increased from $53,000,000 to $81,000,000; the fisheries from $18,000,000 to $24,000,000, and the forest products from $41,000,000 to $55,000,000.[1]

A closer analysis of the exceptional increase in manufactures between 1914 and 1916, amounting to $371,000,000 or a fivefold increase over 1914, reveals certain important facts bearing on the economic effects of the war. The chief articles making up this great increase were cartridges, including shells of every description. Before the war the export of these was wholly negligible. They began to be sent forward in large quantities only in December, 1915, but from that to the end of 1916 $231,000,000 worth have been shipped. Before December, 1915, less than $3,000,000 worth had been shipped during the first sixteen months of the war.[2] Other explosives accounted for an increase of $28,000,000 during 1916, while before that less than $2,000,000 had been exported during the war period.[3] For the first two months of 1917 an additional $41,000,000 of cartridges and $8,000,000 of other explosives had been shipped.[4] Cartridges and explosives accounted for over two-thirds of the increase in exports from the outbreak of the war. Another large increase was in gasolene launches, which before 1916 had not amounted to above $10,000 worth for a year. During the year 1916, however, they were exported to the extent of $7,250,000,[5] and in January, 1917, an additional $7,900,000 were shipped.[6] Leather and leather goods accounted for a considerable increase in manufactures, but there was much variation in this line. The most pronounced increase was in harness and saddlery, of which only a few thousand dollars' worth had been exported before the war. In

[1] Trade and Commerce Report for 1916, Part I, p. xx.
[2] Ibid., p. xxii.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Trade and Commerce Monthly Reports, Jan., 1917, p. 1357, and Feb., 1917, p. 1667.
[5] Trade and Commerce Report for 1916, Part I, p. xxii.
[6] Trade and Commerce Monthly Report, Jan., 1917, p. 1385.