VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1899 (COIN AND BULLION INCLUDED).

Provinces.	TOTAL IMPORTS.		IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			Duty
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	8
Ontario	35,254,558	25,053,499	35,169,521	25,035,173	60,204,694	9,460,276
Quebec	42,466,122	29,764,617	34,155,070	29,930,581	64,085,651	10,002,839
Nova Scotia	4,411,521	3,013,619	4,131,926	3,062,265	7,194,191	1,350,284
New Brunswick	2,815,408	2,625,325	2,806,329	2,602,601	5,408,930	949,961
Manitoba	3,960,166	1,735,549	3,999,430	1,724,686	5,724,116	1,140,052
British Columbia	7,050,168	1,637,053	6,773,512	1,673,920	8,447,432	2,111,322
Prince Edward Island	295,071	170,172	299,248	174,354	473,602	127,312
The Territories	459,672	400,359	461,189	400,359	861,548	111,450
Yukon Territory	1,636,947	14,482	1,636,947	14,482	1,651,429	*480,723
Total	98,349,633	64,414,675	89,433,172	64,618,421	154,051,593	25,734,229

^{*}Including duties collected in the Yukon Territory in 1898 amounting to \$38,385.

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:—