

Increase in quantity of imports.

308. While the foregoing table shows that the increase of \$3,633,-819 in the total value entered for consumption may be almost entirely attributed to the increase in imports of sugar, it is shown on page 213 that the quantity imported of goods generally was very much larger than in 1891, but at a greatly reduced cost, the increase in quantity having been 9.48 per cent, and the saving or reduction in cost 6.09 per cent.

Goods entered for consumption, by Provinces.

309. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiabie being distinguished from free) in each province in 1892, and the amount of duty collected thereon :—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1892.

PROVINCE.	Dutiabie Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario .....	30,111,262	15,106,843	45,218,105	8,295,787
Quebec .....	25,080,025	21,597,093	46,677,118	7,591,866
Nova Scotia .....	3,988,900	6,018,589	10,007,489	1,293,615
New Brunswick .....	2,854,152	2,413,783	5,267,935	1,010,580
Manitoba .....	2,392,605	645,838	3,038,443	775,924
British Columbia .....	4,306,921	1,831,049	6,137,970	1,412,878
Prince Edward Island .....	366,382	179,155	545,537	153,198
The Territories .....	60,490	25,856	86,346	16,626
Totals .....	69,160,737	47,818,206	116,978,943	20,550,474

Countries from which duty principally collected.

310. Of the total amount of duty collected, \$9,074,200, or 44 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$7,814,667, or 38 per cent, on goods from the United States, this difference being accounted for by the fact that 44 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 25 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from France, \$931,045; from Germany, \$783,740, and from Holland, \$697,184. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from \$1,337,754 to \$272,167.

Returns of trade by provinces, misleading.

311. 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 contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore 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 are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped