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NEW ZEALAND.

BRITISH TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND

(REPORT ON), BY THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, BOARD OF TRADE.

Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by leave.

REPORT UPON THE CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF BRITISH TRADE IN NEW ZEALAND,

BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE ON COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE (BASED
UPON INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THEIR COMMISSIONER, MR. R. J. JEFFRAY).

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE following report on the condition and prospects of British trade in New Zealand is based upon materials collected by Mr. R. J. Jeffray, in New Zealand, and information drawn from other sources.

Mr. Jeffray visited New Zealand in 1906, as Commissioner on behalf of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, and in the course of his investigation visited Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson, Westport, and Greymouth. He received much ready and valuable assistance in his inquiries from the Government of the Dominion, from the Chambers of Commerce, and many private individuals. The material thus collected has been amplified in the present report, which contains the latest available information as to the course of the trade of the Dominion.

Board of Trade, Commercial Department, December, 1907.

REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY: THE NEW ZEALAND MARKET.

THE Dominion of New Zealand, which extends over a territory which, inclusive of the small dependent islands in the Pacific Ocean, amounts to 104,531 square miles, or almost precisely twice the area of England and Wales, with an estimated population at the close of the year 1906 of 908,726 persons (exclusive of about 48,000 Maoris and some 12,000 inhabitants of the Cook and other Pacific islands), is at present enjoying a period of rapid economic development and of great and general prosperity. The population has steadily advanced in numbers, at a somewhat increasing rate of progress; between 1895 and 1900 the increase was a little less than 10 per cent., and in the ensuing quinquennial period it was nearly 15 per cent., whilst the estimated actual growth in 1906 (26,264) was the largest yet recorded for any single year in the history of the colony since 1879. It is noteworthy that the part of the recent increase of population which has been due to immigration has been derived almost entirely from the United Kingdom and Australia.

The amount of land under cultivation was 8,462,495 acres in 1890, and 14,114,925 acres in 1905. The number of separately occupied and cultivated holdings of over 1 acre in extent rose from 38,083 in the former to 69,942 in the latter year; of this total, 19,787 holdings were of 10 acres or less, 11,745 of 11 to 50 acres, 7,562 of 51 to 100 acres, and 9,950 of 101 to 200 acres, whilst only 4,398 were of more than 1,000 acres. Thus agriculture in one form or another is, and must long remain, the predominant interest of New Zealand, but at the same time industries have been established and strenuous and persistent efforts are being made to develop them, both by the tariff policy of the Dominion and by other forms of Government aid and encouragement. The number of persons employed in "industrial enterprises" increased from 27,389 (including 2,969 females) in 1896 to 40,806 (including 6,253 females) ten years later, whilst the value of the output (including repairs) advanced in the same period from £9,549,360 to £22,422,736; and, although, owing to certain changes in the Census definition of a "factory," the figures for the two years are not strictly comparable, they are sufficiently so to indicate the extent of New Zealand's industrial progress. Mining activity is confined chiefly to coal and gold. The output of the former rose from 637,397 tons in 1890 to 1,585,756 tons in 1905, and during the same period the export of gold produced in New Zealand, which, however, fluctuated considerably, rose from 187,641 oz. to 520,485 oz.—the advance since 1900 having been particularly marked. The total number of persons engaged in gold-mining in 1905 was 9,362, and in coal-mining 3,269.

The statistics of foreign trade show the same upward movement, and indicate substantial progress in the general well-being of the Dominion, as the growth of trade has been far more rapid in recent years than the increase in population; in particular there was a notable development in imports and exports in 1906.

The following table shows the population, imports, exports, and total trade (exclusive of specie) at five-year intervals since 1890, and for the year 1906:—

Year.	Population on 31st December (exclusive of Maoris and Inhabitants of Pacific Islands).	Imports.*	Exports.*	Total Trade.*
		£	£	£
1890	625,508	5,928,895	9,569,316	15,498,211
1895	698,706	6,115,953	8,518,119	14,634,072
1900	768,278	10,207,326	13,223,258	23,430,584
1905	882,462	12,481,178	15,642,069	28,123,247
1906	908,726	14,303,170	17,972,480	32,275,650

* Exclusive of specie.

It will be seen from this that, whilst between 1890 and 1906 the estimated population advanced by about 45 per cent., the total foreign trade of the Dominion (exclusive of specie) increased in value by 108 per cent., the rise in imports alone being 141 per cent. and in exports alone 88 per cent.—the relatively great expansion of imports testifying to the increased purchasing-power of the community.

The following table shows the imports, exports, and total trade (exclusive of specie) per head of population for the same years:—

Year.	Imports*	Exports*	Total Trade*
	per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	9 11 0	15 8 4	24 19 4
1895	8 16 8	12 6 0	21 2 8
1900	13 7 4	17 6 4	30 13 8
1905	14 6 11	17 19 7	32 6 6
1906	15 19 5	20 1 9	36 1 2

* Excluding specie.

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND, 1891-1906.

A. VALUE of IMPORTS into NEW ZEALAND, distinguishing the Principal Sources of Supply (excluding Bullion and Specie).

Year.	Value of Imports into New Zealand from—					
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total Value of Imports.
		Australian Commonwealth.	All other.	United States.	All other.	
TOTAL VALUES.						
	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000
1891	4,370	942	588	362	170	6,432
1892	4,727	957	466	382	213	6,745
1893	4,482	995	475	379	163	6,494
1894	3,947	946	522	395	180	5,990
1895	3,979	991	556	394	196	6,116
Annual average, 1891-95..	4,301	966	522	382	184	6,355
1896	4,714	990	563	493	277	7,037
1897	5,338	997	688	628	344	7,995
1898	5,149	1,141	787	800	335	8,212
1899	5,527	1,213	718	775	382	8,615
1900	6,454	1,390	892	1,062	410	10,208
Annual average, 1896-1900	5,436	1,146	729	752	350	8,413
1901	6,881	1,525	975	1,415	561	11,357
1902	6,851	1,348	864	1,319	577	10,959
1903	7,442	1,517	988	1,441	692	12,080
1904	7,982	1,502	1,172	1,528	716	12,900
1905	7,784	1,480	1,124	1,438	655	12,481
Annual average, 1901-5 ..	7,388	1,474	1,025	1,428	640	11,955
1906	8,920	1,955	1,111	1,406	911	14,303
B. PROPORTION of TOTAL IMPORTS furnished by each Principal Source of Supply.						
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1891	68	15	9	5	3	100
1892	70	14	7	6	3	100
1893	69	15	7	6	3	100
1894	66	16	9	6	3	100
1895	65	16	9	7	3	100
Annual average, 1891-95..	68	15	8	6	3	100
1896	67	14	8	7	4	100
1897	67	12	9	8	4	100
1898	63	14	9	10	4	100
1899	64	14	8	9	5	100
1900	63	14	9	10	4	100
Annual average, 1896-1900	64	14	9	9	4	100
1901	61	13	9	12	5	100
1902	63	12	8	12	5	100
1903	62	12	8	12	6	100
1904	62	12	9	12	5	100
1905	62	12	9	12	5	100
Annual average, 1901-5 ..	62	12	9	12	5	100
1906	62	14	8	10	6	100

IMPORT STATISTICS.

From the facts thus briefly set out it will be apparent that, although New Zealand is still comparatively a small State, it yet constitutes a market which is of considerable importance, is steadily developing, and offers great possibilities for the near future. It is therefore worthy of the most careful consideration by English manufacturers and merchants. At present British trade has a great pre-eminence in the Dominion, but it is encountering considerable and active competition from foreign countries. The tables on the opposite page show the shares of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, all other British possessions, the United States, and other foreign countries in the import trade of New Zealand in the sixteen years from 1891 to 1906, both in actual amounts and in percentages.

The most noticeable features of these tables are (a) the marked increase—amounting to 15·4 per cent. of the total imports in 1906 as compared with those of the previous year; (b) the nearly equal increase—14·6 per cent.—in the imports from the United Kingdom; (c) the fact that to the British Empire no less than 84 per cent. of the total import trade is credited, which is a slightly higher percentage than in any one of the previous five years; and (d) the remarkable steadiness of the proportion assigned to the United Kingdom, which has been 62 per cent. in each of the years 1903 to 1906, inclusive.

In regard to these tables, however, it is necessary to bear carefully in mind the presence of the difficulty arising from the well-known confusion between “countries of origin” and “countries of shipment,” as, except in the case of goods belonging to classes to which the provisions of “The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903,” apply, there is no necessity for an exact statement on the part of importers as to the origin of goods brought into the country. Goods from the countries of continental Europe go to New Zealand in the main either through the United Kingdom or through Australia (there is direct transit from the United States); and the consequence is that the trade statistics are affected in two ways: (a) the imports stated to be from the United Kingdom include a certain amount of foreign goods originally shipped from the Continent of Europe to the United Kingdom and subsequently despatched to New Zealand—which for various reasons do not appear in the United Kingdom returns as re-exports; and, (b) imports described as coming from Australia include goods from the Continent of Europe, from the United Kingdom, and from elsewhere, which were consigned originally to Australian ports. The following table shows the exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand as given in the United Kingdom Trade Returns for the five years 1902 to 1906, distinguishing between the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom and foreign or colonial produce and manufactures re-exported; it will be remembered that these values are f.o.b., whereas those in the table for New Zealand imports given above are c.i.f. :—

Year.					British and Irish Produce exported to New Zealand.	Re-exports to New Zealand.	Total Exports from United Kingdom to New Zealand.
					£	£	£
1902	..	..	..	..	5,676,576	481,309	6,158,885
1903	..	..	..	..	6,361,390	593,430	6,954,820
1904	..	..	..	..	6,315,090	582,330	6,897,420
1905	..	..	..	..	6,425,793	569,013	6,994,806
1906	..	..	..	..	7,400,188	652,288	8,052,476

These figures only confirm that impression of the steadiness of British trade with New Zealand in recent years which was given by the detailed table of New Zealand imports previously set out. In 1902 the percentage of re-exports in the total exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand was 7·8; in the following year it rose to 8·5, but dropped in 1904 to 8·4, and for the last two years it has been 8·1. It may therefore be regarded as clearly established by the two tables that the United Kingdom has in the last five years fully held its own, and maintained its position in the Dominion market. Against the deduction of foreign goods which must be made from the New Zealand import figures in order to arrive at the imports which were actually of United Kingdom origin must be set that part of the imports from Australia, undoubtedly considerable, which are really also of United Kingdom origin and have been re-exported from the Commonwealth. On the whole, therefore, it may reasonably be assumed that any readjustment of the figures based on exact information as to countries of origin would not seriously affect the percentages of the New Zealand import trade assigned to the United Kingdom in the detailed table given above, but would increase the percentages assigned to foreign countries and diminish that of the Commonwealth of Australia. Some further modification would, however, be necessitated by the fact that some part of the imports credited to the United States should in reality be assigned to Canada. Moreover, it is to be observed that the import of steamers for coastal and intercolonial traffic is not recorded in the general New Zealand trade statistics (this was the case also in Australia until 1906). From information furnished by companies concerned, it appears that the total value of such steamers imported during the fifteen years 1890 to 1905 was about £1,600,000. This gives an average annual import of over £106,000 for the whole period, but for the nine years 1897 to 1905, during which the vessels acquired for this coasting and intercolonial trade have been both more numerous and of greater tonnage, the average value per annum has been considerably greater. These imports have been without exception of purely British origin, and the effect of the omission is to detract somewhat from the volume and value of the imports from the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom's share so far discussed is a percentage of the total imports of merchandise into New Zealand, but it is to be remembered that of these total imports a certain part consists of goods which the United Kingdom does not itself produce, and which also, for geographical reasons do not go to the Dominion by way of United Kingdom ports, or do so only to a very small extent. Such, for example, are a number of food commodities—rice, potatoes (which come chiefly from Victoria), fresh fruit (largely from Fiji and Victoria), sugar (which is drawn mainly from Fiji, but also from New South Wales and Java), Australian wine, tea (almost entirely from India and Ceylon, the latter being the chief source of supply); and also from commodities as coal (from New South Wales), dressed and undressed timber (principally from Australia), kerosene and turpentine (from the United States), wool (a small amount is imported from Australia), and kapok (from India and Java). The total value of commodities of these kinds imported into New Zealand in 1906 was not less than £1,500,000, and the deduction of this amount from the total imports in that year would raise the United Kingdom share of the trade in which it could reasonably be expected to participate, to about 70 per cent.

So far, then, as the available statistics go, it is evident that the United Kingdom has at present an overwhelming pre-eminence in the New Zealand trade; that (even when all allowances are made for the difficulty of interpreting the figures) it is clear that the slow decline which was taking place up to 1900 and 1901 has been checked, and that in the last five years British traders have held their ground, and secured in 1906 their full share of the striking expansion which characterizes that year. In considering this question of the general distribution of the New Zealand trade and the share therein of the United Kingdom, there are two important factors to be taken into account—first, the preferential-tariff treatment which is accorded by the Dominion to the products and manufactures of the Empire, and, secondly, the nature of New Zealand's oversea communications.

(i.) *Preferential Treatment of British Goods.*

Under the terms of the Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, which came into force in November, 1903, New Zealand granted preferential treatment to certain specified goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of the British dominions, not, however, as in the case of Canada and Cape Colony, by means of a rebate of part of the duties imposed by the general tariff, but by the imposition of duties or additional duties on similar goods of foreign origin. The principal articles in regard to which the British dominions thus received preferential treatment were—(1) Iron (plain block sheet, bar, bolt, plate, and rod), rails for railways and tramways, and printing-paper, which were admitted free when of British origin, but paid a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* when coming from foreign countries; (2) cement, on which the additional duty was equivalent to 100 per cent. of the duty of the British article; (3) boots and shoes, hardware, hollow-ware, iron nails, ironmongery, iron pipes and fittings, glass and earthenware, pianos, fancy goods and toys, on most of which the additional duty was 50 per cent. of the amount payable by British goods. On the 31st March, 1904, tea grown in any part of the British dominions became duty-free if imported in packets exceeding 1 lb. in weight. The following table shows the imports of a class subject to preferential treatment for the three years preceding the Act, 1901 to 1903 (the Act came into force on the 16th November, 1903), and for the three years since, 1903 to 1906. It will be observed that the foreign share of the imports of these goods, which was increasing up to and in 1903, has since that year declined quickly, even in the prosperous year 1906, when the imports of these classes of goods as a whole increased by half a million pounds.

Year.	Imports of Articles of a Class subject to Preferential Treatment from—			
	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
	£	£	£	£
1901	2,261,000	1,357,000	366,000	538,000
1902	2,247,000	1,341,000	326,000	580,000
1903	2,569,000	1,507,000	367,000	695,000
1904	2,731,000	1,604,000	436,000	691,000
1905	2,638,000	1,626,000	440,000	572,000
1906	3,150,000	2,086,000	521,000	543,000

The figures as a whole suggest that the effect of the preferential arrangements has been to divert to the United Kingdom and the British possessions a portion of the trade formerly held by foreign countries in commodities affected by the preference, and that in particular in the last year the United Kingdom and British possessions were enabled to secure the whole of the increase in the imports of these commodities, which constituted in that year about 22 per cent. of the total imports into New Zealand. This conclusion is borne out by evidence collected both in the Dominion and in the United Kingdom itself from various firms engaged in the New Zealand trade. Thus it was frequently stated that before the Act of 1903 came into operation Belgian iron bars could be placed in the New Zealand market cheaper than Scotch or North Country bars, but that the 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on foreign bars has completely reversed matters, and that British iron can now be purchased and landed in New Zealand at less cost than the continental article. The same statement is made as to most kinds of manufactured metal goods to which preferential

treatment is accorded. British-made boots and shoes are also said to benefit considerably. The imports of these from the United Kingdom were in 1903 only £118,209, but by 1906 they amounted to £204,032, whilst the imports from the United States on the other hand, which amounted to £107,713 in 1903, had fallen to £46,846 in 1906. The imports of the same goods from Australia, which also had the advantage of preferential treatment, increased in the same period from £10,030 to £25,180. It should be stated, however, that the increase in the United Kingdom's export to New Zealand of these particular goods is ascribed in part also to alterations in methods of British manufacturers, made in the effort to recover trade from the United States. Other commodities, which were specifically mentioned as having derived a substantial benefit from preferential treatment, were printing-paper, in regard to which Canada is said to have benefited at the expense of the United States, the imports from the former country having risen from £2,216 in 1903 to £33,599 in 1906, whilst the import from the United States fell from £40,909 to £20,361 in the same period; and tinned salmon, as to which it is stated that British Columbia now furnishes the supply which previously came from the United States. On the other hand, the amount of preference was stated in several cases to have been insufficient to affect seriously the course of trade: it was pointed out, for example, that on pianos the 10 per cent. additional *ad valorem* duty on foreign goods had very little effect, at least as regards the better class of instruments—firstly, because people who wished to have a good piano were not deterred by an extra 10 per cent. duty; and, secondly, because the lower freights obtainable from Hamburg to some extent neutralised the preferential rate. The latter point was urged in the case of a number of commodities—that the amount of the preference did not counterbalance the lower freights (as compared with those from the United Kingdom) obtainable from the United States and, in some cases, from the Continent of Europe, *via* Australia, or even (in a few instances) *via* British ports.

In July of the present year (1907) the New Zealand Government proposed a revision of the tariff. This has since been adopted, and must have a considerable effect on British trade as a result of the additional preference granted, particularly on food commodities, drugs, chemicals, medicines, metal manufactures, electrical machinery, some leather goods, furniture, cabinetware, and numerous miscellaneous articles. As a rule the duties of the old general tariff remain unchanged for these goods when of British origin, but an additional duty is imposed on similar goods when derived from foreign countries. Tea is henceforth to be imported free only when in packets exceeding 5 lb. in weight. A number of articles hitherto subject to duty are to be admitted free, whatever their origin; such are sugar, currants, raisins, some dried fruits, unground spices, and (far more important to British trade) cotton or linen piece goods, dress prints, paper-hangings, and certain kinds of common and plate glass. The amount of protection which the tariff gives to the New Zealand manufacturer has been reduced only in a few cases, the most important being cotton goods (which are not produced in New Zealand). On the other hand, though the protective tariff which the British manufacturer and trader has to encounter has in the main not been diminished, the new arrangement increases the advantage which he enjoys in the New Zealand market over his foreign rivals.

(ii.) *Steamship Communication.*

The other influence of general importance in determining the share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade of New Zealand is the fact that there is no direct steamship communication between the Continent of Europe and ports of the Dominion; and that, consequently, in most cases goods go *via* London (as transshipments there), the through rates from Bremen and Hamburg being generally about 4s. per ton higher than from London. In some cases, however, rates are the same, and in other instances even lower than from London, the British lines being said to accept the same or lower rates for continental traffic in order to diminish the possibility of lines of steamers being run direct from the Continent to New Zealand. A certain amount of goods goes, however, by German steamers to Australia, the goods being transhipped there for New Zealand. In addition to the regular fortnightly mail-service from London to Wellington* and Lyttelton, and the monthly cargo-boats, there has been since 1904 a regular service of monthly steamers between New Zealand and the chief west-coast ports of the United Kingdom—Cardiff, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. This was established by a contract between the New Zealand Government and the African Steamship Company, in order to facilitate the shipment of New Zealand produce (particularly frozen meat) to the United Kingdom. Efforts are also being made to develop regular steamship communication between New Zealand and all other British possessions; notably, in 1906, a contract was entered into between the Canadian Government and the New Zealand Government on the one hand and a steamship company on the other to provide, for a period of one year, a two-monthly cargo service between New Zealand ports and the western ports of Canada. There is a strong desire throughout New Zealand to develop the intercolonial service still further. There is also a service between New Zealand and South African ports, but it is direct (*i.e.*, without calling at Australian ports) only when full cargoes offer from the Dominion. There is no regular service from the United States at present, but there are frequent sailings from that country, and occasionally United States traders combine to charter a vessel to carry goods to the Dominion.

NEW ZEALAND MANUFACTURES.

Before examining the import trade in detail, there is one other matter of some importance at present, and possibly of much greater importance in the future, to be taken into account. The manufacturers of the United Kingdom have to consider not only the nature and extent of the competition which they encounter with foreign countries, and its probable developments, but also the competition which arises from the Dominion itself; and there a number of cases in which the

imports into New Zealand of manufactured goods represent only a small part of the total consumption of such goods within the Dominion. The policy of encouraging industrial enterprise has been vigorously pursued by the New Zealand Government, both in its tariff legislation and in other ways since the Atkinson Tariff Act of 1888. Details showing the development of industrial enterprise in New Zealand are given in Appendix No. 3, in which Table A gives a summary of the principal facts with regard to the growth of industry in the Dominion from 1886 to 1906; and Table B sets out the development of the chief industries as shown by the censuses of 1896, 1901, and 1906, the statistics relating in each case to the previous year. Appendix No. 4 shows the output in New Zealand of the principal commodities manufactured there in 1905, and the percentages of the total consumption of such commodities in New Zealand supplied by home industries and by the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries respectively. From this table it will be seen that in such food commodities as beer, aerated waters, and biscuits, practically the whole of the demand is supplied from within the Dominion, and the same is true in only a slightly less degree of jam and confectionery. Other domestic requirements mainly supplied by home industry are, furniture (86·4 per cent.), blankets (80·2 per cent.), soap (69·3 per cent.), clothes (65·7 per cent.), and boots and shoes (64·4 per cent.). United Kingdom and foreign manufacturers supplied in 1906 less than one-tenth of the tinware required in the Dominion, and less than two-fifths of the agricultural machinery, whilst the New Zealand manufacturers have the greater part of the trade also in saddlery and harness, cordage, rope, and twine, firebricks and cement, and nearly half of the supply of candles. These are practically all industries which would naturally be the first to develop in an agricultural country such as New Zealand. In regard to all these commodities it appears to be clear that a continually growing share of the trade will be taken by the New Zealand manufacturers, and that, consequently, British manufacturers cannot look for any particular expansion of the exports of these kinds from the United Kingdom to the Dominion. In this connection it is of interest to set out certain resolutions adopted by the Joint Committee of the Canterbury Industrial Association, and the Trades and Labour Council, appointed to consider the question of the promotion and encouragement of New Zealand manufactures and productions in May, 1905, as they illustrate the nature and strength of the movement for a national industrial policy:—

“The Committee beg to report that, after having carefully gone through the evidence taken by them . . . they have unanimously come to the conclusion,—

- “1. That our local industries and productions in some instances are not keeping pace with the general increase of trade in the colony, and that this is caused by greater importations and cutting of prices by importers, and that the cheap labour in foreign countries in many branches enables the importer to undersell the local manufacturer.
- “2. That the tariff should be amended in the various directions summarised in the evidence, by taking off all duties on raw materials used by our manufacturers, which said raw material is not or is not likely to be produced in this colony, and by an increase of duty in certain directions to meet the dumping of the surplus manufactures from other countries.
- “3. That the attention of the Government should be drawn to the necessity of compulsorily branding all New-Zealand-made goods, ‘Made in New Zealand.’ The evidence taken by the Committee was practically unanimous on this point, the only exception being that of the employers engaged in the boot and shoe manufacturing.
- “4. That the evidence taken by the Committee shows that the workers on the whole are loyal to the cause of local industry, but this cannot be said of all classes of the community.
- “5. That a card should be printed in an attractive form, setting forth the desirability of encouraging local manufactures and productions from a patriotic point of view, such card, with the consent of the Education Boards, to be placed in every school of the colony, in the hope that it will educate the rising generation to take an interest in the cause of local industry. The cards might also be utilised for circulation in other directions.
- “6. That the aid of all Trades and Labour Councils, unions, industrial associations, and public bodies should be elicited by circular, or otherwise, to further the objects we have in view—viz., the advancement and encouragement of our local industries and productions.
- “7. That this Committee strongly urges that the Government and all bodies dealing with public expenditure should be requested to give preference wherever possible to the manufactures and productions of the colony, thus setting an example for private individuals to follow, and assisting in providing employment for the workers.”

It is desirable to draw attention to these facts as evidence of the energy and persistence with which a policy of industrialisation is being carried out. But, at the same time, it will be apparent that, with the exception of clothing, woollen goods, and boots and shoes, there are no manufactures in New Zealand which compete, or appear likely to compete, seriously with the class of manufactures in which the United Kingdom is chiefly interested, and it hardly seems probable that even the combination of protective duties on manufactured goods with the free admission of raw materials can call into being industries for which New Zealand has not within itself, or close at hand, large supplies of the necessary materials, such as cotton and iron.

FOREIGN COMPETITION WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE NEW ZEALAND MARKET.

Coming now to the examination of particular branches of trade, reference may be made to Appendix No. 5, which shows in full detail the movement of trade in each class of commodities for the years 1890, 1900, and 1903-6. In the following survey it will be convenient to deal with the goods in three classes, according as they are—

- (1.) Commodities in regard to which the trade is mainly in the hands of foreign countries, or, in some cases, British possessions;
- (2.) Commodities in regard to which there is a large or increasing competition from foreign countries or British possessions; and
- (3.) Commodities in regard to which the United Kingdom is at present predominant.

(i.) Imports in regard to which Foreign Countries or British Possessions are predominant.

Manufactured Food Commodities.—*Sugar.*—The greater part of the sugar-supply of New Zealand is derived from British possessions, especially Fiji, the only foreign country which appears to send any large amount being Java—£60,000 in 1906. *Wine* is, of course, supplied chiefly by foreign countries, but there is a slowly increasing consumption of Australian wine page (31). In regard to *tea* Ceylon has easily the first place, the consumption having risen very rapidly in the last three years. Indian teas are next in demand, and the importation of China tea has dwindled to insignificance (page 31).

Tobacco.—Manufactured tobacco, cigars, and snuff are, as is natural, furnished chiefly by the United States, though the United Kingdom has a small but increasing share of the trade.

Apparel.—Under this head there are a certain number of commodities in which the trade is taken mainly by foreign countries. Such are *cotton lace*, of which the re-exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand rose from £17,261 in 1903 to £49,892 in 1906—the goods coming from France and Germany; certain kinds of *hosiery*, in which German goods are preferred, mainly, it appears, on account of better dyeing—a reason which is also alleged for the German monopoly of *Berlin wools*; *fabric gloves*, which come from Germany; *braids*, also from Germany, which are said to be both cheaper and in greater variety than those produced by British manufacturers; *ribbons*, in which the Coventry product has been entirely displaced by the manufactures of Basle and St. Etienne; *low-class flannels*, which come from Holland, whilst the better-class trade is still held by England; *woollen dress materials of all kinds*, which are supplied chiefly by France—it is stated that similar goods are practically unprocureable from the United Kingdom—and *fancy textile fabrics*, in regard to which foreign manufacturers are said to secure the trade by reason of the greater originality and ingenuity which their goods exhibit. For *ticking of linen, or linen and cotton mixed*, recourse is had chiefly to Belgium. *Ivory, pearl, and fancy buttons* come mainly from Austria and from Paris, and *ordinary buttons* from Germany; Birmingham does not make the same variety of styles.

Velveteens.—For some years Germany practically controlled the market in these goods, though recently there appears to have been some improvement in the British share of the trade. It is stated that the British-made article offered considerably better value, but that the German make excelled in dye and finish, having a brighter and more glossy appearance, and this greater attractiveness secured them the market.

Denims.—These are supplied chiefly by the United States. One large import firm stated that there was no reason, so far as they knew, why Manchester should not supply the whole of the denims for the New Zealand market, but that for a long time they were compelled to purchase largely from America owing to the fact that repeated requests to Manchester manufacturers to compete were unsuccessful until a few years ago, when, for a time, they completely beat the American article. Then the Americans redoubled their efforts and recaptured the trade, and British makers, probably because of their great activity in other directions, have made no fresh attempt to recover the New Zealand market.

Hardware, &c.—Many years ago the main supply of *fencing-wire, staples, and wire nails* was drawn from the countries of continental Europe, but in more recent years these lines have been captured by America; this is said to be due to the use of basic steel with corresponding cheapness. Wire nails have never been a prominent British manufacture. *Tools* come mainly from the United States because, it is said, they are of newer designs, are better finished, and more suited to New Zealand requirements than the British articles, whose manufacturers persist in the old designs. Of recent years American machine-cut files have largely superseded British; they are cut in lighter lengths, are found to be keener, and, if they do not last so long, they cost less and are held to be cheaper in use. It is stated that the general public has often benefited by the ingenuity in design and the improvement in quality of small hardware and tools made by American manufacturers, whose example has been followed by their competitors. As an illustration the case of *saws* was quoted, in regard to which it was asserted that American improvements have been to some extent imitated by British manufacturers, who have accordingly recovered part of the trade. On the other hand *axes* and *carpenters' hammers* are specialties of the United States, and trade goes entirely to that country. America also supplies New Zealand largely with cheap, smoothly working *door and mortise locks*, which are in great use; they differ, however, so much from ordinary door-locks as scarcely to be in competition with them, and the British attempts to make similar locks have not been a success. *Cheap cutlery* is obtained mainly from Germany, and this is ascribed to the indifference of the British manufacturer to the trade in cheap, low-class goods.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements.—This class of goods is admitted into New Zealand free of duty, and foreign countries (notably the United States) and Canada have monopolized the New Zealand market for *harvesting machinery*, and have secured a large share of the trade in

ploughs, harrows, cultivators, and drills. The manufacturers in these countries are stated to open their own branches in the Dominion, put their own men in charge, carry large stocks at convenient centres, spend money liberally on canvassing and advertising, and give easy terms of payment. Their products are lighter and cheaper, but are thought not to be so good as the British; but this high quality of British products is, in fact, a disadvantage, as it involves a higher price, and the New-Zealander prefers a lighter and cheaper machine. The Canadian and American manufacturers have also the advantage that the needs of New Zealand in regard to this particular class of goods are practically identical with those they have to meet in their own countries. It was, however, stated that, though British manufacturers were formerly conservative in their methods and in adherence to their old designs, they have recently shown a greater disposition to meet colonial requirements; but it is doubted whether it would be worth their while to make the very considerable effort that would be necessary to recover the New Zealand market, especially in view of the fact that New Zealand is now manufacturing very largely for itself. The low prices at which American harvesting machinery is offered in New Zealand caused the Dominion manufacturers to complain of unfair competition, and the New Zealand Government has by legislative enactment armed itself with powers to check such competition, should it think necessary.

Enamelled Hollow-ware.—The better-class ware, such as *kettles, jugs, pans, &c.*, made of stamped steel, come chiefly from Austria and Germany; the *heavier articles*, made chiefly of cast iron and white-enamelled or tinned inside, are supplied by England. The German ware is thinner and wears better than the British, and it has always been cheaper.

Wicker and Wood Manufactures.—Bent-wood furniture comes from Austria, and there is a large supply of woodware from the United States and Canada, which have, of course, the advantage of unlimited and cheap supplies of timber.

Oils.—The supply of *kerosene* comes entirely from the United States, which also furnishes the greater part of the *turpentine* taken by New Zealand. Bengal has a practical monopoly as regards *castor-oil*, and in regard to *other kinds of oil* (with the exception of linseed) foreign countries—chiefly the United States—and British possessions furnish more than three-quarters of the total import.

Manures.—The bulk of these is furnished by various British possessions and by foreign countries. Artificial manures appear to come largely from Germany, and recently considerable quantities of superphosphates have been imported from Japan. It is expected that the latter competition will increase, as the Japanese article has a higher percentage of phosphoric acid than the British, and can also be supplied more cheaply, as the Japanese are said to be able to land the material in New Zealand at about 10 per cent. less than is possible for the British articles.

Coal.—The import into New Zealand of this fuel is not very large, amounting in 1906 to only a little over £195,000 in value, and of this practically the whole came from New South Wales.

Miscellaneous Goods.—The trade in *leather purses, bags, and dressing-cases* is said to have been “practically abandoned to the German makers”; *fancy china ornaments, cups and saucers, and cheap china* of every description is also almost entirely of German origin; *matings* come from Japan, *bags and sacks* from Bengal, and *toys* of all descriptions from Germany and Switzerland.

(ii.) *Imports in regard to which there is a Large or Increasing Competition from Foreign Countries or British Possessions.*

Cigarettes.—This is a rapidly increasing trade, the imports having risen from £37,560 in 1900 to £73,828 in 1905, and then sharply to £105,167 in 1906. Until 1903 the whole of the imports were of United States origin, but since then the British share has rapidly increased, and in 1906 amounted to £46,559, as against £57,614 from the United States. In view, however, of the well-known arrangements between the British and American tobacco companies as to the division of the trade in their commodities, it is impossible to draw any exact conclusions from the figures just quoted.

Boots and Shoes.—The recent history of the import trade in these articles presents certain curious features. In 1900 the total imports amounted to £194,754, of which £129,464 were from the United Kingdom and only £46,807 from the United States. Then, however, came a vigorous attack on the New Zealand market by American manufacturers, aided for a time by extremely low freights, with the result that by 1903 out of the total import of £245,639 the American share had risen to £107,713, whilst the British share had declined to £118,209. Since then, however, as will be seen from the statistics in Appendix No. 5, though the total imports have steadily progressed in value, the share of the trade taken by the United States manufacturers has fallen off with great rapidity, whilst the British exporters have as rapidly recovered their ground, until in 1906, of the total import valued at £297,552, £204,030 (or more than two-thirds) is assigned to the United Kingdom and only £46,846 to the United States. The boot and shoe industry is making rapid strides in New Zealand itself, and there is a growing importation also from Australia. It is stated that in men's heavy boots (*i.e.*, watertights, bluchers, and shooters) New Zealand depends entirely on colonial production, as they are better than any imported goods for the kind of work for which they are used, and it is added that the boots for youths and girls produced in the Dominion are better and cheaper than similar imported goods. It is further stated that among the good qualities of the work produced by the American manufacturer, which enabled him to make for a time such rapid headway, were uniformity of quality, greater smartness, and the fact that American goods always opened in the best condition—the goods, cartons, and cases being perfectly dried before packing, whereas in many cases the British shipments arrived in bad condition and were stale-looking and musty. Various firms recommended the United States method of packing in 36- and 72-pair cases, packed on end, one tier only, and cases made to fit cartons, which insures

the goods opening in thoroughly good condition, and is very much more expeditious in unpacking. It was agreed, however—and the statistics already quoted bear out the statement—that British manufacturers have greatly improved their methods and shown greater adaptability in the last few years as a result of the stimulus of American competition.

Wire Fencing (both plain and barbed).—Here the strongest competition is from the United States, though there is some also from Germany. In 1904 and 1905 the imports from the United States were slightly larger than those from the United Kingdom, but they declined heavily in 1906 (*vide* Appendix No. 5). British wire is said to be better than either German or American, and to have a longer life, but it is considerably more expensive.

The following prices were quoted by British export firms in June, 1907:—

			British.			German.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Plain wire, varnished	...	...	10	0	0	7	10	0
„ galvanised	...	...	11	15	0	9	0	0
Barbed wire	...	...	13	12	6	12	0	0

the British quotations being in each case f.o.b. Liverpool, less 2½ per cent., and the German f.o.b. Antwerp, less 3 per cent. It is difficult to obtain comparative prices for the United States product, as the United States Steel Corporation will now only sell c.i.f. New Zealand, and it is impossible to determine how this price is divided between cost of the article and freight.

Machinery, Instruments, &c.—*Gas and oil engines* are imported largely from the United States, but here again in the last two years the British share of the trade has increased rapidly from £35,875 to £56,772, whilst the United States share in both these years was smaller than in 1903. In *sewing-machines* the United States has the bulk of the trade; and in *printing machinery* the imports from the same country rose rapidly from £2,742 in 1905 to £16,161 in 1906, whilst British imports increased only from £21,209 to £24,740. In *electrical machinery* also there is a considerable foreign competition, chiefly from the United States and the Continent of Europe, but the United Kingdom is still credited with more than half of the total imports, some of its share, however, being undoubtedly also of continental origin. Under the head of "*other machinery and parts thereof*" there is also a large importation from the United States, which includes such articles as typewriters and cash-registers. In *scientific instruments* rather more than half the trade is ascribed to the United Kingdom, the remainder going mainly to the United States and Germany.

Printing-paper.—The United Kingdom still supplies somewhat above one-half the imports of this commodity, but there is a rapidly growing importation from Canada, whilst the supplies from the United States have been steadily decreasing in value, and were in 1906 only half of their amount in 1903. This is one of the articles in respect of which the British dominions have enjoyed, and will continue to enjoy, a substantial preference, as their product was admitted free under the Act of 1903, whilst foreign countries had to encounter a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*—an arrangement continued under the new tariff—and it is generally agreed that this has had the effect of transferring much of the American trade to Canada.

Musical Instruments.—The trade in pianos, which has averaged £100,000 per annum for the last three years, is divided almost equally between the United Kingdom and Germany. The British article pays a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whilst pianos from foreign countries pay 30 per cent., but, as has been already remarked, this difference is said to be of no importance in the case of the better class of instruments, and the lower freights obtainable from Hamburg neutralise the preferential rate on the cheaper pianos. It was stated that the through freight from Berlin to New Zealand *via* Hamburg, with transshipment at London, is about 10s. per ton less than from London; besides which German pianos are quoted f.o.b. Hamburg (case included), whereas pianos shipped in London have to pay dock dues amounting to about 7s. 6d. per piano in addition to the cost of the case.

Clocks and Watches.—There is a considerable competition from the United States and from Switzerland. The former country has the trade in cheap clocks, and a large proportion of the watches exported from the United Kingdom are, as is well known, really of Swiss manufacture.

Glass and Glassware.—*Window-glass* is obtained chiefly from Belgium, and the imports from that country have risen from £11,144 in 1903 to £28,233 in 1906, the increase in the last year being very marked; various exporters stated that they now never buy window-glass in England. In *other glass*, however, the United Kingdom has a large share of the trade, the imports therefrom into the Dominion in 1906 being £35,815, an increase of £9,000 on 1905. About half the imported *glassware* comes from the United Kingdom, but there is an increasing import from Germany and Belgium. Re-exports of "glass and manufactures thereof" from the United Kingdom have fallen off rapidly between 1902 and 1906. This appears to be due, to some extent at least, to the substitution of the Germany-Australia route for the London-New Zealand route. It was asserted that the foreign goods have the advantage of lower freights, even when carried *via* British ports.

Miscellaneous Goods.—Other articles in which there is strong foreign competition are *furniture*, which comes largely from the United States, British possessions (notably Canada), Germany, Austria (bent-wood chairs), and Japan; *candles*, of which there is a rapidly increasing import from Burmah—a movement ascribed to the effect of preference—whilst the imports from the United States, which were £14,482 in 1903, dropped to practically nothing two years later; *lamps and lampware*, which are largely imported from the United States and Germany, though British trade has improved somewhat in the last year; and *ordinary soap*, of which £21,057 came in 1906 from New South Wales and £10,275 from the United States, as against £17,802 from the United Kingdom (more than double the amount from the last-named country in 1904).

(iii.) *Imports in regard to which the United Kingdom is predominant.*

This heading covers a multitude of commodities almost too numerous to mention. The details can be seen in the tables of Appendix No. 5, but it may be convenient to give here a list of the principal articles or groups of articles. It comprises confectionery, pickles and sauces, ale and beer, cocoa and chocolate, whisky, and non-alcoholic beverages; alkalies and potash; apparel and slops, cotton piece-goods, drapery, all the better kinds of hosiery, woollen piece-goods, blankets, haberdashery, linen manufactures, hats and caps; carpets and carpeting, canvas, floor-cloths; cordage and twine (exclusive of iron and steel cordage); pig iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron, sheet and plate (not galvanised), many kinds of hardware and ironmongery, and the heavier class of hollow-ware, wire netting and other wire except for fencing purposes, plain tin plates, and pipes and fittings; railway materials; mining machinery, portable and traction engines; arms, ammunition, and explosives; leather belting; stationery; paperhangings; photographic goods; books and periodicals; china and earthenware; linseed-oil, varnish, paints and colours, and dyes; bicycles, motors and parts thereof; brushware; blacking and dressing; plated-ware; and cement. In regard to many of the articles comprised in this list there is a certain amount of foreign competition, but in no case is it extensive enough to appear likely to be serious, at least for some time.

General Remarks on Foreign Competition.

It will be seen from this survey that, whilst the United Kingdom has to encounter a severe competition in certain branches of the import trade into New Zealand, yet as a whole its position is not seriously menaced at present. Its two chief competitors are the United States and Germany. The competition of the former has declined somewhat in the last two years from its maximum in 1904, when it reached the total of £1,528,000, to £1,406,000 in 1906. The main commodities supplied by the United States are as follows, in order of importance: Manufactured tobacco and cigars, kerosene and other oils, agricultural machinery, other machinery, gas and electrical engines, boots and shoes, wire fencing, hardware (chiefly tools), nails, leather, wood manufactures, printing-paper, knitting and sewing machines, vehicles, bicycles, scientific instruments, arms and explosives, clocks and watches, fancy goods, lamps and lampware. The only other foreign competitor of importance is Germany; and the share of that country in the New Zealand trade, though still comparatively small, is undoubtedly increasing with some rapidity; the fact that the goods come either through London or Australia makes it difficult to estimate their precise amount, but, according to the New Zealand returns, the imports declared to be of German origin increased from £277,467 in 1903 to £336,960 in 1906. The principal commodities which Germany contributes are pianos, fancy goods, manure, some machinery and metal manufactures, glassware, hardware, fencing-wire, wire (other than fencing or netting), china and earthenware, lamps and lampware, wood manufactures, and a large variety of miscellaneous goods.

Foreign competition in manufactured goods, which the United Kingdom might supply entirely, is not then on the whole very extensive or severe, and it relates in many cases to articles in regard to which British manufacturers have never hitherto made any serious effort to develop their trade. The only exceptions to this general proposition appear to be agricultural machinery and implements, other machinery, boots and shoes, certain special kinds of textiles, wire fencing, and some kinds of hardware, notably tools; and in these cases, as we have seen, the success of foreign competition has been due to the greater suitability of their products to New Zealand conditions, greater attractiveness, or cheapness combined with quality. As to most of the other articles in respect of which foreign countries have a large share of the market, they may be divided into two broad classes:—

- (1.) Articles in regard to which foreign manufacturers have devoted themselves to the production of cheap lines of staple goods with which, as a rule, British makers have declined to trouble themselves, or which, in some instances, they could not produce: such as watches, some leather goods, cheap glass and earthenware, wooden clocks, &c. Cheapness does not, however, always mean inferiority (of this Swiss watches furnish an example), and, though in a number of cases the foreign products may be less durable than the more solid and expensive British articles, they last long enough to serve their purpose, and often present a more attractive appearance.
- (2.) Miscellaneous goods to which British manufacturers have never given much attention. It is noteworthy that of the re-exports from the United Kingdom in 1906 over 177,000 pounds' worth, or over 25 per cent., were goods "not otherwise enumerated"—that is, goods of many varied classes of small value separately.

It would, nevertheless, be a serious mistake to underestimate either the extent of foreign competition or its possibilities of expansion, and, although British manufacturers may justly contemplate the present position with some satisfaction, yet they cannot afford to relax their vigilance, or be lulled into any feeling of security by a preferential tariff. The Germans in particular are making in New Zealand, as elsewhere, strenuous efforts to extend their trade, and, handicapped though they are by the preferential treatment of British goods, and by the absence of direct steamship communication—the latter, however, an obstacle which may be removed at any time—they have yet made substantial progress, though their share of the trade is still comparatively very small. The United States competition (in goods which the United Kingdom can supply), is menacing at times, but it fluctuates a good deal, and in the case of some commodities British manufacturers appear to have learnt a lesson and to be recovering part of the lost ground, and American competition seems to have made no progress in recent years. In spite, however, of constant

American rivalry, and continued German efforts, British merchants and manufacturers dominate the New Zealand market; and the fact that in the last four years they have maintained their share whilst increasing their actual amount, suggests that there are not many criticisms to be made upon their business methods. Actually very few hostile criticisms were received, and these were as a rule of a quite general character. In this connection it is desirable to point out that British trade with New Zealand is carried on largely by New Zealand firms with buying agents in the United Kingdom, British export houses with their own retail distributing centres in the Dominion, and agents there of British houses, and in all three of these cases it is to be expected that they will be fully cognisant of the nature and needs of the market with which they have to deal. Such criticisms as were made related very largely to the unwillingness of the British manufacturers to adapt their goods to the particular conditions and desires of New Zealand, and this was generally ascribed to the fact that to them the New Zealand market was of comparatively small importance in relation to the total amount of their trade. Thus, it was alleged in some instances that, even if patterns are sent to makers, they will not be guided by them in many cases, but will continue to substitute their own. It was also asserted that "foreign manufacturers are more on the alert to bring out novel and attractive lines, and to produce anything thus demanded, altering shapes and sizes to suit various markets if there is any possibility of securing orders by so doing: they will, further, wrap, box, and pack to meet customers' requirements." In another communication received it is stated that "the British manufacturer, making for many parts of the world, is not prepared in many cases to take the trouble to study the special requirements of what he looks upon as a small market like New Zealand. The foreigner, on the other hand, goes into every detail, first of all being informed by his consul of much that is of great assistance to him, afterwards sending out pioneers to study the habits of the people in the special goods which are being purchased, and is further prepared to take orders for small quantities in order to get a footing. The British maker, although he may send out his agent, binds him down with regard to quantity in a way that frequently makes it almost impossible to do business. The foreigner, further, is quite prepared to meet his customer with regard to the get-up of the goods, and we have known cases where he has gone to an infinite amount of trouble to give what was required, although probably there is absolutely no profit on the first transaction." One other criticism frequently made is that the British manufacturer does not always pay sufficient attention to the fact that in a new country in such a stage of development as New Zealand the demand is very often for cheap goods, and that attractiveness is also a factor of considerable importance in determining the purchase, with the result that either he offers goods which, because of their quality, are too high in price for the market, or that the cheap goods, if he makes them at all, are unattractive in appearance. The foreign manufacturer, it is constantly asserted, is, on the other hand, much more willing to produce an article which does not represent such good workmanship, and is not so lasting, but which is cheap and looks well, and in many cases he thereby gets trade. The good quality of the British manufacturer is therefore in some cases an actual obstacle to the expansion of the trade in his products. There are a few cases, however, in which this consideration of cheapness does not come into account, the determining factor being quality; but they are very few, and almost the only instances which can be adduced are tools, some woollen goods, such as dress materials and underwear, electrical machinery and appliances, some hardware, ribbons and muslins, and fancy goods.

TRADE REPRESENTATION.

The conditions under which the import trade of New Zealand is carried on render the question of official commercial representation in that country perhaps of less importance than in some other British possessions, but it must nevertheless be taken into account. There is extensive consular representation of foreign countries in the Dominion, and there is evidence in the cases of Germany, the United States, and Belgium that the consular service is being actively used in the promotion of trade. Several instances were given in which exporters from the United Kingdom had been approached by foreign manufacturers, who offered goods which they had been informed were suitable to New Zealand conditions or were likely to be taken up in that country, and explained that information as to the goods and the names of the British exporting firms had been obtained from consuls in New Zealand. The recent appointment of trade correspondents by the Board of Trade will, it is hoped and believed, be of considerable value in giving to British manufacturers who may not hitherto have had any share in the New Zealand trade an acquaintance with the wants of that country and the opportunities offered by its markets.

FREIGHTS.

There remains for notice the question of freights. It has already been pointed out that there are no regular continental lines to New Zealand, but that goods go either through London or through Australian ports. The lines sailing from the United Kingdom constitute a "ring," but there are very few complaints as to its action; most of the firms from whom communications were received considered the combination a great advantage, inasmuch as it tended to keep rates steady and uniform for all trades, and the present conditions are held to be much preferable to the old system when freights fluctuated like the prices of commodities, and thereby greatly increased the difficulty of conducting business.* Such complaints as were made related rather to the fact that in some cases goods are carried from Hamburg to New Zealand, *via* London and with transshipment at the latter port, at lower rates than from London itself. Thus it was stated by one firm that printing machinery was shipped at the end of last year from Hamburg to Dunedin, with

* This matter has been a subject of inquiry by the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings, which has not yet reported.

transhipment at London, at 39s. per ton (+ 10 per cent. primage), whereas at the same time and by the same steamer from London the rate for similar machinery was 40s. per ton (+ 10 per cent. primage), the goods from the Continent thus having the advantage of slightly over 1s. per ton. There was the same difference on sailcloth and canvas to Dunedin. Another instance given was coloured checks, which were shipped from Hamburg to Auckland at 46s. per ton weight or measurement at ship's option (+ 10 per cent. primage) and to Port Chalmers at 45s. (+ 10 per cent.), whilst the rate from London to both these ports was 55s. (+ 10 per cent.). In other cases the rates from Hamburg, with transhipment at London, and from London itself were identical. It is suggested, however, that this policy of the British shipping lines may be justified by the desire to discourage the establishment of direct lines from the Continent to New Zealand. Where goods are shipped from the Continent *via* Australia much lower freights are said to be obtainable from German steamers than from British lines. The following table gives some comparison of rates from London and from Hamburg or Antwerp:—

Article.	From London.	From Hamburg or Antwerp.
Crockery, earthenware, hollow-ware, and glassware	35s. plus 5 per cent., less 2s. 6d. rebate..	29s. plus 5 per cent.
Pianos	40s. " "	32s. 6d. (through from Berlin).
Lamp-chimneys	35s. " "	25s.
Fancy goods	55s. 3d. " "	46s. 6d.
Hardware	40s. " "	40s.
Bent-wood furniture ..	34s. 3d. " "	29s. 6d.

Rates obtainable from the United States to New Zealand are often extremely low. Thus in the report of the New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce for 1905 it was stated that New York freights had ruled at about 12s. 6d. per ton for all classes of cargo, while rates on similar goods from London to the colony ranged from 25s. to 60s. per ton. The rate quoted for rubber shoes from London in July of this year was 50s. per ton, from New York 37s. 6d.; and the rate for hardware 37s. 6d. from London and 32s. 6d. from New York. It must be pointed out, however, that there are no regular lines from the United States to New Zealand other than the mail line from San Francisco, and that, although sailings are fairly frequent, American manufacturers do not possess those advantages of regular despatches and fixed rates which the British exporter enjoys. It has been suggested also that the low price of the freight is due largely to the fact that only thus can full cargoes be obtained at all. On the whole, as already stated, there does not appear to be any feeling among British exporters that the rates from the United Kingdom are unduly high, or that the service which is provided is in any way inadequate.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

From the survey which has now been taken of the conditions prevalent in the New Zealand trade, the following conclusions may be drawn:—

The Dominion of New Zealand presents a market which, though small in comparison with Canada, Australia, or South Africa, is yet considerable, is steadily expanding, and presents great possibilities for the future. In that market British merchants and manufacturers have by far the greatest share, and, although that share did decline slowly for some years, the downward movement appears to have been checked since 1902.

This improvement is undoubtedly due in part to the greater energy displayed by British manufacturers and traders, who have succeeded in some instances in recovering ground which they had lost; and to some extent also to the effect of the preferential arrangements made in 1903. It may be noted that, whilst the new tariff of New Zealand does not, except in a few cases, lower the barriers against imports from the United Kingdom and British possessions, it increases the advantage which British traders enjoy over against their foreign rivals.

Nevertheless there is considerable and active foreign competition from the United States, Germany, France, and Belgium, and evidence of active efforts on the part of those countries to promote their trade with the Dominion. There are a few classes of goods which the United Kingdom might supply in which the trade is held almost entirely by foreign countries, but, with the exception of certain goods for which the countries named have acquired a special reputation, such as agricultural and some other machinery, tools, and a few other metal manufactures from the United States, dress goods and some articles of apparel from France and Germany, and glass from Belgium, the goods obtained from foreign countries are in the main either cheap lines with which British manufacturers—rightly or wrongly—have not cared to trouble themselves, or miscellaneous articles and fancy goods of many kinds which have never been important in British trade.

It appears then that, with the exercise of reasonable vigilance and attention to the desires and perhaps the prejudices of the consumers, there is no reason why British traders should not maintain and even improve their position in the New Zealand market.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEARS 1896 AND 1906 (ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES) FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIAN STATES, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GERMANY, AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY TABLE showing the VALUE of IMPORTS into the DOMINION OF NEW
Articles) from the UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, OTHER BRITISH

Groups of Principal Articles Imported.	Value of Imports into the							
	United Kingdom.		Australian Commonwealth.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Empire.	
	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Slops	348,432	620,341	7,064	28,373	498	1,749	355,994	650,463
Boots and Shoes	118,054	205,335	3,712	27,959	120	16,407	121,886	249,701
Cotton Piece Goods	421,678	573,145	7,461	10,555	2,305	8,682	431,444	592,382
Drapery	328,540	520,307	6,659	19,007	250	1,002	335,449	540,316
Haberdashery	59,634	110,072	6,943	4,568	18	36	66,595	114,676
Hats and Caps	57,190	88,970	520	2,325	—	19	57,710	91,314
Hosiery	80,054	156,615	2,006	1,123	—	39	82,060	157,777
Linen Manufactures	56,387	69,451	736	1,195	73	13,637	57,196	84,283
Millinery	27,857	56,672	504	2,736	10	1	28,371	59,409
Silks	62,612	53,898	3,034	5,973	927	1,104	66,573	60,975
Woollens	249,222	444,017	3,398	28,914	14	71	252,634	473,002
Other Textile Fabrics	8,665	77,334	440	4,916	6	172	9,111	82,422
Total	1,818,325	2,976,157	42,477	137,644	4,221	42,919	1,865,023	3,156,720
Outlery	16,453	33,643	429	1,308	—	1	16,882	34,952
Hardware and Ironmongery	143,599	290,497	6,977	11,667	31	979	150,607	303,143
Rails and Railway Bolts, &c.	26,381	242,730	1,670	765	—	—	28,051	243,495
Iron and Steel, other : Pig, Wrought, Wire, &c.	460,612	968,882	26,466	21,205	—	998	487,078	991,085
Machinery (including Agricul- tural Implements).	165,193	438,571	27,076	99,134	14,353	17,478	206,622	555,203
Nails	22,746	6,072	341	816	—	7,693	23,090	14,581
Railway Plant	3,027	82,224	4	4,263	—	86	3,031	86,573
Sewing Machines	5,062	3,293	3,637	11,620	—	164	8,699	15,077
Tools, Artificers'	30,432	64,764	980	7,032	2	167	31,414	71,963
Brass and Brass Manufactures	6,471	21,435	301	499	—	7	6,772	21,941
Tin and Tin Manufactures	29,195	55,784	10,767	26,812	2	6	39,964	82,602
Total	909,171	2,207,895	78,651	185,141	14,388	27,579	1,002,210	2,420,615
Sugar	1,534	429	162,678	80,254	237,570	305,778	401,782	336,461
Tea	1,713	558	42,369	25,654	121,792	202,599	165,874	228,811
Total	3,247	987	205,047	105,908	359,362	508,377	567,656	615,272
Beer	31,332	43,465	2,143	1,293	—	—	33,475	44,758
Spirits*	129,467	243,464	16,160	22,738	1,252	984	146,879	267,186
Tobacco	20,533	80,049	17,625	72,879	534	894	38,692	153,822
Wine	19,752	30,925	14,836	24,007	—	18	34,688	54,950
Total	201,084	397,903	50,764	120,917	1,786	1,896	253,634	520,716
Paper	85,274	152,515	5,515	6,862	1,193	36,813	91,982	196,190
Printed Books	81,388	128,872	27,864	41,844	43	253	109,290	170,969
Stationery	73,928	124,476	7,332	21,979	170	348	81,430	146,803
Total	240,585	405,863	40,711	70,685	1,406	37,414	282,702	513,962
<i>Miscellaneous Specified Articles.</i>								
Arms, Ammunition, and Ex- plosives.	67,321	75,900	3,226	5,616	—	25	70,547	79,541
Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, and Materials for.	—	51,536	—	2,979	—	495	—	55,010
Bags and Sacks	958	348	8,579	8,042	46,388	113,089	55,925	121,479
Bicycles and Tricycles	40,396	67,525	6,814	1,107	—	1,499	47,210	70,131
Bicycle and Tricycle Fittings	23,210	68,723	14,349	54,251	—	1,443	37,559	124,417
Candles	31,196	32,242	546	3,523	7	12,680	31,749	48,445
Canvas	19,918	49,370	1,519	9,433	—	1,846	21,437	60,649
Carpeting and Druggeting	26,926	69,283	155	880	62	232	27,143	70,395
Carts, Carriages, and Materials for.	15,367	33,194	4,905	23,302	13	2,850	20,285	59,346
Cement	31,605	60,434	1,275	—	—	—	32,880	60,434
China, Earthenware, Parian- ware, and Porcelain.	9,885	30,024	93	455	6	43	9,984	30,522
Carried forward	266,782	538,579	41,341	107,588	46,476	134,202	354,719	780,369

* Includes methylated and perfumed spirits and spirits of wine.

APPENDIX I.—

SUMMARY TABLE showing the VALUE of IMPORTS into the DOMINION

Groups of Principal Articles Imported.	Value of Imports into the							
	United Kingdom.		Australian Commonwealth.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Empire.	
	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.
<i>Miscellaneous Specified Articles—continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	266,782	538,579	41,341	107,588	46,476	131,202	354,719	780,369
Coal ...	2,410	142	91,728	194,999	—	—	91,138	195,141
Drugs, Chemicals, and Druggists' Wares.	112,775	194,995	12,969	61,770	109	780	123,853	260,545
Fancy Goods ...	69,227	103,315	5,205	16,865	993	767	75,125	120,947
Fish, preserved and potted ...	15,379	27,860	1,009	2,378	2,198	13,817	18,577	44,053
Floor-cloth and Oil-cloth ...	46,224	91,931	157	296	85	49	46,466	95,276
Fruit (including fresh, preserved, bottled, dried).	22,635	10,722	53,114	60,474	19,254	74,583	95,003	145,779
Furniture, Cabinetware, and Upholstery.	14,108	24,309	11,686	5,776	713	12,932	26,507	43,017
Glass and Glassware ...	46,696	86,134	13,494	31,252	—	6	60,190	117,392
Leather and Leather Manufactures.	60,392	57,065	19,146	34,669	—	497	79,538	92,231
Manures ...	14,166	29,772	33,583	52,117	7,036	70,986	54,785	152,875
Musical Instruments and Material for.	23,343	71,449	1,941	2,653	—	1,093	25,284	75,195
Oils ...	38,274	51,741	11,869	20,375	9,217	20,488	59,360	95,604
Timber ...	2,424	1,244	34,697	178,835	—	7,831	37,121	187,910
Total ...	734,826	1,295,258	332,059	773,047	86,081	338,031	1,152,966	2,406,336
Other Miscellaneous Imports, excluding Specie.	806,732	1,636,143	240,280	561,760	71,043	155,259	1,118,055	2,353,162
Total Imports, excluding Specie	4,713,970	8,920,206	989,989	1,955,102	538,287	1,111,475	6,242,246	11,986,783
Specie imported ...	506	88,023	100,385	820,210	—	—	100,891	903,233
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	4,714,476	9,008,229	1,090,374	2,775,312	538,287	1,111,475	6,343,137	12,890,016

continued.

OF NEW ZEALAND during the Years 1896 and 1906—*continued.*

Dominion of New Zealand from

United States of America.		Germany.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total Foreign.		Total Imports.	
1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
28,627	36,028	1,167	11,442	1,003	16,270	30,797	63,740	385,516	844,109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,138	195,141
5,582	17,056	1,565	6,178	2,507	32,394	9,654	55,628	135,507	316,173
1,499	9,781	6,920	30,168	5,228	9,633	13,647	49,582	89,072	170,529
11,756	5,823	200	443	121	4,285	12,077	10,553	30,654	54,608
52	42	217	884	3,038	344	3,307	1,270	49,773	96,546
8,834	63,068	1	204	41,178	71,223	50,013	134,495	145,016	280,274
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,861	10,881	3,832	4,522	2,115	20,400	10,808	35,803	37,315	78,820
2,687	7,531	3,935	16,369	2,463	34,545	9,085	58,445	69,275	175,837
5,917	26,857	1,863	1,149	644	1,098	8,424	29,104	87,962	121,335
—	26,050	781	17,489	6,876	13,424	7,657	56,963	62,442	209,838
4,071	5,003	25,645	53,467	434	547	30,150	59,017	55,434	134,212
68,149	194,432	40	760	589	432	68,778	195,624	128,138	291,228
2,716	9,521	—	72	21	82	2,737	9,675	39,858	197,585
144,751	412,075	46,166	143,147	66,217	204,677	257,134	759,899	1,410,100	2,166,235
86,974	295,138	19,518	75,081	67,396	149,333	173,888	519,552	1,291,943	2,872,714
492,840	1,405,781	101,381	336,960	198,912	573,646	793,133	2,316,387	7,035,379	14,303,170
—	—	—	—	1,050	5,000	1,050	5,000	101,941	908,233
492,840	1,405,781	101,381	336,960	199,962	578,646	794,183	2,321,387	7,137,320	15,211,403

APPENDIX II.

UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO NEW ZEALAND, 1897-1906.

SUMMARY TABLE showing the VALUE of each principal class of MERCHANDISE (United Kingdom Produce) exported from the UNITED KINGDOM to NEW ZEALAND during each Year from 1897 to 1906, inclusive.

(Extracted from the Annual Statements of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Principal and other Articles.	Value.									
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	406,047	427,554	461,996	412,441	376,564	390,088	457,993	373,125	353,472	429,035
Haberdashery and Millinery ..				127,617	137,090	142,328	151,269	118,728	100,577	93,039
Arms, Ammunition, and Military and Naval Stores.	61,075	65,408	76,741	63,389	185,329	98,922	98,134	100,345	109,225	88,524
Beer and Ale	28,116	24,280	23,281	26,113	28,839	34,149	30,324	23,441	30,152	36,201
Books, Printed	81,889	77,572	94,013	90,275	97,962	100,524	110,475	120,533	116,277	125,504
Brooms and Brushes	\$	\$	\$	15,673	11,485	10,980	12,893	13,947	15,765	17,317
Candles	26,447	21,230	22,986	29,447	38,966	36,756	34,287	30,365	32,438	26,741
Caoutchouc Manufactures	24,453	25,260	30,371	27,971	30,075	26,319	25,044	30,170	34,656	28,038
Carriages—Railway, of all sorts, and Parts thereof.	23,889	28,582	29,471	25,961	203,839	62,632	17,497	18,627	7,736	14,326
Cycles, and Parts thereof (including Motor Cycles and Parts).*	75,288	41,819	38,173	41,408	50,781	58,591	92,632	97,668	123,138	131,932
All other sorts, and Parts thereof.	14,300	12,462	12,930	20,502	22,399	28,418	25,179	33,060	43,235	93,888
Cement	26,557	23,075	25,463	25,320	35,140	33,421	51,343	40,458	41,545	36,957
Chemicals and Chemical Preparations: Soda Compounds (Alkali prior to 1901).	10,568	10,327	9,875	11,799	13,504	16,423	16,001	15,797	18,339	17,802
All other sorts	79,778	89,942	86,754	88,583	115,308	120,473	130,167	117,230	123,958	145,035
China-ware and Earthenware	55,865	47,292	54,990	63,655	70,290	68,634	75,327	79,432	77,749	98,406
Cocoa or Chocolate, manufactured in the United Kingdom.	10,468	10,330	12,284	11,823	11,559	7,468	8,287	8,547	7,750	7,213
Cordage and Twine	11,825	15,530	18,166	18,992	26,134	19,167	23,693	26,370	24,362	26,781
Cottons, entered by the Yard	394,717	414,258	464,393	522,722	466,520	485,927	574,200	532,686	488,827	615,267
" " at Value	93,406	111,374	122,764	148,351	146,689	190,378	210,910	235,965	236,999	245,019
Electrical Goods and Apparatus: Telegraph and Telephone Cables and Apparatus.†	22,225	17,773	19,048	31,494	32,661	33,920	15,223	11,480	8,554	31,611
Unenumerated‡	12,762	11,775	15,993	19,093	15,108	13,566	34,263	47,105	43,451	32,551
Fish, of all sorts	\$	\$	9,399	9,017	14,390	13,568	13,494	13,405	15,208	17,473
Glass Manufactures	37,434	35,439	44,417	64,099	54,108	53,175	52,200	51,213	55,392	67,633
Outlery	81,993	28,763	27,352	30,348	32,979	32,898	32,341	34,870	34,351	34,862
Hardware	54,311	61,117	68,846	67,189	71,048	73,925	83,778	86,408	102,627	
Hats, of all sorts	51,050	52,652	58,130	66,243	69,756	90,530	84,422	87,531	69,662	82,174
Implements and Tools	47,665	44,747	41,857	55,038	53,707	51,168	53,391	59,201	57,081	71,056
Jewellery	\$	\$	\$	15,169	16,828	14,740	16,282	12,618	10,513	7,423
Jute Manufactures: Piece Goods ..	28,981	27,198	33,951	45,913	51,082	44,193	40,675	42,523	37,020	42,948
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought ..	136,120	121,088	130,581	143,054	143,928	102,820	147,056	161,467	204,652	225,573
Linens, entered by the Yard	55,901	57,088	62,311	71,334	68,519	70,188	89,943	94,514	68,574	92,111
" " at Value	12,016	11,198	17,534	20,236	21,350	15,142	24,187	24,049	22,870	29,004
Machinery—Steam Engines	30,096	42,222	67,732	108,048	129,488	70,547	98,175	97,101	53,856	69,010
" All other sorts	163,726	162,910	169,717	233,870	219,332	245,159	325,956	324,703	264,167	286,469
Manure	11,221	25,600	24,227	14,481	18,181	13,536	12,068	17,544	29,661	28,584
Matches	2,918	4,502	6,288	6,284	5,891	2,579	7,463	2,895	7,249	16,920
Medicines, Drugs, and Medicinal Preparations.	55,207	54,325	57,946	58,743	58,072	57,969	63,209	70,447	64,146	69,493

* The value of Motor Cycles and Parts was not included prior to 1904.

† The value of Telegraph and Telephone Wires was included prior to 1903.

‡ This heading comprised Electric Lighting Apparatus only prior to 1903.

§ Cannot be given. Included under "All other Articles."

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*EXPORTS TO NEW ZEALAND, 1897-1906—*continued.*

Principal and other Articles.	Value.									
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Metals—Brass, and Manufactures of ..	£ 15,419	£ 17,593	£ 18,653	£ 21,118	£ 21,712	£ 24,922	£ 32,345	£ 31,675	£ 35,074	£ 51,684
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought.	10,941	12,837	18,951	23,638	21,370	21,885	30,130	32,111	34,250	40,482
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought	586,965	534,912	690,327	1,007,993	743,481	918,150	917,213	937,049	1,017,632	1,295,725
Musical Instruments.. .. .	21,526	26,829	31,856	30,020	27,846	35,351	39,823	47,339	60,296	57,809
Oil-seed	18,607	14,430	16,783	27,084	40,457	44,106	39,032	34,760	25,219	34,525
Oil-cloth	56,115	56,063	62,633	71,385	77,758	82,741	92,259	98,501	86,590	104,034
Painters' Colours and Materials ..	70,134	69,824	68,326	90,469	85,215	83,011	87,237	92,069	89,465	111,965
Paper, of all sorts	90,293	89,285	92,507	119,799	107,580	113,496	132,894	141,970	152,485	155,453
Pickles and Vegetables preserved in Salt or Vinegar.*	53,491	51,995	59,885	31,953	37,471	29,100	24,978	27,170	30,159	665
Sauces and Condiments, unenumerated*										31,791
Confectionery, Jams, and Preserved Fruits.				29,364	28,557	34,000	42,867	41,478	42,246	48,246
Vinegar				—	—	—	—	—	4,347	4,125
Plate and Plated Wares	24,285	24,585	28,320	34,496	41,524	39,570	45,416	52,094	52,552	67,070
Provisions, unenumerated	28,124	26,082	32,464	32,563	39,933	51,705	33,760	31,324	28,904	27,853
Saddlery and Harness	25,049	28,470	32,066	45,250	52,310	38,302	46,865	42,511	41,834	37,694
Salt	6,404	4,118	8,338	9,212	4,863	7,600	12,425	9,404	11,689	9,237
Scientific Instruments	15,137	14,721	14,922	14,454	20,032	16,517	17,980	16,652	16,900	22,943
Seeds, of all sorts	36,950	47,763	36,893	34,614	34,575	39,142	45,132	38,441	42,384	53,268
Ships and Boats, New (not registered as British) with their Machinery.	Not separately recorded prior to 1899.		17,820	43,250	37,500	141,774	247,775	154,802	256,700	124,697
Silk Manufactures			21,373	22,069	25,309	50,825	23,933	26,536	26,341	22,967
Soap	8,446	11,835	14,122	9,608	10,004	9,199	11,115	12,018	14,717	14,934
Spirits, British and Irish	128,286	135,261	145,728	164,487	181,032	182,255	181,277	189,742	178,649	232,671
Stationery, other than Paper	31,623	33,569	39,303	38,396	47,164	41,566	46,535	54,284	55,107	62,820
Tobacco of all kinds	15,054	16,503	17,389	16,426	19,430	22,835	32,621	29,721	35,843	53,925
Toys and Games	Not separately recorded prior to 1900.			28,270	26,388	31,045	34,024	37,012	39,103	40,636
Umbrellas, &c.				19,150	20,487	21,152	19,000	19,642	19,067	22,839
Wood Manufactures—Furniture and Cabinet Ware.	18,733	16,951	20,429	23,144	28,712	28,460	27,063	24,359	22,767	29,493
Woollens and Worsteds, entered by the Yard.	257,123	246,273	275,392	324,343	331,090	333,045	357,528	349,712	326,272	401,581
" " " entered at Value.	75,712	65,981	75,478	86,811	94,200	106,184	101,198	119,989	131,332	156,150
Parcel Post	36,552	45,894	57,499	69,303	85,371	59,771	56,083	102,308	133,563	144,400
All other Articles	182,921	175,547	206,801	163,634	156,120	179,650	243,230	268,076	292,191	390,674
Total	4,027,652	4,020,677	4,543,131	5,485,845	5,599,372	5,677,576	6,361,390	6,315,090	6,425,793	7,400,118

* The value of Vinegar was included prior to 1905.

APPENDIX III.

NEW ZEALAND.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

TABLE A.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the principal facts with regard to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT of the DOMINION of New Zealand, according to the CENSUS RETURNS for 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, and 1906.

	1886.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Establishments	1,946	2,254	2,459	3,163	3,495
Number of Hands Employed :					
Males	19,601	22,664	22,986	35,438	43,553
Females	2,494	2,969	4,403	6,288	6,253
Total	22,095	25,633	27,389	41,726	49,806
Wages Paid :	£	£	£	£	£
To males	Not obtained	1,705,641	1,776,076	2,895,279	3,842,806
To females		102,999	131,516	203,282	260,730
Total	—	1,808,640	1,907,592	3,098,561	4,103,536
Horse-power used	H.-P. 15,491	H.-P. 21,696	H.-P. 28,096	H.-P. 39,052	H.-P. 60,278
Total approximate value of land, build- ings, machinery, and plant.	£ 5,096,930	£ 5,261,826	£ 5,796,017	£ 7,959,631	£ 11,804,013
Value of materials operated upon ..	Not obtained.		3,285,247	7,399,698	12,681,358
Value of output (including repairs) ...	6,711,379	8,773,837	9,549,360	17,141,149	22,422,736

Note.—Particulars as to the tailoring, dressmaking, shirtmaking, and monumental masonry trades were not collected prior to 1901, and the relative details have consequently been excluded in order to secure uniformity.

The mining, quarrying, and fishing industries do not come within the scope of the census.

Owing to changes in the definition of a factory, the figures for 1886, 1891, and 1896 are not strictly comparable with those for 1901 and 1906.

APPENDIX III.—continued.

TABLE B.

DETAILED TABLE showing the principal facts relating to the DEVELOPMENT of CERTAIN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES according to the CENSUS RETURNS for 1896, 1901, and 1906.

[NOTE.—The particulars for 1906 are provisional.]

	(1.) Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler and Range-making, with Engineering.			(2.) Spouting and Ridging Factories.			(3.) Agricultural Implement Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	90	111	143	9	35	46	34	33	29
Number of Hands employed	1,642	3,590	3,936	90	261	159	581	586	793
Amount of Wages paid	£ 129,763	£ 307,209	£ 335,519	£ 5,758	£ 20,584	£ 16,078	£ 44,581	£ 53,941	£ 79,042
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	252,135	394,282	568,237	19,729	52,687	30,245	71,267	61,339	95,467
Value of Materials used	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£ 100,273	£ 446,507	£ 419,426	£ 16,351	£ 70,643	£ 51,954	£ 26,904	£ 49,072	£ 91,043
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	302,815	924,171	877,834	23,762	112,691	73,756	102,054	138,091	199,741
	(4.) Tinware Factories.			(5.) Cycle Factories.			(6.) Clothing and Waterproof Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	34	60	54	19	71	97	31	27	23
Number of Hands employed	289	337	473	125	395	452	2,151	2,626	1,914
Amount of Wages paid	£ 19,742	£ 23,143	£ 36,467	£ 5,952	£ 21,443	£ 30,831	£ 77,123	£ 105,430	£ 105,561
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	25,849	56,914	80,270	24,831	65,403	83,666	62,020	97,092	90,641
Value of Materials used	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£ 32,835	£ 52,553	£ 68,802	£ 7,696	£ 26,824	£ 37,092	£ —	£ 184,113	£ 154,655
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	63,723	98,587	127,150	18,817	65,047	75,991	280,706	342,404	308,943
	(7.) Tailoring Establishments.			(8.) Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments.			(9.) Shirt-making Establishments.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	—	175	308	—	290	338	—	25	22
Number of Hands employed	—	1,621	2,997	—	2,888	3,039	—	531	399
Amount of Wages paid	£ —	£ 102,946	£ 215,087	£ —	£ 78,506	£ 113,366	£ —	£ 15,562	£ 14,953
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	—	211,016	372,026	—	193,998	269,000	—	26,528	31,680
Value of Materials used	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£ —	£ 122,853	£ 244,191	£ —	£ 173,211	£ 181,201	£ —	£ 45,319	£ 41,362
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	—	301,356	578,416	—	312,436	331,263	—	75,879	75,832
	(10.) Hat and Cap Factories.			(11.) Woollen Mills.			(12.) Hosiery Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	15	13	16	9	10	10	7	17	10
Number of Hands employed	72	117	237	1,416	1,693	1,549	133	282	374
Amount of Wages paid	£ 3,554	£ 5,389	£ 16,380	£ 91,619	£ 112,001	£ 105,036	£ 2,541	£ 8,030	£ 21,960
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	10,560	19,217	47,010	223,473	277,422	307,759	4,565	19,997	36,697
Value of Materials used	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£ 4,458	£ 11,463	£ 19,817	£ 139,317	£ 196,081	£ 206,847	£ 2,610	£ 18,032	£ 42,052
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	10,902	25,641	38,369	302,423	359,882	397,348	9,357	31,265	67,588

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*TABLE B—*continued.*

	(13.) Rope and Twine Works.			(14.) Boot and Shoe Factories.			(15.) Saddlery and Harness.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	24	17	10	65	126	72	23	115	106
Number of Hands employed	150	192	195	2,349	2,696	2,206	266	652	544
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	6,840	13,136	13,964	137,224	192,443	171,495	15,904	41,834	42,213
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	40,961	55,309	70,095	110,035	176,992	153,991	34,559	96,559	108,574
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	8,999	17,715	33,610	176,838	273,325	269,664	30,194	75,724	72,662
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	52,400	87,863	100,763	357,806	529,254	501,065	63,735	147,626	140,813
	(16.) Breweries.			(17.) Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.			(18.) Biscuit Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	85	74	72	132	125	123	17	20	12
Number of Hands employed	465	682	781	347	452	586	423	667	587
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	57,327	83,570	92,398	21,445	32,055	49,617	20,156	38,776	33,881
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	230,416	294,592	334,931	89,344	105,178	166,470	58,866	90,243	121,366
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	125,706	153,212	187,799	40,007	63,835	71,371	85,280	117,383	110,396
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	336,734	553,627	572,579	94,609	151,811	189,561	118,979	197,989	225,476
	(19.) Confectionery Works and Sugar-boiling.			(20.) Furniture and Cabinet-making Factories.			(21.) Soap and Candle Works.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	12	26	36	71	144	172	22	24	19
Number of Hands employed	69	305	571	496	1,310	1,528	190	232	238
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	2,814	14,728	29,410	34,044	91,105	134,584	16,903	19,248	21,853
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	8,925	56,955	83,752	84,673	170,333	239,375	58,826	66,809	68,566
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	14,887	47,150	89,055	25,080	101,595	157,484	98,194	112,623	119,260
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	33,235	88,580	138,635	85,327	241,024	328,185	152,298	158,649	178,556
	(22.) Chemical Works.			(23.) Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works.			(24.) Lime and Cement Works.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	7	8	17	108	108	125	14	15	20
Number of Hands employed	114	95	178	455	838	1,254	79	184	280
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	9,166	8,055	12,476	28,229	63,336	99,246	5,560	16,577	34,249
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	44,471	37,793	86,181	76,585	114,567	273,851	22,419	38,436	116,746
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	47,721	42,479	56,308	—	—	—	4,631	18,397	36,251
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	75,320	64,834	95,390	66,140	122,230	216,550	15,881	45,142	107,675

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing the OUTPUT and CONSUMPTION of the UNDERMENTIONED CLASSES of MERCHANDISE in NEW ZEALAND during the year 1905, so far as the INFORMATION is available, and further showing the extent to which the GOODS CONSUMED were obtained from NEW ZEALAND, from the UNITED KINGDOM, from other BRITISH POSSESSIONS, or from FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Industry and Products.	Output.	Products Ex-ported.	Products retained for Home Consumption.	Imports of similar articles from			Total Consumption.	Proportion of Goods consumed which were derived from			
				United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.		N.Z.	U.K.	B.P.	F.C.
HAT AND CAP:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.			
Hats and Caps	38,389	38	38,331	79,239	1,964	1,914	136,681				
Hatters' materials				11,023	3,027	1,183					
Total	38,389	38	38,331	90,262	4,991	3,097	136,681	28'0	68'0	3'7	2'3
METAL WORKING	1,378,931	20,578	1,358,353	1,867,732	195,563	539,374	3,961,022	34'3	47'2	4'9	13'6
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS:											
Ploughs and Harrows	199,741	3,562	196,179	4,469	1,132	3,490	363,895				
Other sorts				28,055	21,760	53,606					
Total	199,741	3,562	196,179	30,524	22,892	57,096	366,693	63'9	9'9	7'4	18'6
TINWARE	127,150	193	126,957	10,915	572	1,792	140,236	30'5	7'8	0'4	1'3
CYCLE MAKING:											
Bicycles and Tricycles (complete) ..				64,507	3,402	2,519					
Materials for:											
Mainly in the rough	75,991	163	75,823	29,008	38,360	1,402	266,791				
Other				44,156	2,276	5,338					
Total	75,991	168	75,823	137,671	44,038	9,259	266,791	28'4	51'6	16'5	3'5
CLOTHING:											
Waterproof and other clothing factories	308,943			566,533	21,914	26,268					
Tailoring establishments	578,416	2,817	1,291,642	57,599	688	1	1,964,645				
Dressmaking and Millinery establishments.	331,268			Not separately stated							
Shirtmaking factories	75,832										
Total	1,294,459	2,817	1,291,642	624,132	22,602	26,269	1,964,645	65'7	31'8	1'2	1'3
BOOT AND SHOE:											
Boots and Shoes	501,065	333	500,732	179,319	23,679	60,525	777,323				
Boot and Shoe vamps, uppers and laces				7,766	2,188	3,114					
Total	501,065	333	500,732	187,085	25,867	63,639	777,323	61'4	21'1	3'3	8'2
SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING:											
Saddlery and Harness	140,813	551	140,262	26,910	1,034	1,381	196,651				
Saddlers' ironmongery and materials ..				25,553	137	774					
Total	140,813	551	140,262	52,463	1,171	2,155	196,651	71'3	26'6	0'6	1'4
WOOLLEN AND HOSIERY:											
Woollen mills:											
Woollen piece goods	*282,000	3,073		381,071	21,076	4,399					
Blankets	*33,600	799		4,957	7	17					
Rugs and shawls	*8,000	3,027	456,873	15,944	456	906	1,039,723				
Yarns	*22,000	203		9,806	102	239					
Hosiery	*64,000										
Hosiery factories:											
Hosiery and knitted goods	68,000	1,025		141,168	763	2,439					
Total	465,000	8,127	456,873	552,446	22,404	8,000	1,039,723	43'9	53'1	2'2	0'8
Woollens and Worsted	Yds. 1,300,471	Yds. —	Yds. —	Yds. 946,700	Yds. —	Yds. —	Yds. —				
Flannel and woollen shirtings	1,472,720	—	—	1,527,800	—	—	—				
Blankets	Pairs. 69,272	Pairs. 333	Pairs. 58,739	Pairs. 14,319	Pairs. 12	Pairs. 131	Pairs. 73,901	80'2	19'6	—	0'2

* Partly estimated.

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the OUTPUT and CONSUMPTION of the UNDERMENTIONED CLASSES of MERCHANDISE in NEW ZEALAND during the year 1905—*continued.*

Industry and Products.	Output.	Products Ex-ported.	Products retained for Home Con-summation.	Imports of similar articles from			Total Con-summation.	Proportion of Goods consumed which were derived from			
				United King- dom.	British Posses- sions.	Foreign Coun- tries.		N.Z.	U.K.	B.P.	F.C.
ROPE AND TWINE:											
Cordage	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.			
Twine—Binder	100,753	7,582	93,171	11,813	1,694	1,416	123,085				
Other				1,835	134	—					
Nets and Netting				16,015	148	664					
Total	100,753	7,582	93,171	30,817	2,001	2,096	123,085	72·7	24·1	1·6	1·6
Cordage (except of Iron and Steel)											
	Cwts. 12,360	Cwts. 3,757	Cwts. 8,603	Cwts. 3,966	Cwts. 703	Cwts. 315	Cwts. 13,587	63·3	29·2	5·2	2·3
FRUIT PRESERVING AND BOTTLING:											
Fruit bottled and preserved	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Pulp and partially preserved fruit	9,537	511	9,026	444	9,535	18,994	42,298				
Lemon and orange peel in brine				27	212	259					
Peel, candied and dried				53	223	3,279					
Total	9,537	511	9,026	711	9,972	22,589	42,298	21·3	1·7	23·6	53·4
JAM AND OTHER PRESERVE MAKING:											
Jam	83,520	196	83,324	5,337	2,178	461	91,300				
Other Preserves	4,975	—	4,975	4,203	183	15	9,376				
Total	88,495	196	88,299	9,540	2,361	476	100,676	87·7	9·5	2·3	0·5
CONFECTIONERY:											
Chocolate	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Other Confectionery	185,064	350	184,714	23,519	829	2,941	228,371				
Total				12,746	1,520	2,302		80·9	15·8	1·0	2·3
Biscuit Making:											
Ship's, Plain	Lbs. 9,257,920	Lbs. 612,976	Lbs. 8,628,916	Lbs. 2,352	Lbs. 4,480	Lbs. —	Lbs. 8,724,867				
Fancy and other kinds	9,257,920	612,976	8,628,916	73,110	14,329	1,680	8,724,867				
Total				75,462	18,809	1,680		98·8	0·9	0·2	0·1
Brewing:											
Beer	Gallons. 7,634,362	Gallons. 10,723	Gallons. 7,623,639	Gallons. 205,940	Gallons. 5,111	Gallons. 4,775	Gallons. 7,839,465	97·2	2·6	0·1	0·1
Aerated Waters											
	Dozens. 2,220,174	Dozens. 1,398	Dozens. 2,218,776	Dozens. 12,097	Dozens. 2,038	Dozens. 5,150	Dozens. 2,235,061	99·1	0·6	0·1	0·2
BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY:											
China, Porcelain, and Parian	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Earthenware	52,193	137	52,056	26,677	407	8,148	151,244				
Total				56,537	3,261	4,158		34·4	55·0	2·4	8·2
Firebricks											
	No. 774,281	No. 4,400	No. 769,881	No. 219,832	No. 31,548	No. 57,524	No. 1,078,785	71·4	20·4	2·9	5·3
LIME AND CEMENT											
Cement	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Plaster of Paris	107,675	72	107,603	69,954	18	23	179,996				
Total				468	248	1,682		59·8	39·1	0·1	1·0
SOAP AND CANDLE:											
(a) Soap making:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Soap powder, &c.	107,012	6,925	100,087	6,511	372	708	144,521				
Other Soap				9,712	19,482	7,649		69·3	11·2	13·7	5·8
Total	107,012	6,925	100,087	16,223	19,854	8,357	144,521				
(b) Candle making:											
Candles	Lbs. 1,930,544	Lbs. —	Lbs. 1,930,544	Lbs. 1,978,325	Lbs. 438,336	Lbs. 747	Lbs. 4,346,052	44·4	45·5	10·1	—
FURNITURE											
	£ 328,185	£ 1,064	£ 327,121	£ 20,404	£ 6,911	£ 24,278	£ 378,804	86·4	5·4	1·8	6·4

APPENDIX V.

DETAILED TABLES showing the VALUE of each PRINCIPAL ARTICLE imported into NEW ZEALAND in each of the Years 1890, 1900, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, distinguishing the Principal Sources of Supply so far as the Information is available.

CLASS I.—FOOD STUFFS.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
RICE.						
United Kingdom	£ 215	£ 16	£ 17	£ 27	£ 14	£ 34
British Possessions :						
Victoria	15,720	7,659	6,973	9,643	9,400	15,858
New South Wales	6,754	3,656	5,780	5,039	5,778	14,039
Bengal	4,078	2,813	1,995	2,787	1,533	2,056
Hong Kong	3,550	3,794	5,658	4,432	4,637	4,557
Other British Possessions*	586	5,137	4,704	6,735	6,315	6,847
Total British Possessions	30,697	23,059	25,110	28,636	27,663	43,357
Foreign Countries :						
China	619	—	100	885	1,140	368
Japan	2,628	17,768	23,025	17,591	23,432	8,685
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	7	—	4	—
Total Foreign Countries	3,247	17,768	23,132	18,476	24,576	9,053
TOTAL IMPORTS	34,159	40,843	48,259	47,139	52,253	52,444
FISH, PRESERVED IN TINS.						
United Kingdom	11,292	14,049	23,210	25,026	21,568	25,678
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,034	298	317	432	1,348	1,246
New South Wales	529	3,565	1,358	1,671	1,522	1,105
British Columbia	—	3,500	4,983	15,086	14,496	12,442
Other British Possessions	53	120	213	947	713	585
Total British Possessions	1,616	7,483	6,871	18,136	18,079	15,378
Foreign Countries :						
United States	11,367	6,272	17,635	9,250	4,726	5,100
Other Foreign Countries	38	969	942	1,004	3,197	4,688
Total Foreign Countries	11,405	7,241	18,577	10,254	7,923	9,788
TOTAL IMPORTS	24,313	28,773	48,658	53,416	47,570	50,844
POTATOES, INCLUDING SEED POTATOES.						
United Kingdom	10	8	7	63	163	648
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	8	421	154	4,604	65,361
New South Wales	—	22	49	182	4,217	14,436
Tasmania	—	—	3	51	4,957	11,769
Other British Possessions	13	—	—	1	22	1,258
Total British Possessions	13	30	473	388	13,800	92,824
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2	—	10	—	7,131	3,559
South Sea Islands	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total Foreign Countries	2	—	10	—	7,131	3,562
TOTAL IMPORTS	25	38	490	451	21,094	97,034

* Practically all from Singapore.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
FRUITS, DRIED : CURRANTS AND RAISINS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	29,621	17,896	3,406	3,311	8,243	3,900
British Possessions :						
Victoria	9,735	11,624	7,413	8,357	4,121	2,664
New South Wales	1,947	10,344	3,743	3,306	1,197	3,659
Other British Possessions	5	8	793	80	357	—
Total British Possessions	11,687	21,976	11,949	11,743	5,675	6,323
Foreign Countries :						
Greece	1,538	15,533	20,753	13,303	15,738	20,390
Asia Minor	309	18,697	17,827	13,385	13,756	19,259
United States	476	3,475	13,822	11,215	12,937	17,026
Other Foreign Countries	1,478	1,774	3,080	152	2,780	2,155
Total Foreign Countries	3,801	39,479	55,482	38,055	45,211	58,830
TOTAL IMPORTS	45,109	79,351	70,837	53,109	59,129	69,053
FRUITS, FRESH : BANANAS, APPLES, ORANGES, AND OTHER.						
United Kingdom	—	—	58	—	5	—
British Possessions :						
Victoria	4,138	11,461	11,942	10,140	12,630	9,671
New South Wales	16,810	27,305	36,062	36,077	41,678	35,811
Tasmania	7,692	5,954	3,497	8,082	14,508	5,359
Fiji	11,773	34,087	48,147	35,546	43,123	69,895
Other British Possessions	78	86	58	239	318	246
Total British Possessions	40,491	78,893	99,706	90,084	112,257	120,982
Foreign Countries :						
United States	700	3,338	4,098	8,445	13,335	18,170
Italy	35	773	1,404	1,155	980	1,045
South Seas	11,067	33,463	10,821	20,024	29,323	16,407
Other Foreign Countries	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	11,802	37,576	16,323	29,624	43,638	35,622
TOTAL IMPORTS	52,293	116,469	116,087	119,708	155,900	156,604
SUGAR, INCLUDING MOLASSES, SYRUP, AND GLUCOSE.						
United Kingdom	18,354	902	1,223	826	532	429
British Possessions :						
Victoria	24,235	14,001	20,978	14,576	5,546	5,707
New South Wales	26,670	17,385	1,756	7,351	2,403	73,899
Queensland	31,448	88,858	533	145	149	648
Fiji	122,625	328,298	411,725	477,860	412,190	305,774
Other British Possessions	*100,731	168	611	51	23	4
Total British Possessions	305,709	448,710	435,603	499,983	420,311	386,032
Foreign Countries :						
United States	12,948	1,036	4,436	4,002	3,689	4,745
Germany	10,488	630	145	9	—	—
Java	36,110	—	—	—	—	60,000
Other Foreign Countries	1	268	499	—	2	—
Total Foreign Countries	59,547	1,934	5,080	4,011	3,691	64,745
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	383,610	451,546	441,906	504,820	424,534	451,206

* Principally from Mauritius.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
CONFECTIONERY.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	8,555	23,905	34,601	35,270	36,065	40,876
British Possessions :						
Victoria	50	94	289	555	430	619
New South Wales	20	597	216	499	1,852	1,406
Other British Possessions	—	9	32	23	64	30
Total British Possessions	70	700	537	1,077	2,346	2,055
Foreign Countries :						
United States	118	2,415	3,216	2,027	2,453	3,266
Other Foreign Countries	61	223	338	1,455	2,790	5,529
Total Foreign Countries	179	2,638	3,554	3,482	5,243	8,795
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	8,804	27,243	38,692	39,829	43,654	51,726
PICKLES AND SAUCES.						
United Kingdom	10,993	9,067	11,758	10,934	10,566	9,832
Total British Possessions	773	283	193	132	170	240
Total Foreign Countries	79	17	95	82	52	99
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	11,845	9,367	12,046	11,148	10,788	10,171
SALT (INCLUDING ROCK SALT).						
United Kingdom	16,706	17,783	15,160	14,616	20,371	15,543
British Possessions :						
Victoria	764	508	161	34	362	480
New South Wales	1,055	2,883	776	681	1,362	3,499
South Australia	2,364	10,551	13,933	10,598	13,492	15,108
Other British Possessions... ..	—	—	—	—	320	37
Total British Possessions	4,183	13,942	14,870	11,313	15,536	19,124
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	194	2,926	410	207	33	196
United States	—	899	375	548	109	502
Other Foreign Countries	—	65	11	—	—	37
Total Foreign Countries	194	3,890	796	755	142	735
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	21,083	35,615	30,826	26,684	36,049	35,402

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
PROVISIONS AND FOOD STUFFS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	47,546	68,864	83,965	92,168	93,977	102,044
British Possessions :						
Victoria	8,633	12,295	12,476	29,237	25,441	31,377
New South Wales	3,689	11,518	19,152	16,713	15,063	31,496
Singapore	6,286	18,743	20,385	22,222	24,772	27,801
Hong Kong	1,144	4,924	6,158	4,262	4,218	4,997
Other British Possessions	3,984	3,600	12,298	8,171	10,932	12,171
Total British Possessions	23,736	51,080	70,469	80,605	80,426	107,842
Foreign Countries :						
United States	7 664	25,302	43,618	35,263	52,206	43,711
Germany	24	169	1,613	2,221	2,216	2,152
Italy	—	1,900	5,640	3,924	7,156	6,536
Other Foreign Countries	1,405	3,780	9,876	8,250	9,943	15,299
Total Foreign Countries	9,093	31,151	60,747	49,658	71,521	67,698
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	80,375	151,095	215,181	222,431	245,924	277,584

CLASS II.—DRINKS.

ALE AND BEER.						
United Kingdom	52,645	31,543	36,998	35,270	37,906	43,465
British Possessions :						
Victoria	821	333	361	239	560	615
New South Wales	272	1,427	510	555	506	672
Other British Possessions... ..	3	—	23	1	33	6
Total British Possessions	1,096	1,760	894	795	1,099	1,293
Foreign Countries :						
United States	33	772	400	486	464	282
Germany	564	220	315	113	410	633
Other Foreign Countries	89	—	3	118	56	34
Total Foreign Countries	686	992	718	717	930	949
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	54,427	34,295	38,610	36,782	39,935	45,707
WINE, SPARKLING.						
United Kingdom	8,350	12,211	10,460	12,542	12,389	14,078
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,252	781	665	420	350	1,206
New South Wales	7	1,102	1,850	954	2,106	1,289
Other British Possessions... ..	5	43	128	11	—	27
Total British Possessions	1,264	1,926	2,643	1,385	2,456	2,522
Foreign Countries :						
France	124	595	2,279	2,913	3,339	5,688
Germany	—	578	1	217	286	669
Belgium	—	917	1,634	633	530	974
Other Foreign Countries	3	2	—	269	165	189
Total Foreign Countries	127	2,092	3,914	4,032	4,320	7,520
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	9,741	16,229	17,017	17,959	19,165	24,120

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
WINE—AUSTRALIAN.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions :						
Victoria	8,235	2,039	4,157	4,290	4,904	6,545
New South Wales	2,249	4,807	3,006	2,404	2,336	3,056
South Australia	3,496	11,008	10,151	11,132	7,942	10,321
Other British Possessions...	23	—	8	7	11	13
Total British Possessions	14,003	17,854	17,322	17,833	15,193	19,935
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	14,003	17,854	17,322	17,833	15,193	19,935
WINE, OTHER KINDS.						
United Kingdom	21,053	15,998	16,945	16,410	13,691	16,847
British Possessions :						
Victoria	3,992	1,327	901	761	676	1,006
New South Wales	308	958	1,021	416	662	475
Other British Possessions...	84	72	96	69	55	87
Total British Possessions	4,384	2,357	2,018	1,246	1,393	1,568
Foreign Countries :						
France	145	741	1,327	951	564	848
Spain	167	806	1,431	1,036	565	583
Portugal	705	576	821	916	398	461
Germany	—	255	310	206	296	453
Other Foreign Countries	229	282	369	300	560	213
Total Foreign Countries	1,246	2,660	4,258	3,409	2,383	2,558
TOTAL IMPORTS	26,683	21,015	23,221	21,065	17,467	20,973
TEA.						
United Kingdom	1,595	740	527	980	346	558
British Possessions :						
Victoria	71,887	17,934	19,327	21,621	17,991	13,072
New South Wales	3,896	21,368	22,882	22,278	11,385	12,583
Bengal	25,808	38,496	29,967	25,775	21,427	19,364
Ceylon	16,730	120,013	130,329	166,342	171,961	182,113
Other British Possessions	1,280	1,017	1,100	493	2,622	1,122
Total British Possessions	119,601	198,828	203,605	236,509	225,386	228,253
Foreign Countries :						
China	32,860	365	97	249	669	658
Other Foreign Countries	1	1	7	—	26	—
Total Foreign Countries	32,861	366	104	249	695	658
TOTAL IMPORTS	154,057	199,934	204,236	237,738	226,427	229,469

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	23,614	26,361	36,455	38,822	40,543	35,845
British Possessions :						
Victoria	99	412	476	831	1,007	922
New South Wales	36	2,897	1,282	1,390	1,093	785
Other British Possessions	—	—	1	25	27	173
Total British Possessions	135	3,309	1,759	2,246	2,127	1,880
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	188	193	732	228	67
Germany	375	262	437	118	172	51
Belgium	182	15	540	84	242	—
Holland	70	9,427	9,791	10,266	6,267	13,335
Other Foreign Countries	112	33	205	758	117	58
Total Foreign Countries	739	9,925	11,166	11,958	7,026	13,511
TOTAL IMPORTS	24,488	39,595	49,380	53,026	49,696	51,236
MILK, PRESERVED.						
United Kingdom	10,115	12,456	18,566	13,016	7,762	6,714
British Possessions :						
Victoria	803	—	242	45	—	1
Other British Possessions	236	213	27	3	50	49
Total British Possessions	1,039	213	269	48	50	50
Foreign Countries :						
United States	105	—	22	—	3	—
Italy	—	115	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	184	647	2,783	4,263
Other Foreign Countries	—	1	24	50	993	283
Total Foreign Countries	105	116	230	697	3,779	4,546
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,259	12,785	19,065	13,761	11,591	11,310
SPIRITS : BRANDY.						
United Kingdom	37,231	19,093	25,075	16,220	18,534	18,020
British Possessions :						
Victoria	5,555	6,056	4,454	5,020	4,172	5,471
New South Wales	1,628	1,508	1,863	1,806	1,877	1,460
Other British Possessions	—	542	862	617	446	195
Total British Possessions	7,183	8,106	7,179	7,443	6,495	7,126
Foreign Countries :						
France	4,255	4,473	4,282	3,040	3,560	8,103
Germany	153	63	102	74	115	159
Other Foreign Countries	5	240	223	328	198	458
Total Foreign Countries	4,413	4,776	4,607	3,442	3,873	8,720
TOTAL IMPORTS	48,827	31,975	36,861	27,105	28,902	33,866

Country.	1890.,	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
SPIRITS : WHISKY.						
United Kingdom	£ 61,675	£ 124,599	£ 158,580	£ 186,067	£ 163,983	£ 201,354
British Possessions :						
Victoria	4,155	2,838	3,296	1,934	2,465	3,401
New South Wales	1,769	5,436	3,301	2,346	3,142	2,708
Queensland	—	140	—	86	—	—
South Australia	—	158	61	20	—	3
Other British Possessions	6	177	629	546	240	302
Total British Possessions	5,930	8,749	7,287	4,932	5,817	6,414
Foreign Countries :						
United States	113	93	480	236	625	640
Other Foreign Countries	10	4	91	303	8	61
Total Foreign Countries	123	97	571	539	634	701
TOTAL IMPORTS	67,728	133,445	166,438	191,538	170,464	208,469
SPIRITS : GIN, GENEVA AND SCHNAPPS.						
United Kingdom	11,231	5,837	8,895	10,026	9,662	10,135
British Possessions :						
Victoria	763	24	138	109	182	247
New South Wales	1,223	1,236	5,628	3,965	3,241	2,156
Other British Possessions	—	4	1	3	1	2
Total British Possessions	1,986	1,264	5,767	4,077	3,424	2,405
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	1,503	1,374	2,312	2,515	3,657	5,578
Holland	943	6,502	3,324	5,160	4,981	6,605
Belgium	209	—	217	194	191	209
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	89	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	2,655	7,876	5,853	7,958	8,829	12,392
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,872	14,977	20,515	22,061	21,915	24,932
BEVERAGES, NON-ALCOHOLIC.						
United Kingdom	1,492	9,393	10,789	13,539	13,618	15,860
British Possessions :						
Victoria	356	1,644	1,754	1,639	1,113	1,576
New South Wales	248	507	1,143	709	550	361
Other British Possessions	33	24	74	110	16	165
Total British Possessions	637	2,175	2,971	2,458	1,679	2,102
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	135	257	668	578	822
Germany	3	35	103	283	506	597
Belgium	15	71	474	761	306	294
Japan	—	—	232	110	106	15
Other Foreign Countries	1,372	1,434	12	105	31	98
Total Foreign Countries	1,390	1,675	1,078	1,927	1,527	1,826
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,519	13,243	14,838	17,924	16,824	19,788

CLASS III.—DRUGS, NARCOTICS, CHEMICALS, &c.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.						
United Kingdom	£ 67,736	£ 134,542	£ 173,379	£ 181,845	£ 178,324	£ 212,219
British Possessions :						
Victoria	3,499	9,650	15,736	15,299	17,630	22,191
New South Wales	2,467	20,389	29,765	37,658	51,758	66,906
Other British Possessions	166	509	949	677	457	1,406
Total British Possessions	6,132	30,548	46,450	53,634	69,845	90,503
Foreign Countries :						
United States	5,059	8,922	13,116	20,216	33,216	31,009
Germany	508	2,336	5,211	6,371	5,128	6,249
France	97	10,231	20,963	21,574	28,252	29,903
Belgium	435	450	1,118	968	362	137
Other Countries	196	490	1,743	3,896	2,158	2,608
Total Foreign Countries	6,295	22,429	42,151	53,025	69,116	69,906
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	80,163	187,519	261,980	288,504	317,285	372,628
ACIDS : ALL KINDS.						
United Kingdom	8,998	6,765	5,807	7,521	6,906	6,520
British Possessions :						
Victoria	66	2,298	2,218	658	486	713
New South Wales	421	2,839	670	383	872	1,090
South Australia	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total British Possessions	487	5,137	2,888	1,041	1,358	1,813
Foreign Countries :						
United States	4	320	218	269	126	104
Germany	2	1,341	1,876	1,869	1,501	1,701
France	—	—	758	1,047	1,152	1,776
Belgium	—	—	689	287	167	106
Other Foreign Countries	—	149	21	355	—	176
Total Foreign Countries	6	1,810	3,562	3,827	2,946	3,863
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	9,491	13,712	12,257	12,389	11,210	12,196
ALKALIES (SODA AND POTASH).						
United Kingdom	9,682	16,547	20,402	21,855	22,543	22,299
British Possessions :						
Victoria	663	565	983	1,518	379	665
New South Wales	134	2,258	1,766	2,715	1,055	1,784
Other British Possessions... ..	—	—	—	18	8	1
Total British Possessions	797	2,823	2,749	4,251	1,442	2,450
Foreign Countries :						
United States	3	1,341	485	565	633	247
Germany	—	1,780	2,050	921	412	617
Belgium	—	972	699	145	49	116
Other Foreign Countries	—	58	178	—	—	81
Total Foreign Countries	3	4,151	3,412	1,631	1,094	1,061
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	10,482	23,521	26,563	27,737	25,079	25,810

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
SPIRITS, PERFUMED.						
United Kingdom	£ 2,163	£ 3,563	£ 4,584	£ 4,497	£ 4,233	£ 5,211
British Possessions :						
Victoria	85	27	41	145	96	149
New South Wales	14	337	135	220	208	163
Other British Possessions...	—	51	17	—	—	123
Total British Possessions	99	415	193	365	304	435
Foreign Countries :						
United States	381	527	882	506	324	232
Germany	64	285	671	1,256	324	535
France	—	613	461	506	450	270
Belgium	—	—	181	55	52	200
Other Foreign Countries	—	17	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	445	1,442	2,195	2,323	1,150	1,237
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	2,707	5,420	6,972	7,185	5,687	6,883
SPIRITS, OTHER KINDS.						
United Kingdom	822	5,913	8,545	8,607	9,122	14,259
British Possessions :						
Victoria	327	911	959	1,005	663	1,324
New South Wales	1,319	3,075	3,951	4,332	6,014	6,440
Hong Kong	66	765	845	638	564	816
Fiji	—	203	265	145	102	—
Other British Possessions	—	1	1	4	67	86
Total British Possessions	1,712	4,955	6,021	6,124	7,410	8,666
Foreign Countries :						
United States	5,868	1,391	1,273	1,601	735	1,714
Germany	172	238	1,688	1,292	432	1,073
France	—	361	524	430	538	839
Belgium	—	—	171	63	54	86
Other Foreign Countries	166	81	138	60	399	199
Total Foreign Countries	6,206	2,071	3,794	3,446	2,158	3,911
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	8,740	12,939	18,360	18,177	18,690	26,836
TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED.						
United Kingdom	13,424	14,417	27,636	25,251	25,888	31,113
British Possessions :						
Victoria	7,964	7,424	18,069	34,854	50,768	57,892
New South Wales	2,593	3,611	1,035	1,460	3,865	7,021
Other British Possessions...	123	3	5	59	46	96
Total British Possessions	10,680	11,038	19,109	36,373	54,679	65,009
Foreign Countries :						
United States	41,956	103,430	120,461	105,788	103,687	101,480
Other Countries	432	—	87	12	148	305
Total Foreign Countries	42,388	103,430	120,548	105,800	103,835	101,785
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	66,492	128,885	167,293	167,424	184,402	197,907

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
TOBACCO : CIGARS AND SNUFF.						
United Kingdom	£ 4,091	£ 4,071	£ 3,893	£ 4,903	£ 3,698	£ 2,377
British Possessions :						
Victoria	6,516	1,896	2,189	1,756	670	933
New South Wales	4,810	8,263	8,691	5,507	5,261	5,048
Bengal	67	205	39	391	127	95
Madras	—	289	44	156	164	465
Other British Possessions...	146	146	294	374	232	159
Total British Possessions	11,539	10,799	11,257	8,184	6,454	6,700
Foreign Countries :						
United States	536	1,974	3,906	5,566	5,620	7,644
Germany	379	5,161	4,576	2,825	1,737	2,091
Belgium	697	295	241	914	637	284
Philippines	879	4,295	1,677	1,293	1,247	3,096
Other Countries	543	2,640	3,204	3,212	2,823	3,271
Total Foreign Countries	3,034	14,365	13,604	13,810	12,064	16,386
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	18,664	29,235	28,754	26,897	22,216	25,463
TOBACCO : CIGARETTES.						
United Kingdom	7,081	8,512	14,716	18,473	25,286	46,559
British Possessions :						
Victoria	141	71	90	49	73	2
New South Wales	571	1,303	2,670	1,174	2,130	523
Other British Possessions...	—	53	76	102	—	82
Total British Possessions	712	1,427	2,836	1,325	2,203	607
Foreign Countries :						
United States	9,974	27,411	42,877	40,926	45,778	57,614
Egypt	—	210	577	208	526	382
Other Countries	18	—	205	4	35	5
Total Foreign Countries	9,992	27,621	43,659	41,138	46,339	58,001
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,785	37,560	61,211	60,936	73,828	105,167

CLASS IV.—APPAREL AND TEXTILES.

APPAREL AND SLOPS.						
United Kingdom	309,866	418,539	517,282	548,558	566,629	620,341
British Possessions :						
Victoria	4,074	3,267	16,802	8,085	6,160	10,109
New South Wales	2,443	4,752	14,725	10,287	12,244	18,214
Canada	—	1,130	677	1,802	3,429	1,522
Other British Possessions...	657	757	247	361	97	277
Total British Possessions... ..	7,174	9,906	32,451	20,535	21,930	30,122
Foreign Countries :						
United States	1,252	9,706	14,306	14,773	11,819	15,878
Germany	575	2,798	5,362	7,302	3,367	4,906
Belgium	—	10,354	11,357	9,185	7,495	10,144
Japan	199	420	1,317	1,765	2,688	2,645
Other Foreign Countries	113	154	881	1,771	910	1,138
Total Foreign Countries	2,139	23,432	33,223	34,796	26,279	34,711
TOTAL IMPORTS	319,179	451,877	582,956	603,889	614,838	685,174

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
HATS AND CAPS.						
United Kingdom	£ 17,679	£ 64,616	£ 73,605	£ 82,993	£ 79,239	£ 88,970
British Possessions :						
Victoria	35	323	839	1,390	385	828
New South Wales	37	1,006	1,620	1,793	1,579	1,497
Other British Possessions	70	17	2	3	—	19
Total British Possessions	142	1,346	2,461	3,186	1,964	2,344
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	241	350	272	209	492
Belgium	—	184	200	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	661	199	155	94
Other Foreign Countries	18	412	576	1,318	1,550	2,855
Total Foreign Countries	18	837	1,787	1,789	1,914	3,441
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,839	66,799	77,853	87,968	83,117	94,755
COTTON PIECE GOODS.						
United Kingdom	308,993	484,378	510,465	515,105	484,939	573,145
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,574	2,542	7,326	3,508	3,510	3,812
New South Wales	979	5,755	9,818	5,103	4,954	6,733
Canada	—	11,301	12,490	8,697	7,742	8,651
Other British Possessions	18	18	18	401	39	41
Total British Possessions	2,571	19,616	29,652	17,709	16,245	19,237
Foreign Countries :						
United States	1,081	8,777	10,209	9,685	11,303	14,965
Germany	140	584	3,158	3,323	2,115	1,609
Belgium	—	1,162	1,423	2,242	1,358	1,714
Other Foreign Countries	150	90	1,657	2,711	2,894	1,678
Total Foreign Countries	1,371	10,613	16,447	17,961	17,670	19,966
TOTAL IMPORTS	312,935	514,607	556,564	550,775	518,854	612,348
DRAPERY.						
United Kingdom	309,380	435,840	484,182	475,268	458,947	520,307
British Possessions :						
Victoria	3,067	3,194	7,077	5,006	6,701	6,046
New South Wales	2,113	3,528	9,642	10,751	8,526	12,950
Other British Possessions	89	496	228	585	411	832
Total British Possessions	5,269	7,218	16,947	16,342	15,638	19,828
Foreign Countries :						
United States	14	1,311	2,754	2,062	2,569	1,234
Germany	198	2,039	5,449	5,241	3,620	4,253
Japan	38	327	217	940	1,483	2,835
Other Foreign Countries	270	1,564	2,168	2,035	1,424	1,183
Total Foreign Countries	520	5,241	10,588	10,278	9,096	9,505
TOTAL IMPORTS	215,169	448,299	511,717	501,888	483,681	549,640

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
HOSIERY.						
United Kingdom	£ 68,232	£ 100,804	£ 120,486	£ 138,757	£ 141,168	£ 156,615
British Possessions	497	1,077	1,959	1,308	763	1,162
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	66	1,080	2,450	3,512	2,125	2,707
Other Foreign Countries	6	330	717	363	314	493
Total Foreign Countries	72	1,410	3,167	3,875	2,439	3,200
TOTAL IMPORTS	68,801	103,291	125,612	143,910	144,370	160,977
WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS.						
United Kingdom	126,781	280,330	356,806	374,725	381,071	409,124
British Possessions :						
Victoria	834	5,012	6,121	4,769	4,363	4,852
New South Wales	858	14,437	27,658	28,223	16,710	23,409
Other British Possessions	27	142	123	45	3	27
Total British Possessions	1,719	19,591	33,902	33,037	21,076	28,288
Foreign Possessions :						
Germany	321	1,409	6,026	4,866	3,090	3,769
Belgium	53	100	1,417	755	828	1,694
France	—	267	1,473	2,208	398	—
Other Foreign Countries	144	226	582	749	83	77
Total Foreign Countries	518	2,002	9,498	8,578	4,399	5,540
TOTAL IMPORTS...	129,018	301,923	400,206	416,340	406,546	442,952
HABERDASHERY.						
United Kingdom	63,987	97,637	105,581	100,490	104,080	110,072
British Possessions :						
Victoria	11,632	2,063	2,652	2,216	1,907	1,145
New South Wales	13,302	3,565	4,055	3,967	4,014	3,419
Other British Possessions	—	60	6	14	60	39
Total British Possessions	24,934	5,688	6,713	6,197	5,981	4,603
Foreign Countries :						
United States	15	1,104	3,931	3,648	4,768	4,491
Germany	—	879	1,529	1,862	1,249	1,681
Other Foreign Countries	9	93	295	619	198	232
Total Foreign Countries	24	2,076	5,755	6,129	6,215	6,404
TOTAL IMPORTS	88,945	105,401	118,049	112,816	116,276	121,079
BLANKETS.						
United Kingdom	20,996	10,483	8,488	7,895	4,957	4,635
British Possessions :						
Victoria	181	141	—	—	1	—
New South Wales	207	52	—	—	7	2
Other British Possessions	2	3	—	2	—	16
Total British Possessions	390	196	—	2	7	18
Total Foreign Countries	60	96	5	144	17	9
TOTAL IMPORTS...	21,446	10,775	8,493	8,041	4,981	4,662

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
CARPETS AND CARPETING.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	31,961	39,609	42,911	50,467	54,075	69,283
British Possessions :						
Victoria	165	237	315	164	503	538
New South Wales	160	136	222	385	285	333
Bengal	—	—	149	660	223	232
Other British Possessions...	—	67	253	3	44	9
Total British Possessions ...	325	440	939	1,212	1,055	1,112
Foreign Countries						
United States	—	96	395	164	31	6
Japan	—	498	107	399	46	11
Belgium	—	85	—	—	149	—
Germany	—	50	149	95	26	213
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	108	69
Total Foreign Countries	—	729	951	658	360	299
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	32,286	40,778	44,801	52,337	55,490	70,694
LINEN MANUFACTURES.						
United Kingdom	41,754	78,392	78,349	78,780	66,129	69,451
British Possessions :						
Bengal	318	3,628	14,403	9,149	14,286	13,637
Other British Possessions...	532	1,065	1,736	590	986	1,195
Total British Possessions	850	4,693	16,139	9,739	15,272	14,832
Foreign Countries	1	121	306	174	186	199
TOTAL IMPORTS	42,605	83,206	94,794	88,693	81,587	84,482
CANVAS.						
United Kingdom	20,867	26,692	33,697	42,106	32,247	49,370
British Possessions :						
Victoria	430	32	550	436	505	744
New South Wales	184	1,006	1,006	944	2,740	2,762
Canada	—	197	42	1,851	4,724	5,927
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total British Possessions	614	8,235	1,598	3,231	7,969	9,433
Foreign Countries :						
United States	1,021	7,429	9,639	8,634	3,875	1,846
Other Foreign Countries	24	48	5	27	—	114
Total Foreign Countries	1,045	7,477	9,644	8,661	3,875	1,960
TOTAL IMPORTS	22,526	35,404	44,939	53,998	41,091	60,763

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
FLOORCLOTHS.						
United Kingdom	£ 30,608	£ 61,346	£ 84,293	£ 95,724	£ 86,639	£ 94,931
British Possessions :						
Victoria	35	383	436	136	133	71
New South Wales	46	390	74	54	129	225
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	78	7	49
Total British Possessions	81	773	510	268	269	345
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	18	204	72	17	42
Germany	—	1,418	626	285	662	884
Belgium	—	657	609	478	198	318
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	26
Total Foreign Countries	—	2,093	1,439	835	877	1,270
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	30,689	64,212	86,242	96,827	87,785	96,546
CORDAGE AND TWINE (EXCEPT IRON AND STEEL CORDAGE.)						
United Kingdom	18,850	21,185	25,867	29,736	30,817	31,972
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,017	280	765	1,176	157	148
New South Wales	1,856	2,027	2,133	3,666	1,368	1,792
Bengal	260	538	256	363	441	875
Other British Possessions	—	4	101	135	35	187
Total British Possessions	3,133	2,849	3,255	5,340	2,001	3,002
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2,117	1,216	1,858	1,635	1,421	2,058
Germany	46	110	3,220	993	653	567
Other Foreign Countries	31	—	—	1	22	97
Total Foreign Countries	2,194	1,326	5,078	2,629	2,096	2,722
TOTAL IMPORTS	24,177	25,360	34,200	37,705	34,914	37,696
FANCY GOODS, &c.						
United Kingdom	51,171	89,676	114,939	91,917	96,142	103,315
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,909	2,279	3,050	2,792	3,131	4,962
New South Wales	2,163	5,740	8,056	5,403	4,301	11,872
Hong Kong	426	317	378	249	96	151
Bengal	—	126	162	240	339	265
Other British Possessions	159	183	290	346	381	379
Total British Possessions	4,657	8,645	11,936	9,030	8,248	17,632
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2,226	8,032	18,252	13,433	10,260	9,781
Germany	1,801	15,271	25,333	28,098	28,705	30,168
Japan	1,258	6,158	5,555	5,594	5,949	6,650
Belgium	188	6	488	375	269	214
Other Foreign Countries	489	441	692	1,182	2,379	2,769
Total Foreign Countries	5,962	29,908	50,320	48,682	47,562	49,582
TOTAL IMPORTS	61,790	128,229	177,195	149,629	151,952	170,529

CLASS V.—IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
IRON AND STEEL : FIG.						
United Kingdom	£ 16,138	£ 41,749	£ 32,881	£ 41,052	£ 24,418	£ 43,287
British Possessions :						
Victoria	94	1,391	501	530	309	1,000
New South Wales	277	2,197	1,353	1,347	1,716	1,355
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	14	—	—
Total British Possessions	371	3,588	1,854	1,891	2,025	2,355
Foreign Countries :						
United States	120	3,130	—	702	—	31
Other Foreign Countries	99	—	—	54	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	219	3,130	—	756	—	31
TOTAL IMPORTS	16,728	48,467	34,735	43,699	26,443	45,673
IRON : BAR, ANGLE, BOLT AND ROD.						
United Kingdom	36,088	183,958	109,792	118,481	124,932	180,512
British Possessions :						
Victoria	19	1,438	1,612	2,202	1,380	906
New South Wales	231	3,587	2,008	3,383	3,719	4,291
Other British Possessions	—	57	53	—	9	100
Total British Possessions	250	5,082	3,673	5,585	5,108	5,297
Foreign Countries :						
United States	8	3,734	1,495	1,129	915	907
Belgium	—	2,836	6,795	3,986	235	432
Other Foreign Countries	—	390	727	1,020	24	33
Total Foreign Countries	8	6,960	9,017	6,135	1,174	1,372
TOTAL IMPORTS	36,346	196,000	122,482	130,201	131,214	187,181
SHEET AND PLATE, NOT GALVANISED.						
United Kingdom	18,616	75,669	51,547	49,135	37,706	90,833
British Possessions :						
Victoria	129	1,311	937	533	482	553
New South Wales	252	3,190	1,813	1,479	1,125	1,830
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	56	32	9
Total British Possessions	381	4,501	2,750	2,068	1,639	2,392
Foreign Countries :						
Belgium	—	2,632	4,399	7,266	1,060	194
Other Foreign Countries	—	546	1,276	453	360	509
Total Foreign Countries	—	3,178	5,675	7,719	1,420	703
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	18,997	83,348	59,972	58,922	40,765	93,928

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, AND IRONMONGERY.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	134,805	217,936	223,739	220,038	206,318	253,678
British Possessions :						
Victoria	2,201	2,854	5,153	4,777	4,076	3,950
New South Wales	1,468	5,639	7,325	4,528	4,143	5,353
Other British Possessions	4	64	73	785	956	901
Total British Possessions	3,673	8,557	12,551	10,090	9,175	10,204
Foreign Countries :						
United States	12,571	46,078	56,569	45,543	41,022	37,455
Germany	193	7,074	10,882	12,252	10,249	10,330
Belgium	51	508	1,996	660	257	229
Other Foreign Countries	30	37	161	298	154	381
Total Foreign Countries	12,845	53,697	69,608	58,753	51,682	48,395
TOTAL IMPORTS	151,323	280,190	305,898	288,881	267,175	312,277
IRON AND STEEL : GALVANISED PLATE AND SHEET.						
United Kingdom	85,851	253,944	251,811	273,832	267,110	293,166
British Possessions :						
Victoria	75	—	16	76	—	211
New South Wales	4,599	500	46	249	59	321
Total British Possessions	4,674	500	62	325	59	532
Foreign Countries :						
United States	170	33	15	798	45	—
Belgium	—	—	52	37	38	—
Germany	—	—	—	937	37	38
Other Foreign Countries	—	4	—	—	—	15
Total Foreign Countries	170	37	67	1,772	120	53
TOTAL IMPORTS	90,695	254,481	251,940	275,929	267,289	293,751
IRON AND STEEL : WIRE NETTING.						
United Kingdom	14,747	20,765	25,855	25,736	34,346	53,680
British Possessions :						
Victoria	8	407	36	207	27	55
New South Wales	—	944	5,306	6,001	2,374	1,484
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	—	6	15
Total British Possessions	8	1,351	5,342	6,208	2,407	1,554
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	—	670	14	65	340	513
Belgium	—	1,212	245	169	238	545
Other Foreign Countries	—	106	66	8	20	92
Total Foreign Countries	—	1,988	325	242	598	1,150
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,755	24,104	31,522	32,186	37,351	56,384

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
IRON AND STEEL : WIRE FOR FENCING.						
United Kingdom	£ 79,872	£ 28,189	£ 52,967	£ 50,370	£ 66,179	£ 65,032
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	84	19	128	—	65
New South Wales	825	1,164	81	102	74	45
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	60
Total British Possessions	825	1,248	100	230	74	170
Foreign Countries :						
United States	5,072	59,581	39,781	51,496	67,288	46,524
Belgium	503	1,720	2,448	4,062	4,143	7,666
Germany	—	673	1,848	10,748	8,491	9,935
Total Foreign Countries	5,575	61,974	44,077	66,306	79,822	64,125
TOTAL IMPORTS	86,272	91,411	97,144	116,906	146,075	129,327
IRON AND STEEL : WIRE, OTHER SORTS.						
United Kingdom	4,416	11,203	15,222	8,745	15,503	37,077
British Possessions :						
Victoria	173	101	219	444	116	214
New South Wales	50	157	58	74	291	220
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total British Possessions	223	258	277	518	407	441
Foreign Countries :						
United States	49	2,527	2,845	1,662	1,045	2,301
Germany	—	316	164	868	318	9,879
Belgium	—	238	252	392	127	254
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	49	3,081	3,251	2,929	1,490	12,434
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,689	14,542	18,760	12,192	17,400	49,952
IRON AND STEEL : PIPES AND FITTINGS.						
United Kingdom	19,497	75,096	101,883	101,236	86,705	141,774
British Possessions :						
Victoria	346	1,518	2,094	4,543	1,801	861
New South Wales	243	6,025	5,208	4,537	5,262	5,474
West Australia	—	—	—	1,166	—	—
Other British Possessions	—	—	148	237	704	1,038
Total British Possessions	589	7,543	7,450	10,483	7,767	7,373
Foreign Countries :						
United States	20	22,658	4,402	4,196	3,874	3,526
Belgium	—	—	3,683	2,536	920	174
France	—	—	—	468	954	—
Germany	—	—	—	233	661	1,131
Other Foreign Countries	—	198	16	2	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	20	22,856	8,101	7,435	6,409	4,831
TOTAL IMPORTS	20,106	105,495	117,434	119,154	100,881	153,978

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
IRON AND STEEL : NAILS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21,547	14,836	10,665	9,053	6,063	5,834
British Possessions :						
Victoria	120	453	361	546	489	458
New South Wales	896	411	296	476	292	323
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	8
Canada	—	2	—	—	2,720	7,693
Total British Possessions	1,016	866	657	1,022	3,501	8,482
Foreign Countries :						
United States	4,372	22,961	20,740	20,731	24,585	31,183
Germany	154	2,962	2,344	5,574	8,017	4,090
Belgium	319	5,916	4,482	3,420	2,106	1,946
Norway	—	—	154	472	154	135
Other Foreign Countries	—	258	199	254	355	538
Total Foreign Countries	4,845	32,097	27,919	30,451	35,217	37,892
TOTAL IMPORTS	27,408	47,799	39,241	40,526	44,781	52,208
RAILWAY MATERIALS.						
United Kingdom	85,106	52,277	108,338	161,279	172,732	324,954
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	95	415	1,798	1,452	3,334
New South Wales	18	9,305	2,845	3,119	804	1,694
Other British Possessions	—	—	120	—	—	86
Total British Possessions	18	9,400	3,380	4,917	2,256	5,114
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2,007	451	10,393	17,322	24,656	4,397
Germany	—	—	—	480	32	1,392
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	53	—	354	949
Total Foreign Countries	2,007	451	10,446	17,802	25,042	6,738
TOTAL IMPORTS	87,131	62,128	122,164	183,998	200,630	336,806
TIN PLATES : PLAIN.						
United Kingdom	21,790	37,137	37,495	37,389	41,026	39,103
British Possessions :						
Victoria	180	645	—	9	490	65
New South Wales	1,708	5,746	2,689	1,155	1,772	1,975
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	—	74	—
Total British Possessions	1,888	6,391	2,689	1,164	2,336	2,040
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	—	19	122	321	2,731
Germany	—	—	320	—	—	93
Other Foreign Countries	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	1	—	339	122	321	2,824
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,679	43,528	40,523	38,675	43,683	43,967

CLASS VI.—MACHINES AND MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS,
INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
MACHINES AND MACHINERY: ENGINES, GAS AND OIL, AND PARTS THEREOF.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,348	12,125	27,114	35,875	42,106	56,772
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	215	1,331	1,557	833	1,903
New South Wales	19	346	925	1,671	2,048	2,645
Other British Possessions	—	495	80	590	—	78
Total British Possessions	19	1,056	2,336	3,818	2,881	4,626
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	5,418	25,780	28,834	20,172	25,954
Germany	—	—	—	520	541	550
Belgium	—	—	1,452	372	1,484	1,555
France	—	—	824	4,605	1,570	4,797
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	203	323
Total Foreign Countries	—	5,418	28,056	34,331	23,970	33,179
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,367	18,599	57,506	74,024	68,957	94,577
MINING MACHINERY AND PARTS THEREOF.						
United Kingdom	10,657	86,717	38,173	15,693	31,093	42,019
British Possessions :						
Victoria	3,098	1,940	2,820	1,674	3,406	1,821
New South Wales	1,776	2,878	1,166	983	1,238	1,161
Other British Possessions	128	2,365	3,735	446	—	461
Total British Possessions	5,002	7,183	7,721	3,103	4,644	3,443
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2,677	11,969	3,271	2,705	2,555	3,037
Other Foreign Countries	—	1,609	500	19	212	190
Total Foreign Countries	2,677	13,578	3,771	2,724	2,767	3,227
TOTAL IMPORTS	18,336	107,478	49,665	21,520	38,504	48,689
PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES.						
United Kingdom	Not shown separately.	16,571	51,426	76,302	32,027	27,390
British Possessions :						
Victoria		250	—	900	—	—
Other British Possessions		—	1,032	—	—	200
Total British Possessions		250	1,032	900	—	200
Foreign Countries :						
United States		492	216	207	173	—
Germany		165	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries		657	216	207	173	—
TOTAL IMPORTS		17,478	52,674	77,409	32,200	27,590

Country:	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES AND PARTS THEREOF.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,306	6,353	12,028	13,888	5,363	5,350
British Possessions :						
Victoria	4,622	3,000	5,473	5,370	2,252	1,888
New South Wales	3,364	1,674	2,472	3,622	1,818	9,771
Other British Possessions*... ..	—	9	18	—	25	355
Total British Possessions	7,986	4,683	7,963	8,992	4,095	12,014
Foreign Countries :						
United States	13,068	21,617	27,119	27,478	23,133	19,346
Germany	157	4,003	2,427	2,208	3,403	5,847
Belgium	—	762	1,558	489	14	134
Other Foreign Countries	14	11	—	—	—	15
Total Foreign Countries	13,239	26,393	31,104	30,175	26,550	25,342
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,531	37,429	51,095	53,055	36,008	42,706
PRINTING MACHINES.						
	Not shown separately.	14,054	15,419	25,235	21,209	24,740
United Kingdom						
British Possessions :						
Victoria		625	1,625	2,525	3,169	2,864
New South Wales		747	1,508	1,180	2,429	4,582
Other British Possessions		—	490	158	622	1,024
Total British Possessions		1,372	3,623	3,863	6,220	8,470
Foreign Countries :						
United States		7,158	2,667	2,927	2,742	16,161
Other Foreign Countries		203	1,602	202	307	—
Total Foreign Countries	7,361	4,269	3,129	3,049	16,161	
TOTAL IMPORTS	22,787	23,311	32,227	30,478	49,371	
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.						
United Kingdom.	8,706	37,942	80,127	118,064	91,338	109,214
British Possessions :						
Victoria	98	458	8,243	6,364	5,759	8,076
New South Wales	115	5,784	10,590	13,145	14,232	22,012
Other British Possessions	—	63	106	62	119	57
Total British Possessions	213	6,305	18,939	19,571	20,110	30,145
Foreign Countries :						
United States	230	2,797	9,819	34,388	41,325	21,369
Germany	31	1,155	519	2,267	3,339	6,908
Belgium	50	21	1,558	3,586	3,539	17,446
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	78	185	143	2,615
Total Foreign Countries	411	4,273	11,974	40,426	48,346	48,338
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,330	48,520	111,010	178,061	159,794	187,697

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS : AGRICULTURAL.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	48,639	21,074	25,850	34,189	30,524	34,104
British Possessions :						
Victoria	805	1,357	3,991	4,034	10,080	6,946
New South Wales	5,809	1,123	4,113	3,876	3,330	4,677
Canada	3,879	9,010	21,045	22,995	7,979	15,785
Other British Possessions	—	2	473	141	503	155
Total British Possessions	10,493	11,492	29,622	31,046	21,892	27,563
Foreign Countries :						
United States	31,980	41,391	61,805	59,393	56,969	60,456
Other Foreign Countries	21	24	34	128	129	545
Total Foreign Countries	32,001	41,415	61,839	59,521	57,098	61,001
TOTAL IMPORTS	91,133	73,981	117,311	124,756	109,514	122,668
OTHER MACHINERY, AND PARTS THEREOF.						
United Kingdom	77,252	162,486	152,002	205,366	159,473	160,001
British Possessions :						
Victoria	5,089	50,282	14,621	16,544	12,766	25,148
New South Wales	3,136	26,710	20,273	22,521	18,396	18,424
Canada	—	505	2,538	1,287	998	1,334
Other British Possessions	—	22	640	591	218	441
Total British Possessions	8,225	77,519	38,072	40,943	32,378	45,347
Foreign Countries :						
United States	1,892	22,976	55,167	57,974	65,273	54,750
Sweden	—	9,708	15,379	12,151	6,031	6,035
Germany	27	428	5,543	4,586	2,723	2,616
Belgium	—	2,327	1,108	317	809	386
Other Foreign Countries	23	91	1,393	2,208	1,639	1,295
Total Foreign Countries	1,942	35,530	78,590	77,236	76,475	65,082
TOTAL IMPORTS	87,419	275,535	268,664	323,545	268,326	270,430
TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.						
United Kingdom	40,108	76,533	81,391	90,151	95,332	101,583
British Possessions :						
Victoria	641	3,531	3,290	2,281	2,202	5,171
New South Wales	225	2,152	5,101	4,638	3,618	3,871
Canada	—	—	31	251	227	261
Tasmania	—	—	—	491	260	—
Other British Possessions	—	249	232	70	92	338
Total British Possessions	866	5,932	8,654	7,734	6,399	9,641
Foreign Countries :						
United States	18,896	45,512	57,185	64,901	60,754	61,979
Germany	109	865	1,645	2,192	2,648	3,365
Belgium	—	203	707	734	355	601
Other Countries	20	32	160	189	72	90
Total Foreign Countries	19,025	46,612	59,707	68,016	63,829	66,035
TOTAL IMPORTS	59,999	129,077	149,752	165,901	165,560	177,259

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL : PIANOS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	18,205	27,229	32,668	45,556	52,236	49,086
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,538	528	534	787	38	181
New South Wales	2,747	993	465	12	205	10
Canada	111	—	—	209	36	193
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	25	—	—
Total British Possessions	4,396	1,521	999	1,033	279	384
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	5,924	49,243	51,021	50,371	47,358	51,060
United States	201	1,368	968	869	736	84
France	—	—	—	247	434	340
Other Foreign Countries	—	173	—	159	48	—
Total Foreign Countries	6,125	50,784	51,989	51,646	48,576	51,484
TOTAL IMPORTS	28,726	79,534	85,656	98,235	101,091	100,954
INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL : OTHER KINDS.						
United Kingdom	7,362	7,338	11,849	15,531	14,509	22,363
British Possessions :						
Victoria	321	106	743	536	1,387	1,227
New South Wales	399	1,187	2,349	867	1,137	1,233
Canada	—	—	235	2,439	715	900
Other British Possessions	11	67	53	361	396	2
Total British Possessions	731	1,360	3,380	4,203	3,635	3,362
Foreign Countries :						
United States	3,689	7,110	8,601	5,735	4,798	4,919
Germany	625	2,146	4,080	3,396	1,905	2,407
Other Foreign Countries	27	190	322	177	506	207
Total Foreign Countries	4,341	9,446	13,003	9,308	7,209	7,533
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,434	18,144	28,232	29,042	25,353	33,258
INSTRUMENTS : SCIENTIFIC, &c.						
United Kingdom	4,956	18,030	19,346	21,991	24,101	24,827
British Possessions :						
Victoria	539	230	333	366	496	324
New South Wales	257	1,653	3,614	2,832	3,202	3,263
Canada	—	—	—	232	71	6
Other British Possessions	3	53	99	5	48	5
Total British Possessions	799	1,936	4,046	3,435	3,817	3,598
Foreign Countries :						
United States	304	10,113	15,911	11,228	11,546	14,150
Germany	434	1,081	1,183	1,217	1,530	3,580
Other Foreign Countries	79	31	95	78	107	67
Total Foreign Countries	817	11,225	17,189	12,523	13,183	17,797
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,572	31,191	40,581	37,949	41,101	46,222

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES.						
United Kingdom	£ 45,482	£ 94,557	£ 115,744	£ 98,587	£ 103,718	£ 75,900
British Possessions :						
Victoria	290	487	349	3,802	965	2,001
New South Wales	2,558	2,368	1,040	1,033	508	1,492
Other British Possessions	4	53	20	90	5	148
Total British Possessions	2,852	2,908	1,409	4,925	1,478	3,641
Foreign Countries :						
United States	412	13,120	17,836	16,616	15,041	13,945
Germany	6,962	732	1,101	1,042	1,345	1,200
Belgium	164	540	1,656	1,276	959	1,677
Other Foreign Countries	137	2	—	11	109	75
Total Foreign Countries	7,675	14,394	19,593	18,945	17,454	16,897
TOTAL IMPORTS	56,009	111,859	136,746	122,457	122,650	96,438
CUTLERY.						
United Kingdom	16,137	21,634	24,671	34,764	34,130	33,643
British Possessions :						
Victoria	199	25	74	296	467	235
New South Wales	198	624	1,296	454	973	1,069
Other British Possessions	—	1	—	3	4	5
Total British Possessions	397	650	1,370	753	1,444	1,309
Foreign Countries :						
United States	26	337	384	920	1,228	1,440
Germany	226	468	633	1,325	1,708	1,308
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	102	35	85	46
Total Foreign Countries	252	805	1,119	2,280	3,021	2,794
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	16,786	23,089	27,160	37,797	38,595	37,746
CLOCKS AND WATCHES.						
United Kingdom	15,893	18,597	18,007	14,536	14,191	18,812
British Possessions :						
Victoria	581	46	722	219	171	140
New South Wales	1,283	2,966	2,160	657	913	509
Other British Possessions	3	—	4	6	7	—
Total British Possessions	1,867	3,012	2,886	882	1,091	649
Foreign Countries :						
United States	3,816	9,443	11,366	15,319	12,812	12,194
France	181	—	—	580	343	400
Germany	135	507	1,817	3,272	2,446	2,461
Other Foreign Countries	—	85	—	67	60	375
Total Foreign Countries	4,132	10,035	13,183	19,238	15,661	15,430
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	21,892	31,644	34,076	34,656	30,943	34,891

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,575	10,156	11,681	15,516	14,506	19,506
British Possessions :						
Victoria	307	444	397	375	111	529
New South Wales	153	3,202	1,216	1,316	696	1,402
Other British Possessions...	—	4	63	6	76	86
Total British Possessions	460	3,650	1,676	1,697	883	2,017
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2,227	6,738	9,612	10,290	11,137	11,084
Germany	94	1,709	3,454	3,935	7,941	7,960
Belgium	3	—	38	423	72	13
Other Foreign Countries	3	1	2	42	66	98
Total Foreign Countries	2,327	8,448	13,106	14,690	19,216	19,155
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,362	22,254	26,463	31,903	34,605	40,778

CLASS VII.—LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

LEATHER.						
United Kingdom	48,435	41,769	36,127	31,264	37,213	45,824
British Possessions :						
Victoria	7,266	14,040	14,189	16,247	19,475	20,969
New South Wales	1,785	5,471	6,609	6,951	7,508	9,988
Tasmania	28	102	—	—	1	6
Other British Possessions...	5	141	153	325	407	497
Total British Possessions	9,084	19,754	20,951	23,523	27,391	31,460
Foreign Countries :						
United States	6,059	17,743	24,699	23,502	22,372	24,515
Germany	663	824	1,042	1,538	1,344	999
Belgium	—	266	30	102	300	—
France	—	—	602	291	—	718
Other Foreign Countries	111	151	2	—	—	140
Total Foreign Countries	6,833	18,984	26,375	25,433	24,016	26,372
TOTAL IMPORTS	64,352	80,507	83,453	80,220	88,620	103,656
LEATHER MANUFACTURES, UNENUMERATED. (Except "BOOTS AND SHOES," AND "BELTING.")						
United Kingdom	9,610	6,486	7,565	8,657	2,132	2,639
British Possessions :						
Victoria	795	723	1,041	1,887	223	373
New South Wales	1,968	1,187	424	329	126	205
Canada	—	—	—	163	26	—
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total British Possessions	2,763	1,910	1,465	2,386	375	578
Foreign Countries :						
United States	214	360	1,528	2,319	937	1,283
Germany	—	458	410	430	57	50
Belgium	—	—	214	76	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	11	5	10	25	62	76
Total Foreign Countries	225	823	2,162	2,850	1,056	1,409
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,598	9,219	11,192	13,893	3,563	4,626

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
BOOTS AND SHOES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	116,706	129,464	118,209	139,579	186,800	204,032
British Possessions :						
Victoria	3,020	5,894	4,269	7,627	11,760	18,840
New South Wales	2,354	7,945	5,761	3,258	3,829	6,340
Canada	—	1,752	6,384	11,855	12,437	18,534
Other British Possessions	45	54	57	85	42	88
Total British Possessions	5,419	15,645	16,471	22,825	28,068	43,802
Foreign Countries :						
United States	1,398	46,807	107,713	90,232	61,150	46,846
Germany	3,049	2,298	2,704	2,311	2,399	1,129
Austria	723	393	431	1,025	1,699	1,641
Other Foreign Countries	70	147	111	193	281	102
Total Foreign Countries	5,240	49,645	110,959	93,761	65,529	49,718
TOTAL IMPORTS	127,365	194,754	245,639	256,165	280,307	297,552
BOOTS AND SHOES, MINOR ARTICLES FOR.						
United Kingdom	12,864	19,252	16,919	16,442	23,899	28,089
British Possessions :						
Victoria	630	1,449	1,554	1,909	4,338	5,002
New South Wales	32	303	1,227	1,239	1,501	2,020
Other British Possessions	—	—	69	44	73	33
Total British Possessions	662	1,752	2,850	3,192	5,912	7,055
Foreign Countries :						
United States	1,930	1,736	3,553	3,044	6,556	3,701
Germany	43	33	128	189	374	420
Other Foreign Countries	56	—	26	93	19	206
Total Foreign Countries	2,029	1,769	3,707	3,326	6,949	4,327
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,555	22,773	23,476	22,960	36,760	39,471
BELTING (OF LEATHER AND OTHER MATERIALS).						
United Kingdom		20,750	24,122	25,049	21,892	20,025
British Possessions :						
Victoria		277	799	1,647	1,804	1,553
New South Wales		305	1,452	2,882	1,969	1,534
Other British Possessions		—	63	71	158	247
Total British Possessions		582	2,314	4,600	3,931	3,334
Foreign Countries :						
United States		180	373	1,769	2,125	724
Germany		72	510	391	61	334
Other Foreign Countries		—	—	—	47	2
Total Foreign Countries		252	883	2,160	2,233	1,060
TOTAL IMPORTS		21,584	27,319	31,809	28,056	24,419

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
* PAPER, PRINTING.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	65,582	54,324	59,782	69,074	66,540	69,687
British Possessions :						
Victoria	875	1,873	1,839	2,474	1,641	598
New South Wales	972	5,152	4,072	6,609	8,009	4,015
Canada	—	1,163	2,216	10,161	18,752	33,599
Total British Possessions	1,847	8,188	8,127	19,244	28,402	38,212
Foreign Countries :						
United States	1,040	50,679	40,909	37,452	28,429	20,361
Germany	90	2,258	10,287	6,040	3,259	2,380
Belgium	—	—	1,114	563	167	166
Sweden	—	—	520	2,175	2,837	821
Other Foreign Countries	23	199	170	1,360	3,802	1,382
Total Foreign Countries	1,153	53,136	53,000	47,590	38,494	25,110
TOTAL IMPORTS	68,582	115,648	120,909	135,908	133,436	133,009
PAPER, OTHER.						
United Kingdom	25,147	20,380	34,273	41,312	51,173	52,240
British Possessions :						
Victoria	304	381	579	284	511	480
New South Wales	425	2,288	1,230	1,102	945	1,221
British Columbia	—	—	907	242	372	820
Other British Possessions	7	116	45	49	432	19
Total British Possessions	736	2,785	2,761	1,677	2,260	2,540
Foreign Countries :						
United States	128	3,529	2,599	5,627	5,918	5,824
Germany	113	1,598	4,250	3,516	3,521	5,379
Belgium	—	788	6,067	2,941	2,127	2,373
Other Foreign Countries	103	12	37	278	798	2,141
Total Foreign Countries	344	5,927	12,953	12,362	12,364	15,717
TOTAL IMPORTS	26,227	29,092	49,987	55,351	65,797	70,497
PAPERHANGINGS.						
United Kingdom	12,348	24,700	28,353	29,240	29,422	30,588
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	3	34	6	2	394
New South Wales	12	24	349	114	105	146
Canada	—	220	543	2,955	1,774	2,383
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	6	3	—
Total British Possessions	12	247	926	3,081	1,884	2,923
Foreign Countries :						
United States	22	334	4,962	2,707	2,163	2,219
Germany	—	109	1,328	2,607	2,336	3,492
Belgium	—	—	282	88	1,020	844
Other Foreign Countries	—	29	2	76	173	16
Total Foreign Countries	22	472	6,574	5,478	5,692	6,571
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	12,382	25,419	35,853	37,799	36,998	40,082

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
STATIONERY.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	58,564	57,687	81,238	87,933	93,574	97,642
British Possessions :						
Victoria	3,095	4,077	6,185	7,453	8,257	9,661
New South Wales	1,018	3,764	4,365	4,718	6,576	6,810
Canada	—	—	—	153	207	137
Other British Possessions	44	74	144	360	148	156
Total British Possessions	4,157	7,915	10,694	12,684	15,188	16,764
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2,891	4,702	9,505	8,793	9,016	8,366
Germany	979	1,591	3,651	4,690	4,198	6,567
Belgium	—	—	190	223	42	35
Japan	—	—	—	165	160	152
Other Foreign Countries	202	106	89	47	213	147
Total Foreign Countries	4,072	6,399	13,435	13,918	13,629	15,267
TOTAL IMPORTS	66,793	72,001	105,367	114,535	122,391	129,673
PRINTING MATERIALS.						
United Kingdom	5,166	6,690	6,067	5,145	9,493	9,223
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,600	2,358	1,294	1,760	1,320	967
New South Wales	650	2,866	3,533	3,729	3,519	4,286
Other British Possessions	—	—	1	136	—	73
Total British Possessions	2,250	5,224	4,828	5,625	4,839	5,326
Foreign Countries :						
United States	221	940	1,478	1,589	1,681	1,183
Germany	239	507	181	284	248	192
Other Foreign Countries	—	15	21	62	112	43
Total Foreign Countries	460	1,462	1,680	1,935	2,041	1,418
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,876	13,376	12,575	12,705	16,373	15,967
PHOTO GOODS.						
United Kingdom	6,025	18,770	26,106	25,837	30,707	31,045
British Possessions :						
Victoria	329	298	1,124	759	982	754
New South Wales	140	1,257	1,522	1,837	1,681	2,399
Queensland	—	—	119	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	109	—	1	27
Other British Possessions	—	5	1	1	—	3
Total British Possessions	469	1,560	2,875	2,597	2,664	3,183
Foreign Countries :						
United States	6	1,798	2,668	4,872	2,645	1,298
Germany	386	895	1,405	1,248	869	971
Other Foreign Countries	1	55	24	4	—	32
Total Foreign Countries	393	2,748	4,097	6,124	3,514	2,301
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,887	23,078	33,078	34,558	36,885	36,529

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	69,953	101,835	122,028	131,883	136,224	128,872
British Possessions :						
Victoria	16,496	20,207	22,049	26,971	22,954	27,814
New South Wales	11,415	9,112	18,194	25,938	15,158	13,979
Other British Possessions	144	328	486	69	127	309
Total British Possessions	28,055	29,647	40,729	52,978	38,239	42,102
Foreign Countries :						
United States	7,270	5,296	8,513	8,567	8,795	6,344
Germany	—	—	339	632	227	162
Other Foreign Countries	66	113	63	180	75	29
Total Foreign Countries	7,336	5,409	8,915	9,379	9,097	6,535
TOTAL IMPORTS	105,344	136,891	171,672	194,240	183,560	177,509

CLASS IX.—CHINA, EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.

CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.						
United Kingdom	48,051	62,452	77,595	95,645	84,412	98,966
British Possessions :						
Victoria	109	499	1,261	1,061	2,368	2,032
New South Wales	137	1,004	927	1,138	1,476	1,330
Hong Kong	—	—	271	233	86	100
Other British Possessions	17	55	10	25	36	31
Total British Possessions	263	1,558	2,469	2,457	3,966	3,493
Foreign Countries :						
United States	67	428	661	1,474	1,698	871
Germany	445	3,133	7,549	11,881	7,978	9,329
France	4	—	—	24	1,652	153
Japan	—	938	1,070	2,779	1,891	1,933
Other Foreign Countries	52	132	409	198	609	329
Total Foreign Countries	568	4,631	9,689	16,356	13,828	12,615
TOTAL IMPORTS	48,882	68,641	89,753	114,458	102,206	115,074
GLASS.						
United Kingdom	14,629	34,155	33,092	31,815	26,670	35,815
British Possessions :						
Victoria	200	367	305	10	17	19
New South Wales	4	278	95	166	70	630
Western Australia	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total British Possessions	204	645	401	176	87	649
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	6	630	826	1,999	911	2,669
Belgium	697	1,876	11,144	16,894	15,698	28,233
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	212	441	1,287	700
Total Foreign Countries	703	2,506	12,182	19,334	17,896	31,602
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,536	37,306	45,675	51,325	44,653	68,066

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
GLASSWARE.						
United Kingdom	£ 24,080	£ 38,168	£ 41,659	£ 49,237	£ 43,342	£ 50,319
British Possessions :						
Victoria	939	4,772	6,280	5,441	9,379	13,381
New South Wales	2,013	12,631	15,078	12,912	12,095	17,210
Other British Possessions...	9	2	14	27	22	18
Total British Possessions	2,961	17,405	21,372	18,380	21,496	30,609
Foreign Countries :						
United States	2,572	8,833	15,667	15,230	10,757	7,513
Belgium	118	3,625	5,255	5,830	3,798	4,629
Germany	84	6,326	14,554	17,225	13,523	13,700
Other Foreign Countries	15	184	877	1,359	1,288	1,001
Total Foreign Countries	2,789	18,968	36,353	39,644	29,366	26,843
TOTAL IMPORTS.	29,830	74,541	99,384	107,261	94,204	107,771

CLASS X.—OILS, COLOURS, PAINTS, &c.

OILS, BULK : LINSEED.						
United Kingdom	14,031	24,286	33,639	35,513	23,051	30,778
British Possessions :						
Victoria	5	748	27	1	101	207
New South Wales	53	116	207	223	554	—
Bengal	122	8,594	7,235	5,127	4,928	2,199
Singapore	—	—	134	—	70	—
Total British Possessions	180	9,458	7,603	5,351	5,653	2,406
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	11	1,435	868	1,360	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	30	12	37
Total Foreign Countries	—	11	1,435	898	1,372	37
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,211	33,755	42,677	41,762	30,076	33,223
OILS : KEROSENE.						
United Kingdom	1,295	322	432	1,016	1,726	—
British Possessions						
Victoria	997	94	5,257	3,452	65	2
New South Wales	399	2,864	730	315	461	432
South Australia	—	—	—	2,004	—	—
Total British Possessions	1,396	2,958	5,987	5,771	526	434
Foreign Countries :						
United States	50,511	106,233	99,821	140,055	137,515	139,014
Samatra	—	—	11,026	—	—	—
Borneo	—	—	5,667	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	50,511	106,233	116,514	140,055	137,515	139,014
TOTAL IMPORTS	53,202	109,513	122,933	146,842	139,767	139,448

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
OILS : FISH, COD, AND SEAL.						
United Kingdom :	£ 1,755	£ 2,799	£ 3,342	£ 2,368	£ 2,700	£ 1,765
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	1,442	1,575	1,972	979	453
New South Wales	23	789	164	386	634	99
Tasmania	—	400	928	—	766	650
Other British Possessions	87	56	393	—	164	—
Total British Possessions	110	2,687	3,060	2,358	2,543	1,202
Foreign Countries :						
United States	954	553	690	694	565	313
Germany	—	—	57	859	292	453
Japan	—	—	586	125	612	—
Other Foreign Countries	763	—	—	121	50	25
Total Foreign Countries	1,117	553	1,333	1,799	1,519	791
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,982	6,039	7,735	6,525	6,762	3,758
OILS : CASTOR.						
United Kingdom	1,420	526	446	413	534	586
British Possessions :						
Victoria	200	410	209	262	480	164
New South Wales	637	1,468	50	36	525	135
Bengal	8,209	9,528	7,111	10,242	7,369	14,809
Singapore	—	—	138	34	—	26
Other British Possessions	8	—	—	—	—	61
Total British Possessions	9,054	11,406	7,508	10,574	8,374	15,195
Total Foreign Countries*	32	—	90	49	37	26
TOTAL IMPORTS.	10,506	11,932	8,064	11,036	8,945	15,807
OILS : OTHER KINDS.						
United Kingdom	25,012	18,096	23,525	26,981	19,276	21,612
British Possessions :						
Victoria	590	8,943	7,936	7,130	7,569	8,857
New South Wales	1,066	7,334	4,691	6,814	7,728	9,851
Bengal	219	864	2,097	1,996	1,901	2,570
Hong Kong	217	542	529	555	433	708
Other British Possessions	410	218	568	269	376	149
Total British Possessions	2,502	17,901	15,821	16,764	18,007	22,135
Foreign Countries :						
United States	3,237	10,159	27,944	28,713	32,318	55,079
Germany	1	788	759	820	1,672	1,330
Other Foreign Countries	336	236	556	417	470	507
Total Foreign Countries	3,574	1,183	29,259	29,950	34,460	56,816
TOTAL IMPORTS	31,088	47,180	68,605	73,695	71,743	100,563

* Practically all from the United States.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
TURPENTINE, &C.						
United Kingdom	£ 753	£ 1,713	£ 2,747	£ 3,338	£ 3,370	£ 4,115
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	30	194	675	4	388
New South Wales	10	656	93	351	127	617
Canada	—	—	—	125	—	—
Total British Possessions	10	686	287	1,151	131	1,005
Foreign Countries :						
United States	4,762	11,824	7,247	21,557	12,774	19,521
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	1	—	30
Total Foreign Countries	4,762	11,824	7,247	21,558	12,774	19,551
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,525	14,223	10,281	26,047	16,275	24,671
VARNISH AND GOLD SIZE.						
United Kingdom	12,546	15,153	16,871	16,924	17,770	20,073
British Possessions :						
Victoria	106	204	231	293	278	258
New South Wales	119	481	639	861	802	692
Other British Possessions	—	—	12	8	16	1
Total British Possessions	225	685	882	1,162	1,096	951
Foreign Countries :						
United States	256	1,516	2,334	2,106	2,557	4,400
Germany	—	65	77	34	76	213
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total Foreign Countries	256	1,581	2,411	2,140	2,633	4,623
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,027	17,419	20,164	20,226	21,499	25,647
PAINTS AND COLOURS.						
United Kingdom	35,692	72,202	65,600	79,255	69,160	84,669
British Possessions :						
Victoria	364	606	364	732	1,604	1,092
New South Wales	34	864	1,407	2,150	980	2,304
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	7	—	79
Total British Possessions	398	1,470	1,771	2,889	2,584	3,475
Foreign Countries :						
United States	636	2,976	5,517	6,710	9,467	9,580
Germany	72	958	295	543	481	876
Belgium	—	241	102	406	154	750
Holland	—	—	217	590	515	843
Other Foreign Countries	26	—	20	53	2	36
Total Foreign Countries	734	4,175	6,151	8,302	10,619	12,085
TOTAL IMPORTS	36,824	77,847	73,522	90,446	82,363	100,229

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
DYES.						
United Kingdom	£ 7,980	£ 12,596	£ 11,152	£ 12,626	£ 7,448	£ 8,546
British Possessions :						
Victoria	297	3,244	2,816	3,840	2,625	2,701
New South Wales	8	1,142	878	1,041	907	1,194
Other British Possessions	—	—	13	90	210	223
Total British Possessions	305	4,386	3,707	4,971	3,742	4,118
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	101	934	810	1,823	1,167	1,008
United States	26	402	63	83	182	30
Belgium	—	258	1,513	467	700	696
Other Foreign Countries	16	—	4	168	10	1,041
Total Foreign Countries	143	1,594	2,390	2,541	2,059	2,775
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,428	18,576	17,249	20,138	13,249	15,439
TANNING MATERIALS.						
United Kingdom	874	3,007	4,720	1,959	1,364	1,760
British Possessions :						
Victoria	21,287	22,601	24,997	17,565	15,207	18,875
New South Wales	194	1,202	1,416	1,044	738	547
Tasmania	24,238	8,466	10,023	3,453	6,557	4,921
South Australia	3,016	5,333	6,926	12,045	8,700	7,709
Other British Possessions	4	1,713	935	757	570	426
Total British Possessions	48,739	39,315	44,297	34,864	31,772	32,478
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	553	223	72	32	—
Germany	—	33	15	374	358	39
Other Foreign Countries	—	129	197	46	400	232
Total Foreign Countries	—	715	435	492	790	271
TOTAL IMPORTS	49,613	43,037	49,452	37,315	33,926	34,509

CLASS XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VEHICLES: BICYCLES AND MOTORS, AND PARTS.						
United Kingdom	2,301	48,303	93,954	111,198	168,074	187,784
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	29,141	24,308	26,664	37,992	55,575
New South Wales	—	7,136	6,256	2,781	4,209	2,751
Canada	—	8,038	4,200	9,169	2,852	3,417
Other British Possessions	—	12	32	279	22	11
Total British Possessions	—	44,327	34,796	38,893	45,075	61,754
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	25,578	28,284	18,404	17,176	14,142
Germany	—	307	3,927	1,704	1,917	2,883
France	—	—	—	—	8,919	11,160
Belgium	—	—	411	16	2,156	1,246
Other Foreign Countries	—	130	7	—	154	440
Total Foreign Countries	—	26,015	32,229	20,124	30,322	29,871
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,301	118,645	160,979	170,215	243,471	279,409

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
VEHICLES, OTHER, AND PARTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	15,047	23,367	31,938	50,402	36,015	33,194
British Possessions :						
Victoria	289	950	1,061	3,210	4,605	6,012
New South Wales	2,673	6,005	11,546	8,149	9,303	9,245
Tasmania	—	224	234	3,210	238	93
Canada	—	—	612	4,572	2,010	2,850
Other British Possessions	325	69	63	17	15	—
Total British Possessions	3,287	7,248	13,516	16,158	16,171	18,200
Foreign Countries :						
United States	7,532	13,450	34,398	31,804	20,903	15,536
France	—	—	385	3,320	26	102
Germany	—	—	730	909	89	85
Belgium	—	—	653	408	40	—
Other Foreign Countries	9	13	—	862	17	—
Total Foreign Countries	7,541	13,463	36,166	37,303	21,075	15,723
TOTAL IMPORTS	25,875	44,078	81,620	103,863	73,261	67,117
FURNITURE.						
United Kingdom	15,835	14,461	21,382	22,975	20,494	24,307
British Possessions :						
Victoria	766	2,066	2,584	900	790	2,626
New South Wales	718	2,217	2,272	1,118	1,622	1,592
Hong Kong	206	343	473	259	387	786
Canada	—	—	87	3,361	3,999	4,088
Other British Possessions	69	149	81	197	113	284
Total British Possessions	1,759	4,775	5,497	5,835	6,911	9,376
Foreign Countries :						
United States	5,714	16,285	14,225	14,976	12,660	10,881
Germany	2,116	8,298	6,429	8,952	5,473	4,522
Japan	74	1,263	1,190	1,591	1,910	2,074
Austria	—	404	712	1,903	3,986	3,725
Other Foreign Countries	43	32	92	661	249	266
Total Foreign Countries	7,947	26,282	22,648	28,083	24,278	21,468
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	25,541	45,518	49,527	56,893	51,683	55,151
WICKER AND WOOD : MANUFACTURES OF.						
United Kingdom	3,006	4,346	11,266	11,800	13,099	12,356
British Possessions :						
Victoria	153	1,676	2,406	2,997	3,858	4,243
New South Wales	784	1,433	6,409	6,368	6,677	8,307
Tasmania	—	—	43	38	84	—
Other British Possessions	69	140	273	723	1,007	*14,272
Total British Possessions	1,006	3,249	9,131	10,126	11,626	26,822
Foreign Countries :						
United States	7,174	7,215	22,707	26,647	27,604	23,489
Germany	63	742	7,009	8,132	6,530	6,304
Japan... ..	59	813	1,165	1,765	2,270	1,624
Belgium	—	—	—	501	522	46
Other Foreign Countries	12	4	312	69	275	117
Total Foreign Countries	7,308	8,774	31,193	37,114	37,201	31,580
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,320	16,369	51,590	59,040	61,926	70,758

* Practically all from Canada.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
CORKS, CUT.						
United Kingdom	£ 3,930	£ 6,162	£ 7,363	£ 9,109	£ 6,796	£ 5,900
British Possessions :						
Victoria	376	764	1,258	1,330	667	1,310
New South Wales	126	1,338	1,841	1,924	1,444	2,229
Other British Possessions	—	—	6	—	—	11
Total British Possessions	502	2,102	3,105	3,254	2,111	3,550
Foreign Countries :						
United States	17	41	88	35	26	46
Spain	—	159	299	109	308	1,654
Portugal	—	197	31	879	576	90
Germany	—	445	518	496	192	229
Other Foreign Countries	—	88	44	1	87	633
Total Foreign Countries	17	930	980	1,520	1,189	2,652
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,449	9,194	11,448	13,883	10,096	12,102
BRUSHWARE.						
United Kingdom	6,436	10,061	11,739	17,757	21,718	23,675
British Possessions :						
Victoria	69	44	82	255	1,124	808
New South Wales	220	436	323	262	2,098	3,017
Other British Possessions	4	46	1	29	157	206
Total British Possessions	293	526	406	546	3,379	4,061
Foreign Countries :						
United States	641	2,012	1,816	1,383	2,574	2,148
Germany	119	1,078	1,331	2,828	2,131	1,841
France	—	—	—	162	320	94
Belgium	—	—	190	47	282	401
Other Foreign Countries	143	274	870	723	1,233	1,080
Total Foreign Countries	903	3,364	4,207	5,143	6,540	5,564
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	7,632	13,951	16,352	23,446	31,637	33,300
SOAP, NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.						
United Kingdom	3,577	8,392	7,899	8,411	16,222	17,802
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,783	2,775	3,060	3,146	3,191	3,072
New South Wales	1,859	3,146	14,248	15,758	16,311	21,057
Other British Possessions	—	1	9	210	352	276
Total British Possessions	3,642	5,922	17,317	19,114	19,854	24,405
Foreign Countries :						
United States	339	4,240	7,856	8,115	8,095	10,275
France	—	52	63	67	25	48
Germany	—	204	167	226	192	342
Other Foreign Countries	24	71	6	23	45	94
Total Foreign Countries	363	4,567	8,092	8,431	8,357	10,759
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,582	1,881	33,308	35,956	44,434	52,966

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
CANDLES.						
United Kingdom	£ 27,602	£ 30,030	£ 37,016	£ 33,309	£ 34,907	£ 32,242
British Possessions :						
Victoria	255	135	453	1,457	364	3,391
New South Wales	1,070	472	1,126	161	114	132
Bengal	—	—	834	452	1,979	1,094
Burmah	—	—	2,148	7,470	4,278	9,434
Other British Possessions	1	14	388	8	10	2,152
Total British Possessions	1,326	621	4,958	9,548	6,745	16,203
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	—	14,482	12,296	2	58
Other Foreign Countries	74	7	32	79	32	19
Total Foreign Countries	74	7	14,514	12,375	34	77
TOTAL IMPORTS	29,002	30,658	56,488	55,232	41,686	48,522
MATCHES AND VESTAS.						
United Kingdom	29,775	7,171	6,913	5,901	7,351	20,776
British Possessions :						
Victoria	253	298	311	414	13	169
New South Wales	484	677	130	61	1,215	328
Total British Possessions	737	975	441	475	1,228	497
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	16	34	1	3	—
Germany	470	1,475	1,224	1,740	1,076	2,879
Belgium	39	1,737	2,242	738	1,725	3,869
Sweden	—	262	24	123	341	573
Other Foreign Countries	60	203	598	145	315	1,092
Total Foreign Countries	569	3,693	4,122	2,747	3,460	8,413
TOTAL IMPORTS	31,081	11,839	11,476	9,123	12,039	29,686
PIPES (FOR SMOKING TOBACCO), &c.						
United Kingdom	8,925	20,911	30,984	21,938	21,259	20,849
British Possessions :						
Victoria	607	48	308	110	43	11
New South Wales	69	470	435	343	416	496
Other British Possessions	1	—	—	1	1	6
Total British Possessions	677	518	743	454	460	513
Foreign Countries :						
Germany	105	629	1,226	1,828	1,761	1,070
France	262	120	254	426	917	492
Belgium	15	—	43	182	312	262
United States	—	106	91	87	147	138
Other Foreign Countries	—	37	6	43	94	52
Total Foreign Countries	382	892	1,620	2,566	3,231	2,014
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	9,984	22,321	33,347	24,958	24,950	23,376

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
BLACKING AND DRESSING.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,323	2,325	7,501	10,928	14,779	20,556
British Possessions :						
Victoria	72	310	843	520	315	244
New South Wales	30	135	50	64	288	221
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	6	420	60
Total British Possessions	102	445	893	590	1,023	525
Foreign Countries :						
United States	398	718	850	1,030	1,423	1,486
Other Foreign Countries	11	—	—	—	—	12
Total Foreign Countries	409	718	850	1,030	1,423	1,498
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,834	3,488	9,244	12,548.	17,225	22,579
INDIARUBBER AND MANUFACTURES.						
United Kingdom	3,828	7,394	7,018	5,958	8,054	6,939
British Possessions :						
Victoria	50	356	2,173	1,368	2,804	2,903
New South Wales	70	920	1,305	635	546	1,492
Other British Possessions	2	—	110	72	31	82
Total British Possessions	122	1,276	3,488	2,075	3,381	4,477
Foreign Countries :						
United States	320	798	1,853	3,837	3,327	2,247
Germany	—	143	208	523	589	663
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	13	2	3	—
Total Foreign Countries	320	941	2,074	4,362	3,919	2,910
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,270	9,611	12,580	12,395	15,354	14,326
PLATED WARE.						
United Kingdom	5,853	27,597	48,997	63,619	64,836	81,391
British Possessions :						
Victoria	72	1,182	592	1,358	278	263
New South Wales	612	3,762	2,185	2,422	3,094	3,305
Canada	—	—	—	342	198	95
Other British Possessions...	—	62	204	98	110	146
Total British Possessions	684	5,006	2,981	4,220	3,680	3,809
Foreign Countries :						
United States	231	3,608	3,245	2,991	2,074	2,657
Germany	62	544	768	1,563	1,355	1,597
Belgium	—	—	387	—	36	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	57	17	177	168	42
Total Foreign Countries	293	4,209	4,417	4,731	3,633	4,296
TOTAL IMPORTS... ..	6,830	36,812	56,395	72,570	72,149	89,496

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
United Kingdom	£ 11,332	£ 20,825	£ 24,277	£ 16,043	£ 8,745	£ 10,177
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,147	51	3	640	282	706
New South Wales	625	1,037	756	661	1,083	763
Other British Possessions	147	2	30	82	16	312
Total British Possessions	1,919	1,090	789	1,383	1,381	1,781
Foreign Countries :						
United States	133	1,086	463	235	103	33
Germany	—	112	76	227	57	242
Other Foreign Countries	21	—	98	1	—	1
Total Foreign Countries	154	1,198	637	463	160	276
TOTAL IMPORTS...	13,405	23,113	25,703	17,889	10,286	12,234
PICTURES.						
United Kingdom	2,756	4,025	4,903	5,266	6,446	7,452
British Possessions :						
Victoria	266	102	565	1,900	1,814	1,536
New South Wales	1,089	556	1,224	798	1,530	888
Queensland	—	2	11	397	36	—
Other British Possessions... ..	52	25	47	28	20	28
Total British Possessions	1,407	685	1,847	3,123	3,400	2,452
Foreign Countries :						
United States	257	401	2,228	1,563	1,994	1,488
Germany	101	205	107	356	369	585
Italy	—	—	132	—	34	—
Other Foreign Countries	3	6	22	99	101	166
Total Foreign Countries	361	612	2,489	2,018	2,498	2,239
TOTAL IMPORTS...	4,524	5,322	9,239	10,407	12,344	12,143
COAL.						
United Kingdom	4,629	7	15	226	240	142
British Possessions :						
New South Wales	92,238	120,379	158,128	137,427	155,475	194,612
Other British Possessions... ..	5,299	20	—	437	71	387
Total British Possessions	97,537	120,399	158,128	137,864	155,546	194,999
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	—	—	—	3	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS	102,166	120,406	158,143	138,093	155,786	195,141

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
CEMENT.						
United Kingdom	£ 32,969	£ 36,753	£ 74,064	£ 67,801	£ 69,954	£ 65,522
British Possessions :						
Victoria	—	100	—	—	2	—
New South Wales	5	60	1,076	383	16	—
Total British Possessions	5	160	1,076	383	18	—
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	12	8	—	1	1
Germany	660	1,823	—	2	—	1
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	93	22	25
Total Foreign Countries	660	1,835	8	95	23	27
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,634	38,748	75,148	68,279	69,995	65,549
MANURES.						
United Kingdom	19,007	26,067	15,196	18,569	44,590	29,772
British Possessions :						
Victoria	573	1,006	1,202	2,990	5,027	6,912
New South Wales	13,505	38,961	24,402	31,880	27,517	42,395
South Australia	2,340	763	698	640	1,980	2,774
Western Australia	2,400	—	2,535	2,640	—	—
Queensland	4,592	7,590	—	—	28	36
Bengal	1,159	7,979	29,162	43,254	60,991	42,272
Singapore	—	—	—	6,135	3,125	7,512
Malden Island	—	12,665	3,965	6,861	9,654	19,613
Ocean Island	—	—	3,625	—	—	—
Other British Possessions	—	465	53	—	74	—
Total British Possessions	24,569	69,429	65,642	94,400	108,396	121,514
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	14	4,212	15	1,117	1,589
Germany	230	6,349	7,501	5,151	9,488	17,489
Belgium	—	150	2,555	2,183	3,024	3,052
Japan	20	—	23,698	14,043	199	26,050
South Sea Islands	14,090	10,278	1,907	5,703	6,920	10,372
Holland	—	—	—	7,931	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	14,340	16,791	39,873	35,026	20,748	58,552
TOTAL IMPORTS...	57,916	112,287	120,711	147,995	173,734	209,838
SEEDS.						
United Kingdom	75,786	37,981	58,021	51,918	66,134	63,052
British Possessions :						
Victoria	1,253	790	1,860	1,675	782	808
New South Wales	1,372	1,225	1,847	1,884	5,538	6,791
Tasmania	1	18	106	197	67	34
Canada	—	—	116	6,370	—	525
Other British Possessions... ..	91	116	961	290	12	49
Total British Possessions	2,717	2,149	4,890	10,416	6,399	8,207
Foreign Countries :						
United States	6,539	12,235	25,349	19,842	8,194	14,055
Germany	4,930	1,042	4,964	3,586	7,364	9,573
France	—	210	121	222	217	137
Holland	—	—	191	564	1,432	1,173
Other Foreign Countries	38	163	1,235	335	265	185
Total Foreign Countries	11,507	13,650	31,860	24,549	17,472	25,123
TOTAL IMPORTS...	90,010	53,780	94,771	86,883	90,005	96,382

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
COTTON WASTE AND WICK.						
United Kingdom	£ 3,088	£ 8,617	£ 9,305	£ 11,340	£ 14,995	£ 12,467
British Possessions :						
Victoria	72	59	92	29	—	53
New South Wales	93	373	220	173	28	14
Other British Possessions	60	30	—	—	—	2
Total British Possessions	225	462	312	202	28	69
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	52	111	11	2	10
Other Foreign Countries	—	6	96	122	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	—	58	207	133	2	10
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,313	9,137	9,824	11,675	15,025	12,546
ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.						
United Kingdom	6,147	12,181	7,230	9,374	7,322	8,712
British Possessions :						
Victoria	2,336	3,311	16,257	9,707	3,125	2,351
New South Wales	2,830	8,139	15,652	8,215	8,606	6,786
Tasmania	364	210	592	391	778	141
Fiji	18	4	3	226	—	40
Other British Possessions	1,372	487	1,725	185	112	191
Total British Possessions	6,920	12,151	34,229	18,724	12,621	9,509
Foreign Countries :						
United States	—	95	652	418	1,813	765
Other Foreign Countries	12	—	—	—	95	—
Total Foreign Countries	12	95	652	418	1,908	765
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,079	24,427	42,111	28,516	21,851	18,986

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