

Articles de soie à la piece.
Broderies garnitures et sur tulle
Rubans
Rideaux
Bonneterie
Tissus de laine, etc.

It is interesting to note that straw braidings are the only articles listed under "textiles" that show a continuous increase in their export value to Canada despite the war; although the total amount of the export is still very small (300,000 frs.), there are very encouraging indications that this export article will find a much wider "debouché" in Canada.

The many requests made by Canadian agents and buyers of the Swiss Consulate-General in Montreal for obtaining representation of Swiss textile manufactures is very encouraging for the future. There seems to be very considerable market for silks of all kinds, certain kinds of embroideries for ladies' wear, silk ribbons, and also, in a more restricted way for knitted goods.

Watches are second in importance among export articles to Canada. The war has certainly proven a benefit to this trade as the total of the export of watches has increased from 1.4 million francs in 1915 to 4 millions in 1916 and has since then remained stationary.

"Finished movements" represent a value of 2.9 millions out of the four millions in 1918; nickel watches are second in importance; they undoubtedly include the wrist watches. The Swiss watch manufacturer and exporter seems very keen to capture the Canadian market, and as we have a number of countrymen in this trade in Canada, I hope they will help to canvass the market and extend these relations. Steps should be taken to avoid the contingency that Swiss manufacturers entrust their representation to agents, commission agents, who do not act in the interest of the Swiss watch industry by selling goods in Canada at any price, thus creating a sort of dumping ground.

Chemical products are third in importance as far as export articles to Canada are concerned. This export is increasing slowly. It was only 0.7 million francs in 1918, but from figures which have been given to me by importers in