

in each Province in 1887, and the amount of duty collected thereon :—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1887.

PROVINCES.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	32,678,815	9,992,604	42,671,419	8,003,391
Quebec.....	31,647,834	12,117,906	43,765,740	9,770,958
Nova Scotia.....	4,647,604	2,206,683	6,854,287	1,757,350
New Brunswick.....	3,912,604	1,740,417	5,653,021	1,346,768
Manitoba.....	1,678,177	334,006	2,012,183	508,947
British Columbia.....	3,065,791	560,348	3,626,139	883,421
Prince Edward Island.....	424,228	179,990	604,218	153,861
The Territories.....	65,626	386,795	452,421	13,609

271. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$7,461,860 in excess of the preceding year, while free goods similarly entered were less by \$1,425,126. The percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption was 21·24, being higher than in any year since Confederation, the next highest having been in 1881 viz., 20·19. The percentage of duty on the total value of imports was 19·87, being also the highest during the last 20 years.

272. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each Province. Quebec, containing the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States, it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other Provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks apply more or less equally well to exports, the Province of Prince Edward Island

tion by  
Provinces.

Increase in  
value and  
percentage of  
duty.