

\$9,419,333 and formed 48.77 of the total trade; while the trade with the United Kingdom, decreased \$10,220,285, and only formed 39.54 per cent. of the whole trade, the two forming 88 per cent. of the total imports and exports, which was the same proportion as in 1887.

223. According to Canadian figures our trade with the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, formed 6.91 per cent. of their total trade, and according to American official figures 5.95 per cent. of their total imports were exports from British North America (including Newfoundland), and 5.04 per cent. of their exports were imports into the same. There is, however, and probably there always will be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to the carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

Proportion of Canadian trade to total trade of United States.

224. Almost all the exports went to the United Kingdom and United States, the proportion of the whole being 91.63 per cent., slightly lower than in 1887, and 5.79 per cent. went to Newfoundland, South America and the West Indies. The exports to exceeded the imports from seven countries only, viz., United Kingdom, British West Indies and South America, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden and Australasia. The imports from British possessions were \$41,333,585 and the exports to the same \$43,789,883, being an excess of exports of \$2,456,298, and forming altogether 42.33 per cent. of the total trade, as compared with 46.97 per cent. in 1887.

Destinations of exports.

Excess of exports.

225. The next table is a comparative statement of the imports from foreign countries in 1887 and 1888. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.

Value of imports by countries, 1887 and 1888.