

796. It is evident from this analysis :—

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

2nd. That the imports, by both countries, of articles in a crude state used in the various processes of manufacturing are, proportionately to the whole import, very nearly the same in the five-year period, Canada importing a somewhat smaller proportion than the United States.

3rd. That of articles wholly or partially manufactured, imported for use in manufacturing, Canada imports more in proportion to the whole than the United States do.

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-fourth 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.

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.

797. 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.		1895.	
	U. S.	Can.	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	16·51	10·28
B ..	6·24	4·18	6·32	4·74	8·12	5·43	7·15	5·27	4·92	4·95	3·25	5·48
C ..	9·43	13·67	11·65	13·95	12·84	16·08	14·53	15·41	15·46	15·24	12·61	14·36
D ..	32·33	40·70	34·48	39·85	44·38	47·35	42·02	48·74	38·95	46·29	35·70	45·62
E ..	22·79	20·15	26·44	19·95	28·71	22·50	29·81	23·28	32·94	24·85	31·93	24·26

By far the largest part of the Customs duties paid by any one class comes from imported manufactures. Canada raises somewhat more from these