

the same amount as in 1888. The trade with the United States showed an increase of \$1,805,539, and formed 48·86 of the total trade, while the trade with the United Kingdom increased \$836,080, and formed 39·31 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 and 1888.

Proportion of Canadian trade with United States to United States total trade.

269. According to Canadian figures our trade with the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, formed 6·71 per cent. of their total trade, and according to American official figures 5·77 per cent. of their total imports were exports from British North America (including Newfoundland), and 5·45 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 carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

Destinations of exports.

270. Almost all the exports went to the United Kingdom and United States, the proportion of the whole being 91·52 per cent., slightly lower than in 1888 ; and 5·95 per cent. went to Newfoundland, South America and the West Indies, leaving only 2·53 per cent. to be divided among all other countries. The exports to exceeded the imports from seven countries only, viz., British West Indies, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden Australasia, Denmark and St. Pierre. The imports from British possessions were \$44,486,098 and the exports to the same \$42,032,110, being an excess of imports of \$2,453,988, and forming altogether 42·33 per cent. of the total trade, being precisely the same proportion as in 1888.

Trade with British possessions

Value of imports by countries, 1888 and 1889.

271. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1888 and 1889. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country were the value was over \$100.