

So that instead of this government reducing the debt of this country, they have increased it by the amount of \$213,500,000.

Now I turn my attention for a few minutes to a brief review of some balances of trade for which this government must hold itself responsible. For a favourable balance of trade, the government must be given credit; if it is not favourable, the government and its policies must to some extent be held responsible for the balance being on the wrong side of the ledger.

I find that in 1929 we had a favourable balance of trade of \$123,158,329; that was our favourable visible balance of trade. In the fiscal year 1930, just ended, I find that we had an unfavourable trade balance of \$103,300,000. This makes a total alteration in the trade of this country in the space of the last twenty-four months of \$226,458,329. I submit that any government which is responsible for any change for the worse of that magnitude in that short space of time, surely must be held accountable to some extent for the unfavourable showing.

Analyzing the reasons for this great change in our trade, I find that our total imports in 1929 amounted to \$1,265,639,000. In 1930 our total imports amounted to \$1,248,239,000, a decrease, it will be noted, of \$17,400,000, or 1.4 per cent. Let me point out also that all this decrease occurred during the three months of the present calendar year, or during the last three months of the fiscal year just closed, because at the end of December, 1929, our imports had increased by \$76,675,330, or 6.3 per cent, over those of the calendar year 1928.

Turning to our exports, in 1929 we exported goods to the amount of \$1,388,798,233, and in 1930, \$1,144,938,070, a decrease of \$243,860,163, or 17.5 per cent. That is, our imports decreased by 1.4 per cent while our exports in the same period decreased by 17.5 per cent.

Still dealing with the decrease in our export trade, I turn to one particular item of the nine for which our exports and imports are classified, and I wish to make this same comparison as to exports and imports of animals and animal products, which I think is one of the most interesting of our national imports and exports, because after all I am sure that all will agree that this country must be regarded as excellent for the raising of live stock. There is no reason why our production and exports of live stock and all kindred products should not be increasing from year to year. When we do not find that condition, there must be something wrong and there must be some remedy that should be applied.

In 1926 our imports of animals and animal products amounted to \$49,185,000. In 1929 they amounted to \$71,662,000, an increase in those three years of \$22,477,000, or 4.6 per cent. In a country like this Dominion, which is so well adapted to the raising of live stock and animal products of all kinds, that condition of affairs should not exist. We should from year to year be continually decreasing our imports and increasing our exports of animals and animal products. So far as our imports of animals and animal products are concerned, they have increased by 4.6 per cent. Turning to our exports, I find that we exported in 1925, animals and animal products to the value of \$190,975,000, and in 1929, \$158,757,000 worth, an actual decrease in that period of \$32,218,000, or 16.8 per cent. Let me emphasize that: during the period to which I am drawing your attention, Mr. Speaker, we increased our imports of animals and animal products by 4.6 per cent while our exports decreased by 16.8 per cent. Neither one of those conditions, I submit, is in the best interests of the Dominion of Canada.

I wish for a moment to draw attention to the agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada and relate thereto the revenue derived from the production of animals and animal products. I find from the Canada Year Book that the agricultural wealth of Canada in 1928 was \$8,027,301,000. Live stock and animal products and poultry accounted for \$919,615,000 of this amount, or 11 per cent. That is, live stock and animal products and poultry, so far as the agricultural wealth of Canada is concerned, accounted for 11 per cent. The agricultural revenue of Canada on the other hand was \$1,730,304,000. These are the figures for 1928. Out of that agricultural revenue received by the people of the Dominion, live stock and animal products accounted for \$559,633,000, or 32 per cent. That is, while we had invested 11 per cent of our total agricultural wealth in live stock and animal products and poultry, we were deriving from that investment 32 per cent of the total revenue of the Dominion.

Now, I pointed out a few minutes ago that the imports and exports were both going in the wrong direction so far as animals and animal products were concerned. Let me give some particular reasons why this is occurring. In the Dominion in 1927 we had 9,172,230 head of cattle of all kinds; in 1928 this number had decreased to 8,793,270, or a decrease of 378,966 head. That decrease works out to 4.13 per cent. Let me turn to swine. I find that in 1927 we had 4,694,789 head of swine; in