

moment or two. I pointed out last year—page 200 of Hansard—that in respect to what was designated as class 4, wood products, we were exporting raw material to the extent of 64 per cent and finished and partly finished goods to the extent of only 36 per cent; while in class 6, non-ferrous metals, we were exporting 77½ per cent of raw material and 22½ per cent of finished and partly finished goods. That is all right, but unfortunately for Canada we were importing just the converse of that. In class 4, wood products, we were importing 27 per cent of raw material and 73 per cent of finished and partly finished goods, while in class 6, non-ferrous metals, we were importing 13 per cent of raw material and 87 per cent of finished and partly finished goods. Think of the production of our copper, lead and zinc mines in terms of our imports; 87 per cent are finished or partly finished goods—commodities which could be the product by our own industries.

I shall not refer in detail to the figures I gave last year in this connection; but let me touch on some of the figures which the Acting Minister of Finance has given the House with regard to our trade balance. We find the import side decreasing, and at first blush that looks good. We are all glad to see a reduction of the imports into the country. In fact, for the ten months ending January, 1925, there has been a decrease of \$93,384,852 in imports, equivalent to 13 per cent. That looks very good for a Liberal government, and it seems to speak well for the results of the reduction of 2 per cent in the customs tariff. But let us analyse this importation; let us examine the imports for home consumption during the period of ten months ending January 31, 1925, in some of the classes which have to do with the raw materials used in a large number of our industries. For the purposes of the comparison I have taken iron and its products; the following indicates the value of the imports of iron and its products, raw material and partly manufactured goods, in the period of ten months referred to by the minister:

	Ten months ending January 31, 1924	Ten months ending January 31, 1925
Free goods... ..	\$ 19,371,013	\$ 12,624,694
Dutiable goods. . . .	126,299,548	95,368,389
Total.	\$145,670,561	\$107,993,083

It will be seen, therefore, that for the ten-month period ending January 31, 1925, there was a reduction of 25.87 per cent in the import of the raw material which very largely goes to supply our industries. If we found a large decrease in the imports of manufactured and

partly manufactured products, it would be reasonable to say that industry in Canada was being stabilized and that our own manufacturers were supplying the home market. But the figures show that the imports of raw materials have been reduced in the case of iron 25.87 per cent. For the same ten-month period, textile products, dutiable—manufactured and partly manufactured goods—came into this country in 1924 to the extent of \$90,180,970, and in 1925 to practically the same amount, \$88,369,654, or a decrease of only 2 per cent, which decrease represented the decreased buying power of the Canadian people. Non-ferrous metals, free and dutiable, for the same ten-month period, came into this country in 1924 to the amount of \$35,399,822, and in 1925, to the amount of \$33,592,185, a decrease of about 5 per cent in the importation of manufactured and partly manufactured goods, which is again only an index of the decreased purchasing power of the Canadian people and not an index of the trade conditions in Canada,—in other words it does not indicate that trade conditions in Canada have been so good that we have manufactured that extra 6.88 per cent.

In like manner miscellaneous products, free, came into this country in 1924 to the amount of \$19,213,347, and in 1925, \$19,168,949, practically the same figure, and miscellaneous products, dutiable, imported in 1924 amounted to \$22,224,984, and in 1925 to \$20,799,641; making total importations of manufactured and partly manufactured miscellaneous products in 1924 of \$41,438,331, and in 1925, \$39,968,590, or a decrease of 3.53 per cent. In other words, we find a decrease in all kinds of importations close on to 13 per cent, and in the case of iron and iron ores, which are the raw material for a large number of our manufacturing institutions, a decreased importation of close to 26 per cent. The point I bring out here is this: Instead of this decreased importation indicating that our own manufacturing institutions are supplying our demands, we find that in practically every case the decrease in importations is in raw material, and not of manufactured and partly manufactured goods. In any case where there is a decrease in the importation of manufactured and partly manufactured goods it simply emphasizes the fact of the decreased purchasing power of the Canadian people, and the decrease I gave you in the importation of raw material, amounting to 25.87 per cent in the case of iron and its products, gives you some idea, Mr. Speaker, of the stagnation of business, the slackness of trade and dulness of industry which