

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I was giving the house my reasons for saying that my right hon. friend has a way of taking the whole load upon his own shoulders, of telling people that the load is all on his shoulders. He never refers to any of his colleagues; you never hear any mention of the cabinet; it is all of the burden that has fallen upon the one individual who for the time being has a more difficult task than has fallen to the lot of any other citizen of Canada. If he would take less of the burden on himself and distribute more amongst his colleagues and the government generally, he would be better playing the part that is expected of him as leader of the administration; because after all, it is government by cabinet and not government by an individual that we are expected to have in this country.

I shall not pursue that point further at the moment, but may I come back to what I was about to say as to this supposed burden, this legacy that my right hon. friend is so fond of telling the country is upon his shoulders and that he has to carry? He seeks to have it appear that this comes as an inheritance of the years during which the administration which immediately preceded his was in office. How are we to judge of the success of a government in the administration of a country's affairs? If matters have been so conducted that the country has not been prosperous, that will be made fully apparent by certain well-known indices. For example, there are the figures with respect to trade; there are the statistics with reference to the public debt; there are the figures with regard to surpluses and deficits; there is the record with regard to taxation. There is all that pertains to unity, harmony and progress to which reference can be made in seeking to discover whether any assumed legacy is what some hon. gentleman would have it believed to be. Just in case my right hon. friend should, when he follows me, or during the course of the session, say that his difficulties are due to what has happened in the past, may I put on record a few figures that will illustrate the position of Canada under the previous administration?

First of all, let me take the figures relating to trade, because the great question in the course of this session and this parliament is going to be whether the policies of hon. gentlemen opposite will serve to promote or to cripple the trade of the country. I believe it can be shown that the most serious of all the results of the policies of hon. gentlemen opposite will be the very certain contraction in trade that we shall find on all sides, a contraction that will affect all classes; whether they be em-

[Mr. Speaker.]

ployers of labour or employees, whether they be the heads of large industries, transportation companies, financiers, wholesale merchants, retail merchants or others, all are going to feel the effects of the contracted trade of this country as a result of the policies hon. gentlemen opposite are putting into force. Let me give the figures in regard to trade. When the Liberal administration, of which I had the honour to be the head, came into office in 1921, we found the country facing a position very similar to that which at present exists. Trade was in a state of stagnation; the industries of the country were running part-time, there was general unemployment and a very serious business depression. Then gradually came a marked improvement. The total aggregate trade of Canada for the fiscal years ending March 31, is as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Aggregate Trade
1922..	\$1,502,000,000
1923..	1,748,000,000
1924..	1,952,000,000
1925..	1,878,000,000
1926..	2,256,000,000
1927..	2,298,000,000
1928..	2,360,000,000
1929..	2,655,000,000
1930..	2,393,000,000

Hon. members will notice how greatly the aggregate trade of the Dominion increased while we were in office.

The most important part of these statistics is that which refers to export trade. Let me examine the figures with regard to that phase of the matter. I shall give in a moment the figures dealing with that portion of the export trade which was purely domestic. Export trade in Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, amounted to \$754,000,000; in 1923 it was \$945,000,000; by 1924 it had jumped to \$1,059,000,000, and so on. The table is as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Total Exports
1922..	\$ 754,000,000
1923..	945,000,000
1924..	1,059,000,000
1925..	1,081,000,000
1926..	1,329,000,000
1927..	1,268,000,000
1928..	1,251,000,000
1929..	1,389,000,000
1930..	1,145,000,000

Let us now consider the domestic exports which relate to our surplus production. Here, Mr. Speaker, may I emphasize the importance which is to be attached to the export of surplus products from Canada? That is a business on which about