

November, 1914, however, there began quite an exceptional increase in these exports to Europe, chiefly to Great Britain, France, and Russia. The amount rapidly rose in a few months to over \$2,000,000 in March, 1915, and the export was well sustained until August of that year. Thereafter, however, it fell off rapidly, with a slight increase in the spring of 1916. Since then the export has shrunk to almost prewar conditions.¹

The export of iron and steel manufactures has greatly increased. Before the war Canada exported from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in these lines, from a half to three-quarters of which consisted of agricultural implements. But while these fell off by more than a half during the second and third years of the war, the total export of iron and steel manufactures rose from \$11,000,000 in 1914 to \$14,000,000 in 1915, and \$54,000,000 in 1916.² These represent largely miscellaneous products sent to Great Britain.

Other manufactured articles in which there has been a considerable increase during the war are clothing, which reached a maximum of \$11,250,000 in the six months from December to May, 1915, but soon fell off again to less than one-third of that amount for the corresponding period in 1916, while in the last six months of 1916 the export amounted to only \$716,000. Drugs and chemicals have also steadily increased from about \$6,000,000 in 1915 to nearly \$9,000,000 in 1916.³

Of the agricultural products exported the greatest increases have occurred in wheat and wheat flour and oats. The exports of wheat rose rapidly in the autumn of 1914, yet the harvest of that year was not good and the amounts exported for the first nine months of the following year, 1915, were on the whole not more in value and less in quantity than the normal exports before the war. With the incoming of the exceptional harvest

¹ Trade and Commerce Report, 1916, Part I, p. xxiii.

² *Ibid.*, p. xxiv.

³ *Ibid.*, p. xxii.