

4th. That in manufactured articles ready for consumption Canada imports more than a third of her whole imports, while in the United States only about one-sixth of their total imports fall into this class.

5th. That in articles of voluntary use and luxuries, Canada imports about two-thirds the proportionate amount imported by the United States.

978. This analysis seems to indicate: 1st. That the United States have not succeeded so 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 of articles in a crude state for use in the various processes of manufacturing. 3rd. That Canada has to draw a larger proportion of her imports in a partially or totally manufactured state for use in home manufacturing, than have the United States. 4th. That Canada has not as yet succeeded in becoming as independent of other countries for the supply of her wants in manufactured articles as have the United States. 5th. That the Canadian people do not consume luxuries and articles of voluntary use in as large a proportion as do the people of the United States.

In this connection it may be mentioned as evidence that Canada suffered very much less than her neighbour in the financial cyclone which struck the world, that while the imports by the United States of articles of luxury and of voluntary use decreased in 1894 compared with 1893 by over 39 million dollars or more than 36 per cent, the imports of the same class by Canada decreased \$583,397, or but slightly over 5½ per cent.

979. The following table gives the percentage of total customs duty received from each Class in both the United States and Canada.

CLASS.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.
A.....	29·21	21·30	21·11	21·51	5·95	8·64	6·49	7·30	7·73	8·67
B.....	6·24	4·18	6·32	4·74	8·12	5·43	7·15	5·27	4·92	4·95
C.....	9·43	13·67	11·65	13·95	12·84	16·08	14·53	15·41	15·46	15·24
D.....	32·33	40·70	34·48	39·85	44·38	47·35	42·02	48·74	38·95	46·29
E.....	22·79	20·15	26·44	19·95	28·71	22·50	29·81	23·28	32·94	24·85

By far the largest part of the customs duties paid by any one class comes from imported manufactures. Canada raises somewhat more from these than do the United States. The United States raises a larger proportion from luxuries and articles of voluntary use than does Canada.