

China and Japan. The total percentage of decrease as compared with the previous year was 2·37.

227. The following table gives the total value, and value per head, of imports and exports of the United Kingdom and some of her principal possessions in 1884.

IMPORTS and Exports of the United Kingdom and principal British Possessions, 1884.

Country.	Imports.	Amount per Head.	Exports.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
United Kingdom.....	1,898,090,369	52 77	1,440,375,570	40 10
India.....	331,695,716	1 66	433,612,344	2 16
Cape of Good Hope.....	25,602,058	22 81	34,221,154	30 50
Natal.....	8,155,803	19 21	4,661,867	10 98
Canada.....	116,397,043	25 27	91,406,496	19 84
Newfoundland.....	8,187,952	41 49	6,658,344	33 74
Jamaica.....	7,634,042	13 14	7,222,079	12 43
Australasia, including Tasmania and New Zealand....	311,472,117	98 52	265,587,412	84 00

228. India and the Cape of Good Hope were the only countries that exported more than they imported. The excess of exports from India amounted to the large sum of \$101,916,628, and the average annual excess of exports over imports in that country during the fourteen years ended in 1884, has been \$84,657,832. The value of diamonds sent through the post office is included in the total exports from Cape Colony; and the estimated value of these in 1884 was \$13,662,139; if therefore, this amount is deducted from the exports, the imports are found to be in excess. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India and the Australasian Colonies, the external trade of Canada is greater than that of any other British possession, while the value both of imports and exports per head of population is very much larger in the Australasian Colonies than in either the United Kingdom or any other of her Colonies.

229. The following is a list of British Possessions in which imports and exports respectively were in excess in 1884:—

IMPORTS to exceeded Exports from—

United Kingdom.
Canada.
Newfoundland.
Bermuda.

New South Wales.
New Zealand.
Queensland.
Tasmania.