

SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Free Goods—Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oils, cocconut and palm	87,703	107,919	128,369	79,918
Oils, fish	104,895	57,552	95,551	36,309
Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c.	216,328	362,772	278,150	407,627
Rags	199,795	227,488	239,439	191,660
Salt	321,239	314,995	281,462	328,300
Settlers' effects	1,778,516	2,024,918	2,223,269	3,322,499
Seeds	39,491	36,763	41,840	114,781
Silk, raw	171,940	260,299	206,325	203,040
Stones, precious, not polished	73,878	56,243	102,741	172,826
Sugar		8,540,672	6,628,419	8,382,150
Tea	2,820,292	3,568,341	2,886,841	2,863,939
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,649,917	1,716,873	1,717,495	1,753,992
All other articles	3,724,328	5,078,186	5,468,424	4,746,160
Total free goods	38,809,088	47,818,206	51,831,459	50,314,801
“ dutiable goods	74,536,036	69,160,737	69,873,571	62,779,182
Grand totals	113,345,124	116,978,943	121,705,030	113,093,983

There was a decrease of \$7,094,389 in the value of dutiable goods imported for home consumption during 1894, as compared with 1893, in the free goods \$1,516,658 and in the total amount imported of \$8,611,047. A study of the table will show the increases and decreases in the different articles.

984. The amount of duty collected per head in 1894 was \$3.86, being a decrease of 41 cents as compared with 1893. The export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 15.70, as compared with 16.39 in 1893, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 17.14 per cent in 1894, and 17.39 per cent in 1893.

985. There are at present, unfortunately, no means existing whereby the amount of trade annually carried on between the provinces can be ascertained, but it certainly is much larger than is generally understood, and to a certain extent has taken the place of what was formerly a foreign trade. Its value was estimated a few years in a paper, the gist of which is here given :

In 1854, the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and this diverted into United States channels so much of what scanty interprovincial trade did exist that the value of the direct trade between the Provinces in 1865—the last year of the treaty—was less by half a million of dollars than that in 1853—the year immediately preceding the operation of the treaty ; while in the last few years of the treaty the total trade between the Maritime Provinces and the Canadas averaged not more than \$2,000,000 a year. This practically brings us to the year of Confederation, and by this time the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and other enterprising corporations, had done their utmost to stimulate interprovincial trade, and not without some reward, though in the first year of Canada's confederated life the interprovincial trade was only equal in value to some \$4,000,000, while the trade between the North-west and the Provinces bordering on the St. Lawrence was practically nil.