

of agricultural implements, expanded considerably after the outbreak of the war. Large quantities of railroad equipment as also considerable harness and saddlery during the first year of the war were sent to Russia. Thus the exports which before the war had not risen above \$2,100,000 expanded to \$6,000,000 in 1915 and to \$7,000,000 in 1916.¹

Imports from Italy had risen to \$2,100,000 in 1913-14, but fell off the following year to \$1,500,000 and to \$966,000 for 1915-16. They revived, however, to over \$1,000,000 during the eleven months to February, 1917. On the other hand, the exports to Italy, which had not exceeded \$655,000 before the war, increased to \$4,800,000 in 1915-16,² this being part of the wheat commandeered by the Canadian government in the autumn of 1915. Belgian trade has practically vanished since the outbreak of the war except for goods sent on charitable account, especially in the first year of the war.

¹ Trade and Commerce Report, 1916. Various sections.

² *Ibid.*, Part I, pp. 42-43.