

**REPORT ON TRADE  
CONDITIONS IN  
AUSTRALASIA, PP.  
5-47(NOT COMPLETE)**

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Report on trade conditions in Australasia, pp. 5-47(not complete) by Herry R. Burrill

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**HERRY R. BURRILL**

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CONDITIONS IN  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR  
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES  
JOHN M. CARSON, Chief

REPORT ON  
TRADE CONDITIONS IN  
AUSTRALASIA

By  
HARRY R. BURRILL

Special Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor

TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS IN COMPLIANCE  
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INVESTIGATIONS OF TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD



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## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

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WASHINGTON, *September 2, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report on Trade Conditions in Australasia, supplementing various preliminary reports made on the same subject.

My investigations, which covered a period of several months, were especially directed toward the position occupied by the United States in the markets of the Commonwealth of Australia and the colony of New Zealand, and the opportunities afforded for closer and more profitable trade relations between our manufacturing interests and those countries. A careful study of existing conditions leads to the conclusion that the commerce of Australia and New Zealand is capable of enormous expansion in the near future, and that American manufacturers may participate in the benefits of that expansion if they will defer to the requirements of the market.

In the appended report may be found information and suggestions which, it is believed, will be of use to manufacturers and exporters of the United States in their efforts to maintain and develop the markets of Australasia.

Respectfully,

HARRY R. BURRILL,

*Special Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor.*

To Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS,

*Secretary of Commerce and Labor.*

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the various methods and tools used for record-keeping. It covers traditional paper-based systems as well as modern digital solutions, including cloud storage and specialized software. The text highlights the benefits of digital records, such as ease of access, searchability, and the ability to share information securely. It also discusses the importance of data security and backup procedures to prevent loss of critical information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of record-keeping in decision-making and strategic planning. It explains how historical data and trends can be analyzed to identify patterns and make informed choices. This section also addresses the challenges of managing large volumes of data and the need for effective data management practices to ensure that the information remains relevant and usable over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in legal and regulatory contexts. It outlines the requirements for record-keeping imposed by various laws and regulations, such as tax laws and industry-specific standards. The text also provides guidance on how to ensure compliance with these requirements and the potential consequences of non-compliance.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed throughout the text. It reiterates the importance of record-keeping as a fundamental practice for any individual or organization. The text also offers some final thoughts on the future of record-keeping, suggesting that as technology continues to advance, the ways in which we manage and utilize our records will continue to evolve.

# TRADE CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.

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## INTRODUCTION.

Australasia's growing importance as a market for the manufactures of the world can not be accurately measured by published statistics showing the commerce of the great "island continent," for her industrial and commercial progress is still in its infancy, and it is inevitable, because of her limited population, vast area, and inadequate water supply, that the development of her splendid natural resources, should be, to a regrettable extent, retarded. These conditions, however, will unquestionably improve far more rapidly in the near future than in the past through the intelligent efforts directed toward the solution of the problems of immigration and irrigation.

The Australasian colonies have made haste slowly in the direction of increasing population by means of immigration, for they have demanded desirable residents, and legislation has been framed with a view to admitting those only. By extending government aid to intending settlers and spreading broadcast information regarding the opportunities existing in the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, the governing powers of those colonies now confidently expect to overcome the handicap of distance and attract people who will prove of substantial benefit in building up the country.

A growing population means greater production, increased wealth per capita, and a corresponding expansion in the consumption of manufactured articles, all of which should benefit the United States as much, if not more proportionately, as any other competing nation.

## EXTENT OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

The Australasian colonies comprise the continent of Australia, the adjacent island of Tasmania, and the islands of New Zealand. The group was formerly subdivided politically into seven colonies, but in January, 1901, the five mainland States and Tasmania became the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand retaining its position