

products such as phosphorus, baume and resin are also imported.

The above indicated figures of imports from Canada are far from being correct, because since 1914 Switzerland has received from Canada large shipments of cereals which do not appear in the Statistics as Imports from Canada because they were shipped via the United States and are, therefore, included in the heavy shipments of cereals we received from that country.

I have obtained correct figures for these Canadian shipments from August, 1914, to March, 1918. They amount to 8,910,167 bushels of wheat, which represent at an approximate value of \$2.20 a bushel, \$19,602,367,

or \$1 at Frs. 505.....Frs. 98,991,533

and about 1,300,000 bushels of oats at

75 cents a bushel, equal to \$975,000, or..Frs. 4,923,750

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Total grain export.....Frs. 103,915,283

If we confront these figures of the value of Grain export alone, from Canada to Switzerland, for not even four years, to a value of about 104 million francs—with the total value of the Swiss export in the full four years, 1915 to 1918, inclusive, of about 102 million francs—we find that the trade balance which is, according to the official figures, in favour of Switzerland, is changed into a trade balance in favour of Canada, without even taking in consideration the value of other exported articles from Canada during the same period.

These figures will show us that in the past years Switzerland was a very heavy buyer in Canada, and at the same time they serve to remind us how grateful we should be to the Government and people of the Dominion for having helped us to feed our people during the war. We shall not forget!

As far as *Swiss Export to Canada* is concerned *textiles* are of first importance. In 1915, of a total export of 26 millions, textiles claim 23 million francs. These figures jumped in 1916 to 34 millions (of a total export of 39 millions) and decreased again to 10 millions in 1918 (of a total export of 14 millions). The main articles are: