

prewar period was practically 64. The very great increase of imports from the United States during the war has been due to several combined conditions. First, the almost complete cessation of supplies from foreign countries, particularly those of the enemy and those in the zone of war. The chief cause of the transference of trade from Great Britain to the United States has been partly that many articles hitherto exported were urgently needed in Britain; chiefly because of the increasing cost of ocean freights and the diminishing ocean tonnage. Lastly, the supplies of materials and equipment for the manufacture of munitions in Canada were most readily obtained from the United States. Thus if we take some typical imports for the ten-month periods ending in January of each year we find such results as these for the war period:

Imports for 10 Months	1915	1916	1917
Metals and minerals.....	\$71,500,000	\$80,700,000	\$133,100,000
Articles for the army and navy.....	600,000	37,000,000	115,900,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.....	11,100,000	13,100,000	23,200,000
Cotton, and manufacture of.....	21,100,000	24,400,000	41,300,000
Provisions.....	4,700,000	7,000,000	19,200,000 <sup>1</sup>

These great increases in the total amounts were almost entirely from the United States, thus materially increasing the proportion obtained from that country. Thus \$114,400,000 of the \$115,900,000 of the articles for the army and navy came from the United States. In the case of chemicals, drugs and dyes, the proportion from the United States rose from sixty-two in 1915 to seventy-six in 1916 and to seventy-seven in 1917. In the case of cottons in 1915 the percentage obtained from the United States was forty-seven, while in 1916 it rose to sixty-two, and in the following year to sixty-three. In the case of provisions, the percentage from the United States rose from sixty-three in 1915 to ninety-three in 1916 and to ninety-seven in 1917. Among

<sup>1</sup> Trade and Commerce Monthly Report for Jan., 1917, p. vi.