

721. In Group E there were 21 increases and 18 decreases. The imports of ale, beer and porter decreased by \$53,749 ; crapes of all kinds decreased by \$23,494 ; jewellery, by \$109,748 ; musical instruments, by \$47,890 ; paintings and drawings, by \$26,988 ; ribbons, by \$5,602 ; spirits and wines, by \$9,984, and tobacco, by \$7,096. Carpets increased by \$53,574 ; cotton fabrics (uncoloured), by \$97,772 ; curtains, by \$151,392 ; fancy goods, by \$51,364 ; feathers, by \$7,161 ; gold and silver manufactures, by \$44,547 ; malt, by \$5,359 ; precious stones, by \$3,560 ; silks, by \$114,657.

722. Comparing these results with the United States, we find.:

That in Class A, articles of food and animals, the United States imports during four years averaged 33·71 per cent of the whole imports for home consumption, and in Canada the imports in this class averaged 17·90 per cent.

That in Class B the United States imports were 24·04 per cent, and the Canadian 21·24 per cent.

In Class C the United States imports were 11·20 per cent, and the Canadian 16·51 per cent.

In Class D the United States were 18·22 per cent, and the Canadian 35·38 per cent, and

In Class E United States were 12·82 per cent, and Canadian 8·97 per cent.

It is evident from this analysis :—

(1.) That Canada imports a smaller proportion of articles of food and animals than the United States.

(2.) That the imports of both countries of articles in a crude state, entering into various processes of industry, are, proportionately to the whole import, nearly the same.

(3.) That of articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing, Canada imports over a third more than the United States.

(4.) That in manufactured articles ready for consumption, Canada imports somewhat over two-thirds more than the United States percentage.

(5.) That in articles of luxury and voluntary use Canada imports somewhat under two-thirds of the proportion of the United States.

723. This analysis seems to indicate : (1st) that the United States have not succeeded as well as Canada in provisioning their people ; (2nd) that both have to draw between one-fourth and one-fifth of their total imports from outside countries in the form