

996. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiabie being distinguished from free) in each province in 1894, and the amount of duty collected thereon :—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1894 (Coin and Bullion included).

PROVINCES.	TOTAL IMPORTS.		IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			Duty Collected.
	Dutiabie Goods.	Free Goods.	Dutiabie Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢
Ontario .....	26,467,486	15,558,152	26,257,187	15,625,666	41,882,853	7,475,142
Quebec .....	34,175,559	24,555,510	24,368,456	24,594,527	48,962,984	7,723,380
Nova Scotia .....	3,919,179	5,436,376	3,584,963	5,484,200	9,069,163	1,203,790
New Brunswick ...	3,055,384	2,030,976	2,889,973	2,038,758	4,928,731	1,012,782
Manitoba .....	1,770,050	583,718	1,808,236	583,986	2,392,222	602,466
British Columbia ..	3,555,249	1,714,368	3,457,684	1,732,676	5,190,359	1,189,414
P. E. Island .....	354,153	196,839	368,040	197,493	565,533	161,836
The Territories .....	44,446	57,495	44,643	57,495	102,138	11,012
Total .....	73,341,506	50,133,434	62,779,182	50,314,801	113,093,983	19,379,822

997. Of the total amount of duty collected \$8,245,546, or 43 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$6,960,951, or 36 per cent, on goods from the United States. This difference being accounted for by the fact that nearly 51 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 29 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, \$1,019,568; from Germany, \$978,225, and from Holland, \$879,108. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from \$1,337,754 in 1891 to \$314,148 in 1893, and in 1894 to \$292,465.

998. 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 from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 81,086 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec in 1894—that is, from the port of Montreal, but over 90 per cent of this number was actually from Ontario.

999. The following table shows the growth of the imports of raw material since Confederation :—