

I should like to deal briefly with the volume of our trade that is upon the high seas at any moment. The figures I intend to quote were used by me in 1934. They apply to the period from 1928 to 1932, and are of value to-day because returns show we are approaching a similar period. I shall not read all these figures, but shall hand them to Hansard. In that period from 1928 to 1932 our sea-borne trade—I have excluded our land

trade altogether—amounted to \$1,737,582,000 in imports, and \$3,026,011,000 in exports: a total sea-borne trade in those five years of \$4,763,593,000. That enormous trade was on the seas every day in the year, going to every part of the world, and a large proportion of it was in and out of these three areas which I have discussed, the port of Saint John, the port of Halifax and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

These are the figures:

| | Imports | Exports | Total |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1928 | \$390,060,000 | \$753,812,000 | \$1,143,872,000 |
| 1929 | 397,667,000 | 867,629,000 | 1,265,296,000 |
| 1930 | 400,832,000 | 608,250,000 | 1,009,082,000 |
| 1931 | 322,206,000 | 453,105,000 | 775,311,000 |
| 1932 | 226,817,000 | 343,215,000 | 570,032,000 |
| | \$1,737,582,000 | \$3,026,011,000 | \$4,763,593,000 |

I have under my hand the document which accompanied the recent trade agreement with Great Britain, showing the value of our trade with the Mother Country itself from 1927 to 1936, and I shall hand these figures in as well.

Our total trade with Great Britain in 1936 was \$523,720,000 odd. It has steadily increased since 1929, and now approaches the peak figures of 1927-1928. These are the figures in detail:

Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom
(Calendar Years 1927-1936)

| Calendar Years | Total Imports | Exports Canadian | Exports Foreign | Total Exports | Total Trade | Balance of Trade Excess Exports+ Excess Imports— |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1927 . . . | \$182,620,421 | \$409,551,767 | \$1,981,003 | \$411,532,770 | \$594,153,191 | +\$228,912,349 |
| 1928 . . . | 190,756,736 | 446,149,163 | 1,738,872 | 447,888,035 | 638,644,771 | +257,131,299 |
| 1929 . . . | 194,777,650 | 290,296,803 | 1,534,668 | 291,831,471 | 486,609,121 | + 97,053,821 |
| 1930 . . . | 162,632,466 | 235,213,959 | 1,313,058 | 236,527,017 | 399,159,483 | + 73,894,551 |
| 1931 . . . | 109,468,081 | 171,534,822 | 1,062,720 | 172,597,542 | 282,065,623 | + 63,129,461 |
| 1932 . . . | 93,508,143 | 178,171,680 | 922,947 | 179,094,627 | 272,602,770 | + 85,586,484 |
| 1933 . . . | 97,878,232 | 258,223,462 | 616,706 | 258,840,168 | 356,718,400 | +160,961,936 |
| 1934 . . . | 113,415,984 | 297,254,554 | 877,798 | 298,132,352 | 411,548,336 | +184,716,368 |
| 1935 . . . | 116,670,227 | 306,897,042 | 817,322 | 307,714,364 | 424,384,591 | +191,044,137 |
| 1936 . . . | 122,971,264 | 399,830,985 | 918,391 | 400,749,376 | 523,720,640 | +277,778,112 |

This trade with Great Britain has been carried on under trade agreements since, I think, 1931. As I have said, it is growing constantly. Quite recently a new trade agreement has been entered into with the Imperial Government. Under these agreements we enjoy in the British market substantial preferences, particularly with respect to wheat, on which we have a preference of 6 cents a bushel. Mr. Elliott, the Minister of Agriculture in England, has complained bitterly that the agreements, while highly beneficial to Canada, have been distinctly unsatisfactory to Great Britain, in that they have tended to impair British agriculture. If his complaint is well founded, it means we have entered into trade agreements which have had the effect of reducing the quantity of food stuffs produced in the British Isles. Undoubtedly those who made the agreements acted on the understanding that in time of war the food which under normal circumstances would have been

grown in Great Britain would be imported from Canada. By reason of our failure to protect our harbours and our coasts we should not in time of war be able to make delivery even at our own harbours, because, as is obvious, our ships could not go to sea. We are, in effect, calling upon the British people to protect their ships into our ports to take our wheat and other food stuffs.

But we go further than that. We say, "In addition, we ask you to protect our harbours and our trade routes." Having regard to the fact that we are the fifth trading nation of the world, and that this enormous trade with Great Britain is vital to us, can anyone argue that we ought not to protect the foci of trade on both coasts? What is the attitude of our people in that regard? Do they know the facts? Are we prepared to tell them the truth, or do we propose that they shall find it out by bitter experience? My contention is that we ought to face that

Hon. Mr. GRIESBACH.