

than that of any British Possession, that of New South Wales being the next largest. With the exception, however, of the Falkland Islands, where the population is particularly limited, and of the Straits Settlement, the trade of the Australasian Colonies per head of population was far higher than that of either the United Kingdom or any of her possessions, that of New South Wales being nearly five times as much as Canada. Diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope through the Post Office are not included in the above figures, their estimated value in 1885 was \$12,116,340.

Total
trade of
British
posses-
sions.

297. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1885 was \$5,029,337,410, being a decrease of \$422,863,647 as compared with 1884. Of this amount \$212,590,581 was due to a falling off in the trade of the United Kingdom. The total imports exceeded the total exports by \$496,476,438, the excess of imports in the United Kingdom, which has always been very large, amounting to \$484,879,404. The average annual excess of exports over imports in India during the last seven years has been \$85,000,000.

Excess of
imports
into Brit-
ish posses-
sions.

298. The following is a list of British Possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1885:—

IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS IN—

United Kingdom.	Honduras.
Straits Settlement.	Bahamas.
Ceylon.	Jamaica.
Natal.	New South Wales.
Cape of Good Hope.	Victoria.
St. Helena.	Western Australia.
Canada.	Queensland.
Newfoundland.	Tasmania.
Bermudas.	New Zealand.