

eighth of total imports, over the period of nearly half a century, until a declining trend became evident again in the disturbed European conditions preceding the outbreak of the present war. Canadian exports to 'other foreign countries' increased from 4.5 p.c. in 1886 to 23.0 p.c. in 1929 but they have since declined, and in 1940 amounted to 6.8 p.c. of the total value of exports; wartime exports to Egypt, Iraq, Russia, etc., caused the percentage to rise to 13.7 in 1942 and to 14.2 in 1943. One of the brighter spots in this trade is that exports to Latin American countries climbed from \$19,000,000 in 1939 to \$25,000,000 in 1943. A record of the value and proportion of trade with other foreign countries since 1886 is given in Table 7, pp. 499-501.

Section 3.—Commodity Analyses of Canadian Trade

Subsection 1.—Trade of Canada by Main Groups

The expansion in Canada's trade that followed the depression of the early 1930's experienced some interruption in 1938 but was continued in 1939 and 1940. The impact of the War on the Canadian economy resulted in an increase in both imports and exports. In 1941 imports in all groups showed increases over the preceding year, except animals and products and wood and paper; in 1942, decreases were shown in the value of agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products and non-ferrous metals, and in the volume of animals and products, wood and paper and chemicals and allied products, in addition to the three groups whose value had decreased. In 1943 increases were posted on all groups except miscellaneous commodities for which a very high increase had been recorded in 1942 and was well maintained in the later year.

Exports showed increases in 1941 compared with 1940, for all classes; in 1942, decreases were shown in the value of agricultural and vegetable products and in fibres and textiles, also in volume for these two groups and in wood and paper and chemicals and allied products (see Table 17, p. 545). The group "miscellaneous commodities", which includes such items as aircraft, ships and shells, increased by 307 p.c. over 1941 and accounted for 22.2 p.c. of the total value of exports in 1942.

Canadian export trade (including foreign produce) for 1943 totalled more than \$3,000,000,000, an unprecedented figure, and the highest record in Canadian history. In other words, Canada exported in 1943 commodities at the average rate of \$250,000,000 a month, or approximately \$10,000,000 per working day. The value of 1943 exports was more than three times greater than the value of the 1939 exports, which was set at more than \$935,900,000. Well over 80 p.c. of the 1943 exports were materials used directly in the carrying on of total war, and were sent where they would best serve the cause of the United Nations. They represented the wonderful contribution which Canadian industry made towards the War.

In the export trade the relative positions of the groups altered considerably; the fluctuations are apparent from the figures of Table 12.