

Hon. gentlemen will notice this significant fact, that the raw materials we exported this last year represented 43.39 per cent of the total exports, as against 44.69 per cent in 1923, 44.49 in 1922, 44.07 in 1921, and 63.16 in 1914. In other words, since this government has been in office there has been a material reduction in the amount of raw material exported as compared with the total exportation of the country.

Of partially manufactured goods we exported in 1914, 10.12 per cent of the whole; in 1921, 16.20 per cent of the whole; in 1922, 14.49 per cent of the whole; in 1923, 16.21 per cent of the whole, and in 1924, 16.83 per cent of the whole.

Let us now look at the figures for goods fully or chiefly manufactured, and I should like my right hon. friend to get their significance. In 1921, 39.73 per cent of the total export; in 1922, 41.02 per cent of the whole; in 1923, 39.10 per cent; and in 1924, 39.78 per cent; whereas the percentages of export of raw materials for the same years stood at 44.07, 44.49, 44.69 and this last year, the year of the budget of 1924, 43.39.

I should like to quote further figures of importation and exportation by way of showing that the excess in our imports of manufactured goods over our exports of manufactured goods has been steadily diminishing for the last three fiscal years, so that we now export nearly as great a value of fully or chiefly manufactured goods as we import. If the House will permit me, for the sake of accuracy, I shall read a statement which I have carefully prepared from the figures in my possession. It will be seen from this statement that the Canadian manufacturer who it is alleged has had a hard time in the last two or three years, has nevertheless been able to export his products in increasing quantities to other countries where he receives no protection.

The exports of Canada are classified into raw materials, partly manufactured goods, fully or chiefly manufactured goods.

Now, our exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods, which amounted to \$303,000,000 in the fiscal year ended 1922, before any tariff changes were made, rose to \$364,000,000 in the fiscal year ended 1923 and to \$415,000,000 in the fiscal year ended 1924—an increase of about 37 per cent in two years. Our exports of partly manufactured goods, which stood at \$107,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922, advanced to \$150,000,000 in the fiscal year 1923, and to \$175,000,000 in the fiscal year 1924, an increase of 64 per cent in two years.

(Mr. Mackenzie King.)

The position of our Canadian manufacturing industries, taken by and large, may be estimated in another way. By considering the relative values of manufactured goods imported and exported, we can form some idea as to the relation from year to year of our national production of manufactured goods to our national consumption of such commodities. Perhaps it is natural that so young a country as Canada should import a greater value of manufactured goods than it exports. The table I have compiled enables us to set off against each other the total imports and exports of manufactured commodities for various years, so as to show how far the nation's production of manufactured goods covers its consumption.

From this table it appears that the excess in the value of manufactured goods imported over manufactured goods exported, which was \$264,786,191 in the fiscal year ended 1921, was only \$120,485,841 in 1922, \$59,377,908 in 1923 and \$47,514,339 in 1924. Thus since the present government assumed power, the production of manufactured goods in Canada has been becoming more and more nearly equivalent to its consumption of such articles. If our manufacturers are not as prosperous as we should like to see them, it is mainly because of the restriction of the purchasing power of their chief customers, the farmers of Canada; and with the now visible return of agricultural prosperity the manufacturers will undoubtedly at no distant date reap their share of the gain arising out of the re-established purchasing power of the agricultural community.

Imports and Exports of all Manufactured Goods,
1921-24

Fiscal year ended	Imported	Exported	Excess of imports over exports
Mar. 31, 1921..	929,874,130	665,087,939	264,786,191
Mar. 31, 1922..	531,355,579	410,869,738	120,485,841
Mar. 31, 1923..	574,551,323	515,173,415	59,377,908
Mar. 31, 1924..	639,343,645	591,829,306	47,514,339

From this table it will be seen that since the present government assumed power the production of manufactured goods in Canada has been becoming more and more nearly equivalent to its consumption in such articles.

Mr. MEIGHEN: What about paper and pulp.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The diminution to which I refer is due to improved conditions.

Mr. MEIGHEN: My right hon. friend is mistaken.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The next topic to which my right hon. friend devoted his attention was the cost of living. There he