

It would appear that Canada, in addition to making a tremendous contribution to the needs of the United Nations, is, in the meantime, endeavouring to fill many of the most urgent needs of the neutral countries.

Trade figures are not, of course, available for many countries for the war years. Table 2, however, gives figures, so far as possible, for eight principal trading countries for the first three years of War and shows Canada's high position among these countries in per capita trade.

## 2.—Trade of Eight Principal Trading Countries, 1940-42

(In millions of dollars)

Country	1940				1941				1942			
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Total	Per Capita	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Total	Per Capita	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Total	Per Capita
Argentina...	494.6	537.8	1,032.4	75	421.3	541.3	962.6	70	421.1	652.5	1,073.6	78
Australia...	448.2	532.5	980.7	137	426.4	492.0	918.4	129	1	1	-	-
Brazil.....	332.6	332.8	665.4	16	369.4	450.9	820.3	20	312.5	504.4	816.9	20
British India.....	504.9	690.2	1,195.1	3	549.3	723.9	1,273.2	3	351.5	690.1	1,041.6	3
Canada....	1,082.0	1,179.0	2,261.0	198	1,448.8	1,621.0	3,069.8	267	1,644.2	2,363.8	4,008.0	344
New Zealand..	162.4	246.0	408.4	250	172.5	237.5	410.0	251	190.0	287.9	477.9	293
United Kingdom.	4,883.6	1,950.5	6,834.1	143	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
United States....	2,794.4	4,327.0	7,121.4	54	3,544.2	5,520.2	9,064.4	69	3,078.5	8,566.5	11,645.0	88

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

### Subsection 3.—Trade by Continents and Leading Countries

**Trade by Continents.**—The continued increase in Canada's imports in 1943 was not contributed to in equal measure by all continents, the effect of the War on the re-orientation of the channels of trade being shown in Table 3. Imports from the United Kingdom, for instance, were still further reduced: those from the United States again increased. A large part of the increase in imports was occasioned by the necessity of importing raw materials and finished parts for the vast flow of munitions of war to the United Kingdom. As would be expected, imports from Continental Europe remained at a low level. On the other hand, North America supplied 85.2 p.c. of Canada's imports in 1943 as compared with 68.4 p.c. in 1939; the United Kingdom percentage was reduced to 7.8 p.c.

As regards exports, United States, which led in 1939, gave place to the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941, owing largely to the export of munitions of war, but resumed first place in 1942 and 1943. The same traffic accounted for the increases in the percentages of Canada's exports to Africa. Other North America (chiefly Newfoundland), after reaching a high point of 4.8 p.c. in 1941, declined to 4.0 p.c. in 1942 and 3.1 p.c. in 1943. Exports to South America declined from 1.9 p.c. of the total in 1941 to 0.8 p.c. in 1942 and 0.7 p.c. in 1943 although the dollar value in 1943 was the same as in 1942.