

shipped from Montreal and therefore frequently shown by other countries as imported from Canada, while it is included in United States statistics as an export to Canada. As mentioned above, purchases in bonded markets in England, Germany, Belgium and France are included in Canadian imports from those countries, but are not included by those countries in exports to Canada.

For a more detailed discussion of this subject see the article and tables on "Discrepancies in Trade Statistics" on pp. 778-781 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1928, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade.

A general view of the trade of Canada in the fiscal years from 1868 to 1929 is furnished in Table 1 (p. 484), 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 after 1920 has been due to change of statistical method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past nine years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce during this period have been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods are debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. Since 1915, except in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, there has been an annual excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption. (In the *calendar* year 1929, however, there was an excess of imports).

The percentage of exports to imports rose to a peak of 164.62 in 1918, owing to the exportation of war supplies, then dropped to 97.60 in 1921, rose again to 143.28 in 1926 and has since declined to 109.72 in 1929.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported are shown in Table 3. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1892, and in import duties from 1868 to 1929, together with the cost of collection expressed as a percentage of the total duties, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show our exports of Canadian produce and our imports for home consumption respectively, furnishing figures of our trade with the United Kingdom, United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, for example, 68.2 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which, in the same year, together provided 83.9 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show respectively by years the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1905, and the *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868.