

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

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
<i>Free Goods—Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Metals, viz.:—				
Brass.....	73,923	68,996	84,314	103,560
Copper.....	161,715	123,308	124,262	174,109
Iron and steel.....	2,657,013	3,086,346	2,640,983	1,867,427
Tin.....	1,556,467	1,242,049	1,274,512	927,707
Zinc.....	127,302	124,360	90,689	63,373
All other.....	199,777	196,783	137,741	165,581
Oils, cocoanut and palm.....	107,919	128,369	79,918	112,065
Oils, fish.....	57,552	95,551	36,309	44,017
Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c. . .	362,772	278,150	407,627	275,675
Rags.....	227,488	239,439	191,660	193,861
Salt.....	314,995	281,462	328,300	332,711
Settlers' effects.....	2,024,918	2,223,269	3,322,499	2,540,651
Seeds.....	36,763	41,840	114,781	90,455
Silk, raw.....	260,299	206,325	203,040	123,970
Stones, precious, not polished.....	56,243	102,741	172,826	244,134
Sugar.....	8,530,672	6,628,419	8,382,150	6,703,359
Tea.....	3,568,341	2,886,841	2,863,939	3,053,698
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1,716,873	1,717,495	1,753,992	1,362,985
All other articles.....	5,078,186	5,468,424	4,746,160	5,023,350
Total, free goods.....	47,818,206	51,831,459	50,314,801	46,694,856
“ dutiable goods.....	69,160,737	69,873,571	62,779,182	58,557,655
Grand totals.....	116,978,943	121,705,030	113,093,983	105,252,511

There was a decrease of \$4,221,527 in the value of dutiable goods imported for home consumption during 1895 as compared with 1894, in the free goods \$3,619,945 and in the total amount imported of \$7,841,472.

808. 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 ago in a paper, the gist of which is here given:—

In 1854, the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was brought into operation, 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.

Thus Canada started at Confederation with an interprovincial trade of the paltry annual value of \$4,000,000,