

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY
PROVINCES, 1891.

PROVINCE.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	29,069,586	13,641,820	42,711,406	7,881,294
Quebec	29,608,284	17,548,334	47,156,618	10,101,717
Nova Scotia	5,348,094	3,393,201	8,741,295	1,875,596
New Brunswick	3,926,047	1,932,338	5,858,385	1,393,012
Manitoba	1,953,469	842,337	2,795,806	620,395
British Columbia	4,064,040	1,080,229	5,144,269	1,346,059
Prince Edward Island	411,270	213,050	624,320	155,952
The Territories	155,246	157,779	313,025	42,241
Totals.	74,536,036	38,809,088	113,345,124	23,416,266

Countries from which duty principally collected.

261. Of the total amount of duty collected, \$9,114,272, or 38 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$7,734,515, or 33 per cent, on goods from the United States, the reason for this being 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 the West Indies, \$1,337,754; from Germany, \$1,320,583; from France, \$932,033, and from Holland, \$741,462.

Returns of trade by provinces, not complete.

262. 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, 107,689 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec to Great Britain in 1891—that is, from the port of Montreal; but over 90 per cent of this number were from Ontario. Exports of grain from Ontario and Manitoba are rarely credited to those provinces, but to the one in which lies the port of actual shipment. Coal from the North-West Territories sent to the United States is included in British Columbian exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but enough has been said to show that the official returns of imports and exports by provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption and production of individual provinces, and only show which provinces contain the largest importing and exporting centres.