ada to see what must be done for the future. Upon the Government and Parliament of Canada lies the responsibility of devising ways and means to restore this country to normal conditions and to bring about the development of the immense resources given to this country by the hand of Providence—resources of the land and the sea, of the soil and the forest, of our immense lakes and rivers with potential water-powers unlimited, of the oceans on both sides of this continent. We must cultivate these resources in order that relief may be given as speedily as possible to the people of Canada from the abnormal conditions of to-day.

Although our national debt is almost two billion dollars, and the annual interest charge $115,000,000, one redeeming feature is that this enormous debt is owed largely to the people of Canada in connection with Victory Bonds and other securities. One and a half billions of our national debt is held in Canada, $360,000,000 is held in Great Britain, and $150,000,000 in the United States. It is certainly encouraging to know that the great bulk of the annual interest expenditure will remain in the hands of the people of this country. As regards the $150,000,000 held in the United States, that reminds me that the Minister of Finance has changed his views somewhat in the course of the last few years. In 1911, with the Prime Minister of to-day (Sir Robert Borden) and the Conservative party, he was preaching that we should have " no truck or trade " with the United States, we should not sell our goods at a profit in the United States, because it might impair our fiscal independence and weaken our loyalty to the British flag and the British Empire. But only a few years ago, instead of selling goods to the United States, the minister mortgaged Canada to that country to the extent of $150,000,000, because he could get the loan from them easily. Times, indeed, have changed since 1911. But I will refer to the question of reciprocity in a few moments.

Our total revenue for 1918-19 was $305,230,000, an increase of $50,000,000 over the previous year. Of this amount, $147,740,000 was derived from Customs duties, about $69,000,000 from income and business profits taxation, and the balance from receipts from the Government railways, post office and inland revenue. This amount of $147,000,000 of customs duties was paid—taxation of raw material—by a population of eight millions; it was paid by the consumers of Canada, by the masses of the people, for only a very small portion of it was paid by the man of means. During the same year the United States, with a population of one hundred and ten millions, paid in customs duties $221,659,066, which is less than double the amount paid by Canada, although her population is twelve or thirteen times as large. That gives a per capita charge in Canada of $18.45, while in the United States it was only $2.11. These figures, once they are brought home to the mind of the people of Canada, will never be forgotten.

During the past year, for every $92.35 paid by a Canadian family of five for food and clothing, a similar family in the United States paid $10.55. It is obvious, therefore, that as the Canadian consumer has to pay these excessive prices in order to contribute to enormous profits, the American workman enjoys a comfort and general benefit from his wages which the labouring man in this country cannot have, and it is no wonder that the Canadian workman is asking for higher wages to ameliorate his condition and at the very least to enable him to live in some degree of domestic comfort. The Canadian workman is suffering from the unduly high cost of living, which is the root of all the trouble and social unrest that is disturbing the country to-day, and which is producing a condition unparalleled in the history of the country. The protection which is afforded the Canadian manufacturer is made possible at the expense of the consumer, whose income is inadequate to cope with the high prices which he is charged in every direction. It is desirable that every man should be able to save a part of his earnings as a provision against future want, but far from achieving this fortunate condition the Canadian workman at the end of every month, or on every Saturday night, finds himself in a quandary as to what he will do to make ends meet. The protection of the manufacturer is the oppression of the poor man. The income tax and war profits tax are a hardship on the Canadian people, the returned soldiers and their families included. I may quote to the House, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, just a few figures to show how prices have been increased as a result of the protective tariff which is so greatly to the advantage of the manufacturer but which operates distinctly to the disadvantage of the people generally. I shall read from a report relating to the Dominion Textile Company for the year 1918. Here is what the trustees of that