

240. There was an increase in the value of dutiable goods of \$2,275,929, and in that of free goods of \$2,054,372. Among dutiable goods the principal increases were in imports of flour and meal, iron and steel and manufactures of the same, provisions, principally in lard and meats of all kinds, manufactures of silk, and woollen manufactures, while among free goods the increases were chiefly in imports of wool, cotton wool, railway iron and manufactures of iron and steel. The principal decreases among dutiable goods were in imports of grain of all kinds, coal and coke, and coffee, and among free goods in imports of lumber, unmanufactured tobacco and animals for the improvement of stock, there having been an increase under almost every other head.

241. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each Province in 1889, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1889

PROVINCES.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	28,503,420	13,789,399	42,292,819	7,767,099
Quebec.....	30,348,847	14,404,866	44,753,713	10,393,284
Nova Scotia.....	6,057,111	3,178,443	9,235,554	2,338,734
New Brunswick.....	4,195,246	2,381,791	6,577,037	1,508,242
Manitoba.....	1,797,293	410,021	2,207,314	549,458
British Columbia.....	3,002,646	807,140	3,809,786	974,676
Prince Edward Island.....	472,021	196,448	668,469	186,274
The Territories.....	98,555	30,200	128,755	24,549

242. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$4,829,315 more than in the preceding year, while free goods similarly entered were more by \$1,997,032. The percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption was 21.65, being higher than in any year since Confederation, the next highest