

1032. In proportion to population, the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, but, with the exception of the Netherlands, the per capita value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher than elsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 000 *ante* must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Venezuela.

The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany, the United States and France taking second, third and fourth places, and the following is the order in which the principal countries doing the largest trade stand, with the amount of the trade in each case, according to the latest available figures :—

United Kingdom, 1893.....	\$3,318,222,046
Germany, 1893.....	1,701,581,332
United States, 1893.....	1,697,431,707
France, 1892.....	1,488,946,933
India, 1893.....	1,003,031,665
Netherlands, 1892.....	971,951,199
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....	565,681,866
Italy.....	414,946,599

1033. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States ; in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent, and in 1894, 48·33 per cent ; in the latter year 10·34 per cent went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 58·67 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 16·39 per cent from the United Kingdom for 1894, as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 10·85 per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10·84 per cent in 1860, so that the imports from the United Kingdom and British possessions into the United States have decreased 45·5 per cent since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same.

1034. The imports into British possessions during 1892 amounted to \$1,082,065,489, of which \$535,912,091 came from the United Kingdom, and \$546,153,398 from other countries ; corresponding figures for 1893 were \$1,122,097,825, of which \$534,574,479 were imports from the United Kingdom and \$587,523,346 from other countries, showing a decrease from the United Kingdom of \$1,337,612, but an increase from other countries of \$41,369,948, and a total increase of \$40,032,336. The proportion of the amount imported from Great Britain to the total imports in 1893 was 47·64, in 1892, 49·52 per cent.

In 1891 it was slightly higher than in 1890, being 52·88 per cent as compared with 52·20 per cent, but was not so high as in 1889 and 1888, when it was 53·89 and 53·06 per cent, respectively. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows, in the years named, viz.:—In 1884, \$72,371,510 ; in 1885, \$74,073,065 ; in 1886, \$36,833,675 ; in 1887, \$29,403,770 ; in 1888, \$63,985,639 ; in 1889, \$80,437,701 ; in 1890, \$50,379,570, and in 1891, \$65,765,913. In 1892 there was an excess of imports from other countries of \$10,241,307 ; in 1893, \$52,948,867.