

and for this reason the value of exports to the United Kingdom under this heading soared from \$4,400,000 in 1939 to \$261,600,000 in 1944; the figure for 1945 was \$120,500,000, less than one-half the 1944 total.

Exports to the United States showed a more rapid rate of increase after 1941 than during the earlier years of the War, reflecting the effects of the Hyde Park Agreements. There was also a higher percentage of civilian goods in Canada's trade with the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries than with countries which were in actual war theatres. The increased demand for civilian supplies from Canada was due, in part, to the loss of European sources of supply. One example of this condition is shown in the greatly increased shipments of wood-pulp to the United States, a market in peacetime for imports from the Baltic countries. Exports of agricultural products to the United States in 1945 amounted to \$279,000,000, a decrease of \$175,300,000 from the all-time high value of \$454,300,000 reached in 1944 but an increase of 250 p.c. compared with \$79,500,000 in 1939; the increases were made up largely of unprecedented amounts of wheat, barley and oats. Sales of non-ferrous metals to the United States reached the highest point in 1945, valued at \$214,600,000 an increase of 37 p.c. over 1944. Exports to the United States classified under the miscellaneous group reached a record level in 1943 at \$221,000,000 but declined to \$161,300,000 in 1944 and \$125,100,000 in 1945. The more important items in this category were shells and ammunition, ships and aircraft.

Exports from Canada to European countries other than the United Kingdom were valued at \$57,900,000 in 1939. With the enemy occupation of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other territories, the value dropped to \$11,600,000 in 1941, when the U.S.S.R. received the largest proportion, \$5,300,000. The trend of the War as well as Canada's increasing contribution of material aid can be traced in the distribution of exports after 1941. Shipments of war materials to the U.S.S.R. accounted for the major part of exports to other Europe in 1942 and 1943. The value of goods to other Europe reached \$322,800,000 in 1944 and \$406,000,000 in 1945. The invasion of Italy in 1943 was reflected in exports to that country in 1944 valued at \$160,100,000; but dropped to \$89,500,000 in 1945. After the Normandy invasion, direct shipments to France amounted to \$15,900,000; in 1945 they had increased to \$76,900,000.

The figures on exports to Africa bear witness to the progress of the War in that theatre. In 1939 the value was comparatively small at \$22,700,000. By 1941, with exports to Egypt at \$79,200,000, the value to Africa had risen to \$125,400,000. War material for all the Mediterranean and Near East continued to pour into Egypt from Canada during 1942, the value soaring to \$213,100,000. The invasion of North Africa was followed by exports to French Africa, valued at \$71,300,000 in 1943 while in the same year Egypt took material to the value of \$188,700,000. Direct shipments to Italy in support of the 1944 campaign reduced the value of supplies consigned to French Africa to \$32,200,000 in 1944 and \$16,900,000 in 1945 while goods to Egypt dropped to \$108,300,000 in 1944, and \$36,400,000 in 1945.

During the war period, Canadian shipments to Switzerland consisted almost entirely of relief supplies and Red Cross parcels to prisoners of war. The extent of this aid is indicated by the value of exports to Switzerland amounting to \$11,600,000 in 1943 and \$16,100,000 in 1944 with a slight decrease to \$10,900,000 in 1945. Canada's gift of wheat for relief in Greece accounts for the value of exports to that Country amounting to \$6,100,000 in 1943, \$8,600,000 in 1944 and \$25,600,000 in 1945.