

1922			
Raw materials.. . . .	329,370,942	44.49	
Partly manufactured.. . . .	107,227,564	14.49	
Fully or chiefly manufactured.	303,642,174	41.02	
Total.. . . .	740,240,680	100.00	
1923			
Raw materials.. . . .	416,278,028	44.69	
Partly manufactured.. . . .	150,957,734	16.21	
Fully or chiefly manufactured.	364,215,681	39.10	
Total.. . . .	931,451,443	100.00	
1924			
Raw materials.. . . .	453,521,750	43.39	
Partly manufactured.. . . .	175,974,117	16.83	
Fully or chiefly manufactured.	415,855,189	39.78	
Total.. . . .	1,045,351,056	100.00	

So we have gained in the manufactured or partly manufactured goods; and I think this indicates quite a healthy situation so far as our manufacturing industries are concerned.

The excess of manufactured goods imported over manufactured goods exported in 1921 amounted to \$264,000,000; in 1922 to \$120,000,000; in 1923 to \$59,000,000, and in 1924 to \$47,000,000. That indicates that we have gradually been increasing our manufactures to meet the requirements of our markets. From this it would seem that manufactured goods from outside are not displacing our goods to the extent that we have been led to believe, but on the contrary that we have been gradually gaining. This also shows a healthy condition in Canada.

Hon. Mr. DAVID: Less money to buy.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: My honourable friend said that the cost of living had not been reduced. Let me give him some figures from the Bureau of Statistics. The average cost of a food budget in 1921 was \$12.10; in 1922, \$10.29; in 1923, \$10.52; in 1924, \$10.31. This is a weekly food budget for a family of five. The budget, including food, fuel, light and rent, is as follows: 1921, \$22.71; 1922, \$20.88; 1923, \$21.07; 1924, \$20.80.

This shows a gradual reduction, but I recognize that conditions are such that it is very difficult to bring down the cost of living. I have often stated that the wage earners took advantage of the exceptional conditions that obtained during the war to boost their wages. They have been somewhat reluctant to have them reduced, and the result is that although they handle more money they themselves must pay a higher cost of living which they, themselves, largely created. When the cost of building a house has doubled, it is logical that when the labourer goes to rent that house he must pay double the rental he

used to pay. Likewise, in the case of coal and other commodities, especially those to which the cost of long-haul transportation must be added. Wages on the railway, in the mine, in the forest, although the latter have lately come down, all go to enhance the cost of living, and it is somewhat difficult to reduce it so long as wages remain as they are.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: Is it my honourable friend's conclusion that in order to reduce the cost of living wages must first be reduced in the country?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I have been stating a fact. It is one of the problems with which we have to contend, one of the conditions which we have to consider, and my honourable friend can with very little grace speak of the high cost of living when he, perhaps, has been one of those who has assisted to increase that cost of living. I have known other people, as well as wage earners, who have insisted that "what we have we hold". That is a condition which we will have to face, and an explanation is due to the wage-earners as well as to the community in general, because the wage-earners must know that houses cannot be built at an increased cost because of higher wages and rented at the old figure. This stands to reason, and they must be brought to understand that the present condition is partly due to the high wages given them.

At 6 o'clock the Senate took recess.

The Senate resumed at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Honourable gentlemen, it may be of interest to have in our Hansard a statement prepared by the Internal Trade Branch of our Bureau of Statistics, regarding the cost of a food budget comprising specified articles and quantities mentioned, in certain cities in Canada in July, 1924, and similar information regarding the United States. The statement covers the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the cities of Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis and Seattle. The statement shows the totals for Canada and for the United States.

Hon. Mr. STANFIELD: Wholesale or retail?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I can give only what I have before me. It is evidently the retail price.