

Exports to Asia have also undergone major alterations. In 1939 this trade was valued at \$44,800,000 featured by exports to Japan amounting to \$28,200,000. After Pearl Harbor, Canadian material to the value of \$167,900,000 was sent to British India in 1942. The next year the value of supplies to India amounted to \$134,600,000, in 1944 to \$174,800,000 and in 1945 to \$307,500,000. Exports to China in 1942 were valued at \$7,800,000. No shipments were possible in 1943 but in 1944 war material consigned to China amounted to \$14,900,000 and in 1945 to \$6,600,000. Exports to other Asiatic countries were: to Iraq, \$20,200,000 in 1942, \$22,100,000 in 1943, \$5,700,000 in 1944, and \$3,500,000 in 1945; to Turkey, \$14,500,000 in 1943, \$7,100,000 in 1944 and \$700,000 in 1945.

The entrance of Japan into the War affected Canadian exports to Australia. This trade showed little change until 1942 when it increased to \$78,900,000 compared with \$37,300,000 in 1941. Materials shipped to New Zealand in 1942 were valued at \$30,300,000 as against \$10,000,000 in 1941. Due to increasing supplies being available from United States shipments to this area declined in 1943 and 1944; a slight increase was shown in 1945 over the previous year.

Trade with South America showed only normal variations during the war years consisting as it did of civilian goods with no war theatre included in that territory, but increased from \$25,900,000 in 1944 to \$47,600,000 in 1945.

For statistical purposes, North America (United States excluded) embraces Newfoundland, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, Bermuda and other smaller countries. Exports to this group rose from \$28,700,000 in 1939 to \$108,600,000 in 1945. Goods supplied to Newfoundland in 1939 were valued at \$8,500,000 whereas in 1945 the value was \$40,500,000. Normally, civilian supplies for Newfoundland come principally from United Kingdom and United States and the loss of these sources of supply during the war years has been met by Canadian goods. Exports to Mexico and the various countries of the West Indies and Central America have also shown large increases during this period, no doubt indicating that, despite shipping and production difficulties, Canada has aided to a great extent in supplying civilian requirements affected by the closing of European and other sources of supply.

Table 2 gives the value of the exports of Canada to principal destinations for the years 1941-45.

Imports from Principal Sources.—The value of imports to Canada increased almost 135 p.c. between 1939 and 1944, but the figures for 1945 show a decline of about 10 p.c. Imports from Europe, with the exception of the United Kingdom, were greatly curtailed from 1939, but imports from all other sources increased at practically the same high rate. The value of supplies from the United States more than doubled in the two-year period 1939-41. This was the time of preparation for greatly increased productive capacity of war factories and the bulk of imports consisted mainly of machinery, machine tools, and industrial equipment of all kinds as well as raw materials and components. The imports of aircraft and other supplies for the Air Training Plan also swelled the volume during the same period both from the United Kingdom and the United States. Since 1941 the rate of increase has slackened but the demands of the war program for materials, fuel and equipment have kept imports at a very high level. During 1943-44 the value of imports reached an average of over \$145,000,000 per month as compared with a monthly average of less than \$63,000,000 in 1939. The submarine warfare and lack of available shipping curtailed shipments from some sources. War with Japan stopped the flow of strategic materials from the Straits Settlements and the