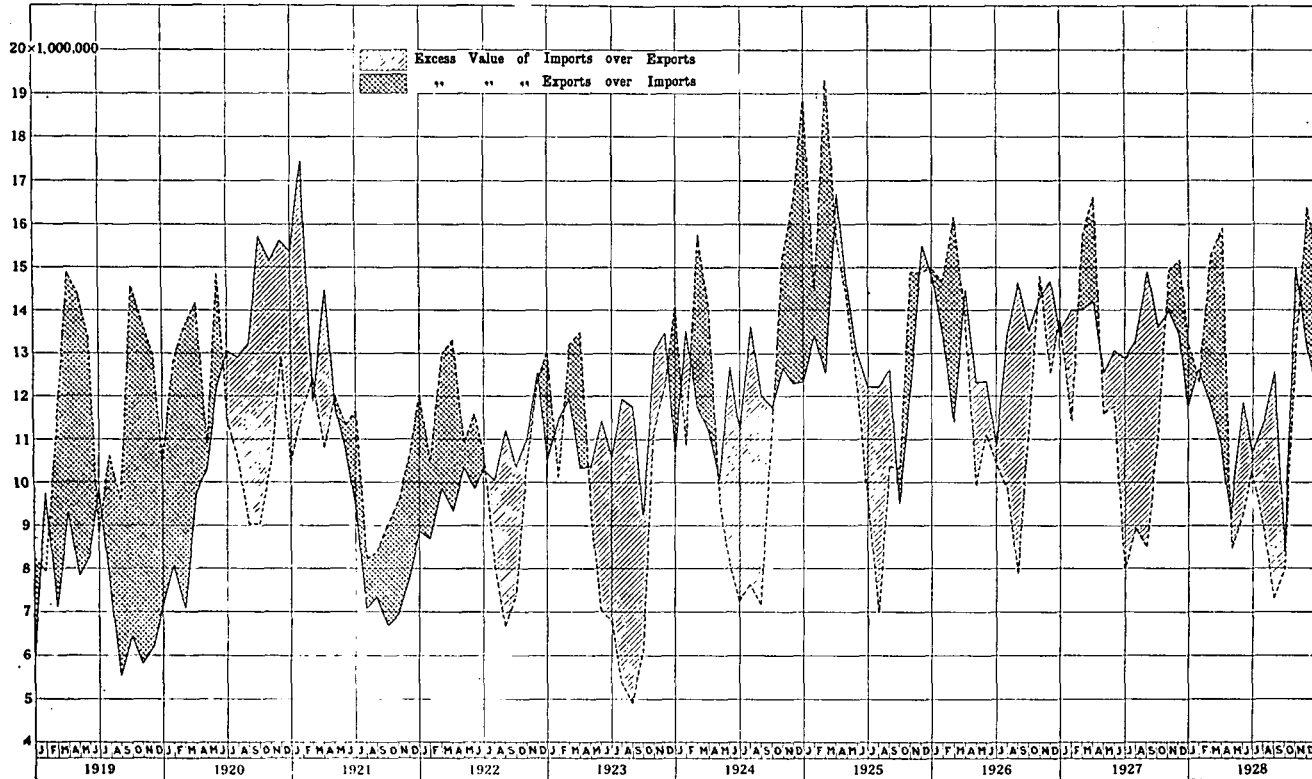
4. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1918-19 to 1927-28, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

**VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO  
INDUSTRY, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.**

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£1,000.	%	£1,000.	%	%
Agriculture .. .. .	870,259	22.12	324,556	24.65	37.29
Pastoral .. .. .	1,057,162	26.83	698,846	53.07	66.11
Dairy and Farmyard .. .. .	445,961	11.33	88,056	6.69	19.75
Mining .. .. .	224,810	5.71	130,707	9.93	58.14
Forestry and Fisheries .. .. .	111,317	2.83	18,089	1.37	16.25
<b>Total Primary Produce .. .. .</b>	<b>2,709,509</b>	<b>68.85</b>	<b>1,260,254</b>	<b>95.71</b>	<b>46.51</b>
<b>Manufacturing .. .. .</b>	<b>1,226,061</b>	<b>31.15</b>	<b>56,465</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.61</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,935,570</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,316,719</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33.46</b>

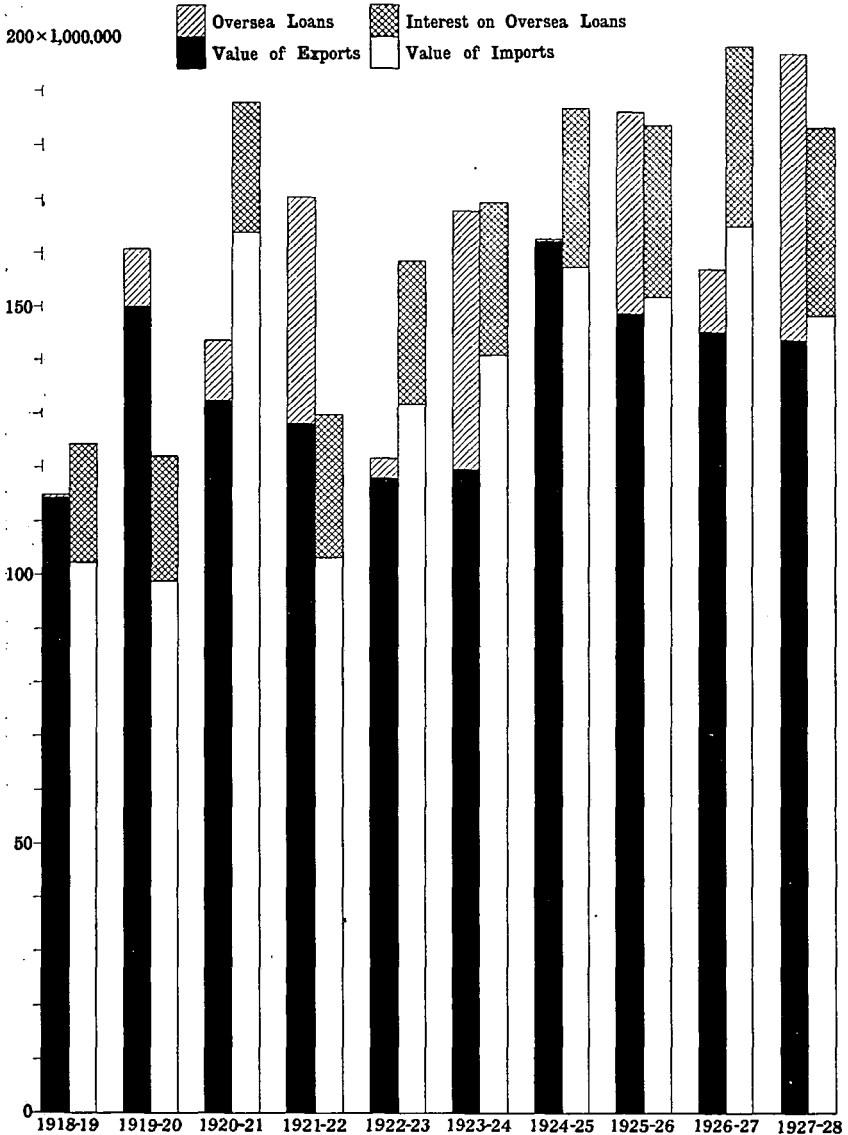
The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned in 1 *ante*. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 68.9 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 31.1 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 26.9 per cent., and agriculture with 22.1 per cent. of the total production.

VALUE OF MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1919 TO 1928.



EXPLANATION.—The base of the graph has been divided into months, but the vertical lines are drawn for each six months only.  
 The vertical height represents £1,000,000 in the case of both Imports and Exports. The values of Imports and Exports are shown for each month, Imports being indicated by a continuous line and Exports by a dotted one. The areas in single shading represent an excess of Imports over Exports, and the cross shading an excess of Exports over Imports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AMOUNT OF LOANS RAISED OVERSEA, AND INTEREST PAYABLE OVERSEA—AUSTRALIA, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.



EXPLANATION.—Each vertical division of the scale represents £10,000,000. The key to the shading is given above on the graph.

Two columns are given for each year, one made up of the value of Exports and the amount of new loans raised oversea (i.e., the increase in net indebtedness); the other column consisting of the value of Imports, and the Interest on all oversea loans including services.

The first column represents items which make credit available abroad for the payments indicated in the second column. (See § 4. 2, page 206.)

Exports of primary produce represented 95.7 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 53.1 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 24.7 per cent. and 9.9 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 4.3 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period 46.5 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production and approximately two-thirds of the pastoral production were sent abroad.

Fifty-eight per cent. of the total production of the mining industry and 20 per cent. of the produce included in the dairy and farmyard group were exported.

The percentage of manufactured goods exported was comparatively small, only 5 per cent. of the production during the period being sent abroad.

§ 11. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver, specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported and exported during the years 1923-24 to 1927-28:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Items.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	..	2,585,875	65,790.	81,278	539,532
Bullion ..	5,157	7,920,458	292,672	487,242	432,566
Total ..	5,157	10,506,333	358,462	568,520	972,098
Silver—Specie ..	55,172	33,546	58,833	16,578	30,778
Bullion ..	1,425	2,866	3,414	3,667	5,298
Total ..	56,597	36,412	62,247	20,245	36,076
Bronze—Specie ..	38	62	44	70	256
GRAND TOTAL ..	61,792	10,542,807	420,753	588,835	1,008,430
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	2,411,512	784,944	4,006,382	10,763,242	2,197,297
Bullion ..	385,755	157,233	345,707	609,167	610,861
Total ..	2,797,267	942,177	4,352,089	11,372,409	2,808,158
Silver—Specie ..	17,355	16,033	63,966	19,760	52,007
Bullion ..	997,874	1,084,825	1,073,356	911,107	880,550
Total ..	1,015,229	1,100,858	1,137,322	930,867	932,557
Bronze—Specie ..	..	..	8	30	33
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	3,812,219	2,039,735	5,435,724	12,297,106	3,730,098
Other Produce ..	277	3,300	53,695	6,200	10,650
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,812,496(a)	2,043,035(a)	5,489,419	12,303,306	3,740,748

(a) Includes premium on gold exported.



2. Imports and Exports by Countries.—The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the year 1927–28.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES, 1927–28.**

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	10,749	..	10,749	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	414,333	7,292	421,625	9,807	10,018	19,825
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	709,190	937,198	1,646,388
Malaya (British) ..	..	..	..	23,000	..	23,000
New Zealand ..	143,455	214,590	358,045	..	291	291
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji .. ..	20	..	20	4,052	882	4,934
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	663	..	663
Nauru .. ..	..	..	..	90	..	90
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	4,625	..	4,625
Territory of New Guinea .. ..	1,934	214,877	216,811	28,967	..	28,967
Papua .. ..	..	198	198	993	..	993
Other British Coun- tries .. ..	..	201	201	..	..	..
<b>Total British Countries ..</b>	<b>570,491</b>	<b>437,158</b>	<b>1,007,649</b>	<b>731,387</b>	<b>948,389</b>	<b>1,729,776</b>
France .. ..	..	216	216	..	..	..
Germany .. ..	50	..	50	..	1,765	1,765
Pacific Islands: New Hebrides .. ..	..	..	..	7,950	..	7,950
United States of America .. ..	25	490	515	1,460,000	541,257	2,001,257
<b>Total Foreign Countries ..</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>1,467,950</b>	<b>543,022</b>	<b>2,010,972</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>570,566</b>	<b>437,864</b>	<b>1,008,430</b>	<b>2,249,337</b>	<b>1,491,411</b>	<b>3,740,748</b>

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

## § 12. Effect of Prices on Value of Exports.

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

2. **Methods of Computation.**—The method of computation adopted consists in the taking of an annual average for an extended period of the quantities of all such articles of export as are recorded by quantity, and the application to the average quantities so obtained of the average prices in each year. The quantities used to produce the following results are the averages for 19½ years, viz., from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1916, these being taken as representing the general quantitative composition or norm of the exports from Australia. The results published in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 12 were ascertained by applying to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year arbitrarily taken 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.

3. Effect on Export Values.—The following table shows the value of total exports (Australian and other produce) as actually recorded in each year specified, together with the value computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained. The table also shows the yearly "price levels" based upon the results so ascertained, and furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports in each year since 1901. Column IV.—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denomination of value, and the figures therein show that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1927–28, for example, would have been £62,938,508 only, instead of £140,352,872—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£77,414,364) results from a rise of 123 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,230) in the prices of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1927–28.

The column "Price levels" shows that prices as indicated by the exports rose from the beginning of the decade to the year 1906. 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. From that year to 1920–21 prices steadily increased, but there was a considerable decline during 1921–22. An upward trend was manifested during 1922–23, and the high prices realized for wool during 1923–24 and 1924–25 were responsible for the exceptional increase in the price levels of the pastoral group for those years, the index-number for 1924–25 reaching a level greatly in excess of any previous year. Prices were on a lower level in 1925–26 and 1926–27, and the price-level for the combined group of commodities in the latter year declined to 2,080, for which the lower price of wool was mainly responsible. In 1927–28 an upward trend in price-levels was experienced with a reduction in value of exports and corresponding closely to the movement which took place in 1923–24.

#### AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—VALUES AND PRICE LEVELS, 1901 TO 1927–28.

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price-Levels. (a) Year 1901 = 1,000.
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1901 ..	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1906 ..	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,005,330	69,737,763	58,900,389	1258
1911 ..	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,501,825	79,482,258	70,063,464	1161
1916–17 ..	11,521,815	86,433,667	43,985,398	97,955,482	55,507,213	1965
1917–18 ..	6,483,265	74,945,956	35,962,551	81,429,221	42,445,816	2084
1918–19 ..	7,252,202	106,711,774	52,489,805	113,963,976	59,742,007	2033
1919–20 ..	5,654,909b	144,168,600	64,103,424	149,823,509	68,516,379	2249
1920–21 ..	5,371,421b	126,787,491	56,249,996	132,158,912	60,330,722	2254
1921–22 ..	3,487,615b	124,358,920	72,259,686	127,846,535	75,225,164	1721
1922–23 ..	2,231,780b	115,638,367	56,713,275	117,870,147	58,818,605	2039
1923–24 ..	2,814,622b	116,672,542	47,121,382	119,487,164	49,742,586	2476
1924–25 ..	958,210b	161,071,949	57,464,127	162,030,159	58,373,048	2803
1925–26 ..	4,416,063	144,146,146	66,982,410	148,562,209	71,398,473	2152
1926–27 ..	11,392,199	133,502,984	64,184,127	144,895,183	75,576,326	2080
1927–28 ..	2,860,198	140,352,872	62,938,508	143,213,070	65,798,706	2230

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

(b) Including premium on gold exported 1919–20, £1,241,954, or 28.8 per cent. on standard price; 1920–21, £1,290,695, or 32.1 per cent.; 1921–22, £522,137, or 17.6 per cent.; 1922–23, £126,450, or 6.04 per cent.; 1923–24, £193,418, or 8.72 per cent.; 1924–25, £49,289, or 6.7 per cent.

4. **Price-Levels of Exports.**—The following table of index-numbers shows the variations in price of the different classes of goods exported, grouped according to industrial origin :—

**AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—PRICE-LEVELS, 1901 TO 1927-28.**

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.	Dairy Produce.	Mineral Produce.(a)	Miscellaneous.	All Classes.(a)
1901 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906 .. ..	1,155	1,344	1,021	1,113	991	1,258
1911 .. ..	1,243	1,193	1,085	944	1,227	1,161
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
1920-21 ..	3,177	2,093	2,854	1,813	2,179	2,254
1921-22 ..	2,108	1,717	1,507	1,427	1,845	1,721
1922-23 ..	1,931	2,213	1,845	1,459	1,701	2,039
1923-24 ..	1,700	2,930	1,785	1,529	1,803	2,476
1924-25 ..	2,304	3,303	1,654	1,600	1,942	2,803
1925-26 ..	2,230	2,306	1,717	1,589	1,859	2,152
1926-27 ..	2,028	2,269	1,707	1,438	1,861	2,080
1927-28 ..	1,959	2,551	1,670	1,388	1,873	2,230

(a) Excluding gold.

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

1. **Essentials of Comparisons.**—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the system of record, are more or less identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. In later years, moreover, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would arise from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, *i.e.*, from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. 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 according to the interpretation of the British Board of Trade, as (a) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transshipment or re-export) and (b) exports of domestic products.

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after under-

going some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the League of Nations Memorandum on International Trade and Balance of Payments.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS  
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1927.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia(a) ..	142,682	135,217	277,899	22 17 8	21 13 9	44 11 5
United Kingdom	1,095,388	709,081	1,804,469	24 2 2	15 12 1	39 14 3
Canada ..	227,868	252,371	480,239	23 18 9	26 10 3	50 9 0
New Zealand ..	43,851	46,996	90,847	29 18 6	32 1 5	61 19 11
Union of South Africa (b) ..	70,569	92,881	163,450	9 19 2	13 2 2	23 1 4
United States of America ..	856,438	977,671	1,834,109	7 3 0	8 3 2	15 6 2
Argentine Republic	169,726	199,932	369,658	16 8 2	19 6 6	35 14 8
Belgium ..	165,616	151,644	317,260	20 6 8	18 12 4	38 19 0
Denmark ..	85,274	79,315	164,589	24 12 11	22 18 5	47 11 4
France.. ..	425,753	444,863	870,616	10 4 1	10 13 3	20 17 4
Germany ..	690,411	498,904	1,189,315	10 18 10	7 18 2	18 17 0
Italy .. ..	215,548	165,205	380,753	5 6 7	4 1 8	9 8 3
Japan .. ..	204,452	186,164	390,616	3 7 6	3 1 6	6 9 0
Norway .. ..	52,192	36,164	88,356	18 14 5	12 19 5	31 13 10
Sweden .. ..	87,329	89,178	176,507	14 7 7	14 13 7	29 1 2
Switzerland ..	99,041	79,315	178,356	24 18 10	19 19 5	44 18 3

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1928.

(b) Including Bullion and Specie.

**§ 14. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia compared with that of 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.

In an investigation into the relative position, as compared with other countries, occupied by the United Kingdom in the import trade of Australia, the comparison must, of course, be restricted to those classes of goods which are produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. The imports to Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber,

etc., which the United Kingdom could not supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have, therefore, been omitted from the computation hereunder.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1913 AND  
1924-25 TO 1927-28.**

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S.A. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	239,229	947,697
	1924-25	467,833	3,564	8,70	16,615	387,610	1,978,092
	1925-26	470,491	4,606	1,408	35,294	564,388	2,473,756
	1926-27	519,771	5,423	3,239	63,233	653,399	3,099,388
	1927-28	543,121	5,551	2,602	63,836	419,328	2,866,708
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1924-25	1,791,001	206,955	9,667	13	391	2,177,235
	1925-26	1,940,827	192,123	8,997	20	66	2,297,783
	1926-27	1,444,151	205,596	8,584	16	3	1,815,612
	1927-28	1,427,503	178,672	9,115	35	85	1,767,497
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1924-25	26,782,623	2,345,401	561,080	3,225,081	1,605,269	42,372,272
	1925-26	23,386,529	2,016,927	678,253	3,358,478	2,135,120	39,055,392
	1926-27	23,507,668	2,819,357	1,214,844	4,022,647	2,507,897	42,416,966
	1927-28	21,668,829	2,274,573	1,344,316	3,236,503	2,450,423	38,488,491
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,433	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1924-25	24,627,221	543,988	431,936	30,394	16,140,794	45,594,076
	1925-26	24,087,735	416,369	713,815	32,787	16,675,170	45,498,649
	1926-27	25,543,644	442,932	1,259,743	27,762	20,171,028	51,232,059
	1927-28	23,580,677	252,298	1,301,313	19,932	15,235,464	42,801,886
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1924-25	4,692,738	119,671	93,273	15,098	630,344	6,845,778
	1925-26	4,909,573	124,620	130,789	20,127	680,315	7,126,461
	1926-27	5,035,992	161,928	197,501	20,010	714,200	7,936,028
	1927-28	4,735,665	203,940	225,769	17,220	679,462	7,873,998
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1924-25	1,022,094	151,159	281,642	91,037	247,056	2,648,680
	1925-26	944,715	123,911	364,426	111,415	248,173	2,746,403
	1926-27	913,971	115,002	393,943	114,259	309,317	2,849,587
	1927-28	781,800	100,686	393,619	99,773	247,725	2,621,411
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1924-25	1,529,768	32,334	73,824	147,195	193,359	2,530,161
	1925-26	1,423,191	21,997	107,953	156,026	210,396	2,456,061
	1926-27	1,522,386	43,534	147,281	155,236	221,180	2,619,987
	1927-28	1,432,079	25,483	173,246	126,508	172,230	2,422,822
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1924-25	1,873,447	231,085	117,507	40,211	614,023	4,120,456
	1925-26	1,907,766	254,448	135,748	52,690	778,239	4,316,437
	1926-27	2,022,824	289,227	231,468	47,662	1,000,132	5,027,176
	1927-28	2,004,417	268,284	236,200	44,795	940,899	4,811,212
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	683	433,837	1,717,035
	1924-25	800,003	185,339	26,280	1,467	1,449,439	3,384,270
	1925-26	1,071,315	199,167	57,649	4,276	1,782,214	5,727,019
	1926-27	1,126,592	212,953	78,178	7,949	1,383,284	5,593,757
	1927-28	707,437	151,734	89,391	3,569	938,476	4,157,292
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,493	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1924-25	63,566,728	3,819,496	1,596,109	3,567,111	21,268,285	111,651,070
	1925-26	60,142,142	3,354,163	2,199,038	3,771,113	23,074,081	111,697,961
	1926-27	61,706,969	4,295,952	3,534,831	4,458,824	26,960,440	122,631,560
	1927-28	56,881,528	3,461,221	3,775,571	3,662,171	21,064,292	107,811,317
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1924-25	89,041,054	4,216,457	2,259,691	4,146,234	33,100,262	146,600,489
	1925-26	65,824,179	3,758,529	2,821,789	4,372,083	37,233,485	151,217,425
	1926-27	67,786,167	4,767,123	4,359,513	5,183,470	41,394,015	164,122,759
	1927-28	62,676,412	3,876,897	4,621,419	4,282,614	35,005,221	146,936,540

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES,  
1913 AND 1924-25 TO 1927-28.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	1924-25	23.65	0.18	0.04	0.84	19.60	100
	1925-26	19.02	0.19	0.06	1.43	22.82	100
	1926-27	16.77	0.17	0.11	2.04	21.08	100
	1927-28	18.95	0.19	0.09	2.23	14.63	100
Spiritous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1924-25	82.26	9.51	0.44	0.00	0.02	100
	1925-26	84.47	8.36	0.39	0.00	0.00	100
	1926-27	79.55	11.32	0.47	0.00	0.00	100
	1927-28	80.76	10.11	0.52	0.00	0.00	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1924-25	63.20	5.54	1.32	7.61	3.79	100
	1925-26	59.88	5.16	1.74	8.60	5.47	100
	1926-27	55.42	6.65	2.87	9.48	5.91	100
	1927-28	56.30	5.91	3.49	8.54	6.31	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1924-25	54.01	1.19	0.95	0.07	35.40	100
	1925-26	52.94	0.92	1.57	0.07	36.65	100
	1926-27	49.82	0.86	2.46	0.05	39.33	100
	1927-28	55.09	0.59	3.04	0.05	35.60	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1924-25	68.53	1.75	1.36	0.22	9.21	100
	1925-26	68.89	1.75	1.84	0.28	9.55	100
	1926-27	63.46	2.04	2.49	0.25	9.00	100
	1927-28	60.14	2.59	2.87	0.22	8.63	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1924-25	37.83	5.71	10.63	3.44	9.33	100
	1925-26	34.40	4.51	13.26	4.06	9.04	100
	1926-27	32.07	4.04	13.82	4.01	10.86	100
	1927-28	29.82	5.84	15.02	3.81	9.45	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1924-25	60.46	1.23	2.92	5.82	7.64	100
	1925-26	57.95	0.90	4.40	6.35	8.57	100
	1926-27	58.31	1.67	5.64	5.95	8.47	100
	1927-28	59.11	1.05	7.15	5.22	7.11	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1924-25	45.47	5.41	2.85	0.98	14.90	100
	1925-26	44.20	5.89	3.14	1.22	18.03	100
	1926-27	41.63	5.75	4.60	0.95	19.90	100
	1927-28	41.66	5.58	4.91	0.93	19.56	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1924-25	23.64	5.48	0.78	0.04	42.83	100
	1925-26a	18.71	3.48	1.01	0.07	31.12	100
	1926-27a	20.14	3.81	1.40	0.14	24.73	100
	1927-28a	17.02	3.65	2.15	0.09	22.57	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1924-25	56.93	3.42	1.43	3.20	19.05	100
	1925-26	55.84	3.00	1.97	3.38	20.68	100
	1926-27	50.32	3.50	2.88	3.64	21.59	100
	1927-28	52.76	3.21	3.50	3.40	19.54	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1924-25	47.09	2.88	1.54	2.83	22.58	100
	1925-26	43.53	2.49	1.87	2.89	24.62	100
	1926-27	41.30	2.90	2.66	3.16	25.22	100
	1927-28	42.66	2.64	3.15	2.91	23.82	100

(a) The proportion of crude rubber in this group was large in this year.

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £107,811,317 during 1927-28. The two classes of goods which bulked largely in these totals were—(a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and (b) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres. The value of goods included in these two groups represented 75 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1927-28.

Of the total value of competitive goods the United Kingdom supplied 52.76 per cent. during 1927–28, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 61.15 per cent. in 1922–23. In six of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom increased during 1927–28 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed reduced proportions were—paper and stationery, jewellery, time-pieces and fancy goods, etc., and rubber and leather, and manufactures thereof. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1927–28 with 80.76 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 56.30 per cent. of apparel and attire; 60.14 per cent. of paper and stationery; 59.11 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 55.09 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 3.40 per cent. in 1927–28. The most important classes of goods imported from Japan are as follows:—Apparel and textiles, china and porcelain ware, earthenware, glass and glassware, paper and stationery, brushware, and fancy goods.

The position of the United States in this competitive trade has improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 19.54 in 1927–28, although the latter percentage reveals a decline on the figure for the preceding year. In the latest pre-war year (1913), the value of goods from the United States in the “competitive” groups was £5,982,659, whereas in 1927–28 it was £21,064,292. The following are the principal groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1927–28 were greater than those of 1913:—Apparel and textiles, manufactured metals and machinery (including motor cars, chassis, etc.), rubber and manufactures thereof, and drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 3.21 per cent. in 1927–28. The proportion supplied by France has, however, not varied greatly, as the imports during the five years under review have represented rather more than 3 per cent. of the competitive trade. Apparel and textiles are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. From 1914–15 to 1921–22 imports from Germany were on a very small scale, but have increased rapidly since the latter year. The percentage of the imports for 1927–28 was 3.50 per cent. as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923–24. The principal classes of imports from Germany were manufactured metals and machinery, and apparel and textiles.

Comparing the percentages of imports from each country during 1926–27 and 1927–28, it will be noticed that the proportions supplied by the United States, Japan and France decreased, while those from Germany and the United Kingdom increased.

**2. Preferential Tariffs.**—The Commonwealth 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. This favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921–1926 further concessions were granted.

On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth Tariff, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it was required in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture should have been performed in the United Kingdom and that the expenditure on material of British production and/or British labour should have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of the goods in the finished state. These conditions were superseded during the year 1925.

Important alterations in the conditions governing the entry of goods into the Commonwealth under the British Preferential Tariff were made during 1925. The amended conditions have applied to goods invoiced to Australia since the 1st April, 1925.

Under the new conditions Preference is granted in the Commonwealth as follows:—

- (a) To goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

As to manufactured goods, these will only be considered "wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom" if in the raw materials used and in the finished goods no manufacturing process has been performed outside the United Kingdom which is being commercially performed in the United Kingdom.

The Minister shall determine what are to be regarded as raw materials, and in such determination may include partially manufactured Australian materials.

- (b) To goods, not wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom in the terms of paragraph (a), provided they contain at least 75 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding paragraphs, to goods of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia provided they contain at least 25 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (d) It is essential in every case that the final process or processes of manufacture shall take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods are consigned therefrom direct to Australia.

It is also provided that the conditions of preference set out above shall apply (in addition to goods from the United Kingdom) to goods, claiming preference, shipped from any country to which the Commonwealth of Australia has extended Tariff Preference, whether the rates granted be those of the "British Preferential Tariff," the "Intermediate Tariff," or special rates.

On the basis of the imports during 1913, the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-11 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the same basis the Tariff of 1921-26 has extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 95 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time has increased the margin of preference to 13.4 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty payable under the Tariff of 1921-1926 on goods of United Kingdom origin is about 32 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would be called upon to pay an average rate of about 46 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-26 to the imports from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1927-28 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £56,952,481, upon which duty to the amount of £9,846,525 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have been required to pay £17,458,088 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods, £7,611,563 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 13.4 per cent. on the value of the goods.

Of £56,952,481 worth of goods mentioned above, £26,311,294 were "free", while the same goods if they had been imported from Other Countries would have paid duty to the amount of £3,262,561, representing an average *ad valorem* rate of 12.4 per cent.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £50,701,191, and the duty collected thereon was £17,036,493, or £6,296,040 more than would have been paid under the British Preference Tariff Rates.

**3. Reciprocal Tariffs.**—(i) *General.* The Tariff Act of 1921 introduced a new feature into 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 in 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."

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff arrangement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906 and subsequent amending Acts provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods "when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union."

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff, 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, and thereafter the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-1926 applied in relation to goods imported from South Africa which are entered for home consumption after that time.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it is provided that "all other goods being the produce or manufacture of Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922, and by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) No. 38 of 1926, whilst a further amendment of certain rates of duty came into operation from the 15th June, 1928, under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 25 of 1928. In section 2, "Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade" of this chapter, the full text of the variation of the agreement is given.

It has been estimated that during 1927-28, goods otherwise dutiable and amounting in value to £555,980 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £144,453. In addition, goods valued at £806,411, which were dutiable under both general and preferential tariff were admitted, the duty remitted being £79,329. The total value of the customs concessions on the import of New Zealand goods was £223,782, representing a preference of 16.4 per cent.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* The negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia reached finality during September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries is now in operation. The commodities on which Canada grants preferential rates of duty to Australia are:—Beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh, and pulped) fruits in cans, glue, honey, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, and wine. Australia's preferential duties apply to the following Canadian imports:—Cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), typewriters, and vehicles, viz., motor chassis (unassembled and assembled), and vehicle parts, including undergear, axles, springs, hoods, wheels and bodies.

Imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued in 1927-28 at £1,734,481, the principal items being printing paper £909,930, and fish £414,277. Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to £613,186, the principal item being sugar, £320,067.

(v) *Papua and New Guinea.*—Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Preference 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia, direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921-1924, be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule are coffee, dried fruit, viz., litchi, fresh fruits (various local fruits), edible fungi, green ginger, coco-nuts and kapok and sesame seeds.

4. **Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.**—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where they are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless 25 per cent. of their value is the result of labour within the British Empire. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under the Tariff of the United Kingdom are :—Fruits, dried and preserved ; jam ; fruit pulp ; preserved milk ; wine ; and brandy.

The question of Tariff Preference was discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference held in 1923, when the following resolution was adopted :—

“ This Imperial Economic Conference, holding that, especially in present circumstances, all possible means should be taken to develop the resources of the Empire and trade between the Empire Countries, desires to affirm the resolution on the subject of Imperial Preference passed by the Imperial War Conference of 1917.”

The resolution was agreed to by all delegates, including the representative from Great Britain. The British Ministry in power at the time was prepared to grant certain increased preferences, but stipulated that their proposals could not go beyond the established fiscal system.

Before the proposals could be submitted to the British Parliament the Ministry in power at the date of conference was defeated. The new Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) announced, however, that the Imperial Preference resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference would be discussed in the House of Commons during June, 1924, and that the debate would be unfettered and the votes on non-party lines. The proposals duly came before Parliament, and as a result of the debate on Imperial Preference, the first four resolutions, which proposed Imperial Preference without imposing any new charge upon the foreigner, were defeated by small majorities. The other six resolutions, of which notice had been given, were then withdrawn.

After the election of October, 1924, a new Ministry, with Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, came into office and, in the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar, and hops were proposed and adopted. The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925.

On the basis of the quantities of dried fruits, spirits, wine, sugar, canned fruits and jams and jellies imported into the United Kingdom from Australia during the year 1927, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £1,329,000 additional duty would have been collected if the same quantities of goods had been dutiable under the rates applicable to imports from foreign countries.

## § 15. Commonwealth Trade Representation in Overseas Countries.

The Commonwealth is represented in the United Kingdom by the High Commissioner for Australia (Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.), with headquarters at Australia House, London. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of High Commissioner.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with headquarters at Paris. This official is attached to the High Commissioner's office, London.

The first appointment of a Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of Commissioner in United States of America.

Early in 1921 a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner was appointed in China, with offices at Shanghai and Hong Kong. This office was terminated in 1923. In 1922, an Australian Trade Representative in the East was appointed, with headquarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.

In April 1929, a Commercial Representative for Australia was appointed in the Dominion of Canada. The functions of such office are to develop the sales of Australian products to Canada and generally to represent Australia in a commercial capacity in that Dominion.