

ganda which comes over the air. Our women could knit much faster to the recordings of music than they are able to weep to the fiction of the radio soap ads. The Prime Minister finds difficulty in understanding that, but I can tell him that it is the fact.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I have not given up using soap.

Mr. HARRIS (Danforth): I witnessed thirty or so Red Cross workers at work and I have heard them say, "Shut off that soap advertisement; we have dishpan hands and we do not want to be reminded of them". Some music was put on and the knitting needles went that much faster.

I come now to the matter of the control of income. The most important feature of the attempt to freeze incomes is that section which affects a million and a half employees who depend on their weekly pay envelopes for their sustenance. Not nearly enough publicity has been given to the Canadian public, particularly the wage-earner, about the energy and the effort that have been put into the price control system in order that costs of living shall be kept down. When you brought the price of eggs down to forty cents a dozen you should have made some noise about it. I think we have been a little neglectful about this kind of advertising. We should let the working man know that he is getting a square deal. You should have said more about it when you brought down the price of eggs, oranges, tea and what-not. I feel tempted to tell an advertising story, but perhaps I will let it go because this is rather a serious matter.

Too much emphasis is being given by the press and others to those things which worry the working man. According to the headlines he is told that there is no fuel, no coal. He is told that housing accommodation is short; that he will get no shelter. If the opposite factors were stressed we would have a more contented working population and more production. Great publicity is given by our friends to beer, butter and beef shortages, but very little with regard to matters that are costing the people a good deal less than they cost them previously. We do not seem to have laid out our legislation from one year's budget to another with sufficient consideration for the conditions under which our working men have to make a living. We have failed miserably in our tax structure, and I shall give illustrations of that in a moment or two when I discuss income taxation. Our present system does not encourage absenteeism, but it makes room for absen-

teeism and certainly it does not penalize absenteeism. I shall have more to say on that in a moment.

I now come to the control of supplies. An organization has been set up to control supplies. That organization requires more co-ordinated direction. The controllers seem to be a law unto themselves. Each is functioning as best he can in his own field without sufficient regard to the requirements of the controller in another field. It must be remembered that the finished goods of one industry are very often the raw materials of the next industry; and with a ceiling on the finished product of the second industry, and a ceiling on the raw material which that industry must buy, there is brought about a static condition in the conduct of business. That static condition is not good for business. In many lines there is not much room any more for salesmanship. It is becoming a lost art because the spread in many instances is not sufficient to take care of the cost of management, distribution, and particularly transportation. With ceiling prices set, what incentive is there to put merit into your goods and to develop salesmanship? I mention this merely with the idea that we must get back to the old conditions. We must not regiment our entire production. I mention it also for this reason, that this control leads to a concentration in the hands of a few of the control of necessary commodities. There is no room for the small operator when ceilings are set on the cost of both the raw material and the finished product. So much for the general picture.

If we look at the geographical picture, what do we find? There is a concentration of industry in the central provinces and little opportunity for the development of industry in the western provinces. In those provinces labour is available at certain times of the year, while in the central provinces there is practically a shortage of labour all the year round. The monthly review of business statistics for the month of January shows that the expansion of industry and the physical volume of business and employment have increased from the 1926 base to 186 in Quebec, 178 in Ontario, and only 127 in the prairie provinces. Under our present controlled system that condition will become more aggravated as we go along. I think it was the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) who said a few weeks ago that there were 5,000 unemployed in Winnipeg. If we could so arrange our economy as to have more industry in the west and in the maritime provinces, these surges of unemployment could be taken care of.

Another matter which I would bring to the attention of the house and the country—I