and steel articles by Canadian workmen, and are (in addition to pig-iron) bar iron, rolled or hammered, boiler plate, steel bloom ends, rolled iron for horse-shoe nails, steel for skates, files or saws, wrought scrap iron, &c., and parts of articles in other respects manufactured in Canada.

638. Taking the above division and applying it to our imports from Great Britain and the United States, from which two countries came, in the two periods under consideration, 98 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively, of the whole import, we obtain the following results:—

9
Interchangeable mechanism— Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86
Decrease
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools— Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86
Decrease \$ 1,178,473
Machinery— Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86
Decrease \$ 1,737,429
Castings and forgings— Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86
Decrease \$ 1,537,984
Rails and railway supplies— Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1892-86 \$15,733,927 " 1889-93 \$12,194,419
Decrease \$ 3,539,508
Other forms of iron and steel— Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86
Increa-e
Pig iron, and probably including scrap— Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86
Increase\$ 693,359

The decreases in imports are all in the groups the several articles composing which require the higher skill in manufacturing. The increases in imports are all in those groups which require the lower skill. The imports of raw material and of partially