

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1896. (Coin and Bullion included.)

PROVINCES.	Total Imports.		Imports entered for Home Consumption.			Duty Collected.
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	28,351,486	17,674,494	27,377,377	17,265,065	44,642,442	7,860,387
Quebec.....	30,629,372	18,712,378	25,548,092	18,663,893	44,211,985	7,738,548
Nova Scotia.....	5,525,961	2,810,859	4,734,239	2,845,785	7,580,124	1,442,928
New Brunswick.....	3,354,315	2,052,333	3,247,722	2,058,632	5,306,354	1,086,804
Manitoba.....	2,018,093	686,041	2,034,368	678,723	2,713,091	615,218
British Columbia.....	3,991,703	1,574,535	3,903,050	1,593,894	5,496,944	1,306,739
Prince Edward Island..	316,342	173,903	321,883	174,704	496,587	127,609
The Territories.....	72,668	67,025	72,928	67,025	139,953	19,133
Total.....	74,259,940	43,751,568	67,239,759	43,347,721	110,587,480	*20,219,037

*Includes \$21,691 duties collected at Fort Cudahy.

Of the total amount of duty collected, \$7,358,514, or 36·4 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$7,767,993, or 38·4 per cent, on goods from the United States. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: On goods from Germany, \$1,329,186, France, \$1,020,805, and from Holland, \$792,610. 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 \$478,829 in 1896. The imports of free goods from the United States were 50 per cent, while only 26 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list.

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, 95,619 head of cattle were exported from the province of Quebec in 1896—that is, from the port of Montreal—but over 90 per cent of this number was actually from Ontario.

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