

the world offices administered by Trade Commissioners. These Trade Commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets, and the current demand or opportunity for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets. These reports, inquiries, etc., are summarized weekly in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Service at Ottawa, which is supplied at \$1 per annum to Canadian manufacturers and others interested.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioners are stationed in the United Kingdom at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow. They are also located at Bridgetown, Barbados; Kingston, Jamaica; Buenos Aires; Rio de Janeiro; Shanghai; Havana; Paris; Brussels; Hamburg; Copenhagen; Rotterdam; Milan; Kobe; Melbourne; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town; Calcutta; Singapore and New York. There are, in addition, Canadian Commercial Agents in Sydney, N.S.W., Christiania and Port of Spain, Trinidad. Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British Consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

### 3.—Statistics of External Trade.

In the consideration of the foreign trade statistics of Canada, certain facts should be borne in mind. First, statistics are given since 1907 for the fiscal years ended March 31. Secondly, imports means always "imports for consumption"; this term does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but only that they have passed into the possession of the importer; the value given for goods imported is the fair market value thereof when sold for home consumption on the principal markets of the country whence and at the time when the goods were exported to Canada. Thirdly, the term "Canadian produce" includes all imported articles which have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials; the value of "Canadian produce" is its value at the time of exportation at the Canadian ports from which it is shipped. Fourthly, the term "foreign produce" applies to the exports of foreign goods which have previously been imported (re-exports); the value of "foreign produce" is the actual cost of the goods.

**Historical Statistics.**—A general view of the aggregate trade of Canada for the years from 1868 to 1923 is furnished in Table 1, giving the imports of merchandise for home consumption, dutiable and free, and the exports of Canadian and foreign produce, the total trade as here given being the aggregate of the two. Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics through such a length of time, one of the most serious of these arising through different methods adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce. For example, the shrinkage in the exports of foreign produce between 1919 and 1922 has been due to change of statistical method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past two years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded ware-