

of articles in a crude state, used in the various processes of domestic industry ; (3rd) that Canada has to draw from abroad a larger proportion of her imports in a partially or totally manufactured state for use in home manufactures than the United States ; (4th) that Canada has not yet succeeded in becoming as independent of other countries for the supply of her wants in manufactured articles as have the United States ; and (5th) that the Canadian people do not consume luxuries and articles of voluntary use to as large a proportionate extent as do the people of the United States.

724. The tables are as under :—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS (BY CLASSES) TO TOTAL IMPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

CLASSES.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.
A. Articles food and drink	31·92	18·36	33·72	17·51	36·64	19·48	31·34	16·28
B. Articles in crude condition	22·91	19·71	23·27	21·70	24·67	21·24	26·17	22·20
C. Articles wholly or partially manufactured	10·74	15·73	12·91	16·79	10·06	16·73	11·40	16·82
D. Manufactured articles for consumption	20·01	37·04	16·21	35·13	15·97	33·98	16·56	35·74
E. Luxuries	14·42	9·16	13·89	8·87	12·66	8·57	14·53	8·87

725. An analysis of Class E, imports of articles of luxury and voluntary use, being average of 4 years, 1890-91-92-93, shows as under :—

	United States.	Canada.
Art works	2·10	3·34
Embroideries	9·93	1·78
Fancy articles	6·00	17·04
Jewellery	12·82	5·95
Silks	31·70	26·25
Wines and spirits	11·12	14·90
Carpets	1·08	11·80
Tobacco	15·00	2·94
Other articles in E	10·25	16·00