

the outbreak of the war, owing to the great demand with high prices in Canada itself during the period of rapid expansion. The diminished consumption at home, however, and the high prices abroad greatly increased the exports to Britain. They rose from 190,000 pounds in 1913-14 to 1,330,000 pounds in 1915 and to 13,912,000 pounds in 1915-16. The United States shared with Great Britain in the increased exports of Canadian beef after the close of the expansion period in Canada.¹

One of the striking consequences of the war has naturally been the great alteration in the volume and direction of Canadian exports and imports. In the matter of exports articles which scarcely figured in the external trade of the country rapidly rose within the last two years to leading places on the list. Thus cartridges and shells of various kinds, which in the three years before the war had not amounted to \$10,000 a year, in the first ten months of the fiscal year 1914-15 were exported to the value of \$188,000. The following year, 1915-16, for the same period they rose to \$37,800,000 and in 1916-17 to \$185,329,000.² The exports of other explosives before the war were equally insignificant. But in ten months of 1914-15 they amounted to \$202,000, the ten months of the next year to \$3,691,000 and for the corresponding ten months ending January, 1917, to \$26,760,000.³ Steam launches, which even in the first two years of the war amounted to only \$6,000 and \$7,000 respectively, suddenly rose in ten months of 1916-17 to \$15,147,000. Carbide rose from \$625,000 in 1914-15 to \$2,789,000 in 1915-16 and \$3,743,000 in the ten months to January, 1917.⁴ Sugar, which was exported for the first time in 1915, but only to the extent of \$31,000, suddenly rose in 1916 to \$3,393,000, sent to Great Britain.⁵

¹ Trade and Commerce Report, 1916, Part I, p. 731.

² Trade and Commerce Monthly Report, Jan., 1917, p. vii.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*