

an increase of \$11,500,718 over the preceding year, and that with the United States an increase of \$1,071,662, being increases of 14 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. The trade with Great Britain formed 42.02 per cent. of the total trade, as compared with 39.31 per cent. in 1889, an increase of 2.71 per cent., and the trade with the United States formed 46.18 per cent., as compared with 48.86 per cent. in 1889, a decrease of 2.68 per cent.; the combined trade with the two countries forming 88 per cent. of the aggregate trade, being the same proportion as in the three preceding years.

270. According to the Report of the Foreign commerce of the United States for 1890, 4.99 per cent. of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4.56 per cent. of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is, and probably 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.

271. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91.86 per cent. of the total exports, and of the remainder 5.43 per cent. were sent to the West Indies, South America and Newfoundland, leaving only 2.71 per cent. to be divided among all other countries. Efforts are now being made by the Government to extend the trade of Canada with the West Indies, in furtherance of which a very large display of Canadian products and manufactures was made at the exhibition held at Kingston, Jamaica, in the early part of the year. The exports to nine countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, Russia and St. Pierre.

272. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1889 and 1890. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.