

ters under the first heading, with regard to Canada, its future, and its continued prosperity. The Speech itself makes a number of statements that I think go far to uphold that particular condition of prosperity. One statement is that 1929 was the greatest year for Canada in the matter of production. Well, if Canada produced totally more wealth in 1929 than in any other year in its history, surely that is one test of continuing prosperity. Then the Speech goes on to state that records have been made in the output of manufacturing products and in the value of mining output. It refers also to the great increase in the development of hydro-electric power and in the foreign trade of the country. It seems to me that these things are a good enough guarantee to uphold the statement that the country is continuing in its prosperity. If more were needed, and if time permitted, I could make quotations from the presidential addresses of practically every president of every chartered bank in Canada, and from the reports of trust and loan companies, insurance companies, and many industrial concerns. If that is so, it means that not only are profits being made for shareholders and directors in large manufacturing corporations, and for policy-holders in insurance companies, but also that there must be a tremendous amount of labour and a very large circulation of money in the country.

We all know that during the last two or three years the foreign trade of Canada has grown and increased to such an extent that our country has been raised from a comparatively low rating in this regard to one very much higher, and in some features she ranks ahead of all other nations in the world in proportion to population.

It is true that the Speech from the Throne declares that some slowing up occurred in the increase of prosperity during the last month or two of 1929, due to seasonal slackness and the withholding of some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, by the wheat pools and grain merchants generally, I presume. But honourable gentlemen all know that this wheat must eventually be marketed, that we are now within a month or so of spring time, when the seasonal slackness must pass away, and that with the coming of spring tremendous development will commence along railway and other construction lines, and our people will be engaged in developing their natural resources. So we shall very shortly hear again the accelerated or the louder buzz of industry throughout the length and breadth of the country and Canada will leap once more into its stride for further and greater progress and prosperity.

Hon. Mr. HORSEY.

Nobody would dream that to the Administration belonged all the credit for this wonderful showing. We all know that many factors enter into the account. Our vast, varied and rich resources, the energy, industry and skill of our people applied to these, the direction and action of the Government, and in a sense over all, with all depending on it, an overruling Providence, have brought this to pass. But I think we must all concede that the Government should have a reasonable amount of credit for these results.

Take for example one department, that of Trade and Commerce, and see what the Government has done in this connection. It has established commercial intelligence offices in a large number of countries; since 1922 fifty per cent more such offices have been opened. They have more than doubled their personnel, and they have improved its quality to some extent. In every case where one of those additional offices has been opened, live university men have been selected for appointment, after passing strict examinations. Valuable knowledge has come to our exporters through those men, who have put our exporters into touch with the importers of those countries, and Canada has had an increased trade in every country where new offices have been opened.

The Government has also inaugurated steamship services with a considerable number of countries, paying small bonuses in this regard, and Canada's trade has been increased with every country with which a transportation service of this kind has been established. The Government has also negotiated trade treaties with a large number of countries, not only those connected with the Empire, but also foreign countries, and in every case our trade with such countries has been largely developed.

I have touched on only some features of one department, but I believe it could be shown that every department of the Government has helped, both directly and indirectly, towards the aggregate results in this continued prosperity.

We might now turn to the second heading that I have mentioned, dealing with matters in regard to the various provinces. I will read the first paragraph, referring to the financial arrangements that are under way in connection with the Maritime Provinces.

For some time past my Ministers have been giving special attention to those problems which for many years have been a source of controversy between the provinces of Canada and the Dominion. Among matters of concern have been certain economic and financial readjustments deemed by the provinces essential to their being placed in a position of equality one with