

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1898 (COIN AND BULLION INCLUDED).

Provinces.	TOTAL IMPORTS.		IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			Duty Collected.
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	
	§	§	§	§	§	§
Ontario.	30,347,048	21,304,549	29,460,514	21,105,710	50,566,224	8,189,407
Quebec.	36,587,492	25,962,979	28,538,118	26,011,865	54,549,983	8,386,122
Nova Scotia.	4,117,362	2,831,854	3,794,425	2,863,971	6,658,396	1,246,703
New Brunswick.....	2,671,732	2,253,930	2,674,101	2,260,873	4,934,974	917,676
Manitoba.	3,127,194	1,304,900	3,140,641	1,304,296	4,444,937	907,050
British Columbia.	6,588,855	2,101,408	6,320,438	2,102,593	8,423,031	1,966,773
Prince Edward Island..	312,939	173,742	308,010	175,113	483,123	136,705
The Territories... .	388,482	248,497	388,841	248,497	637,338	97,353
Total.	84,141,104	56,181,949	74,625,088	56,072,918	130,698,006	*22,157,788

*Including duties collected in the Yukon Territory amounting to 3309,999.

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.

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