

Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce 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.

Commercial Intelligence Journal.—The Commercial Intelligence Journal, containing the reports of the Trade Commissioners and other pertinent material relating to export trade, is published weekly by the Department of Trade and Commerce in both English and French editions. The subscription price for either edition is \$1 per annum in Canada and \$3.50 outside of the Dominion. Special reports dealing with various phases of Canada's export trade are also issued from time to time, as supplements to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

Section 3.—Statistics of External Trade.¹

NOTE.—For the correct interpretation of the statistics of external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of the terms used should be carefully kept in mind.

Fiscal Years.—The Canadian fiscal year ended on June 30 of the years from 1868 to 1906, and on Mar. 31 of 1907 and subsequent years.

Quantities and Values.—In all the following tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means "Imports entered for consumption". "Entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

The value of imported merchandise is the fair market value or the price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence, and at the time when, the same were exported directly to Canada. The "price" and "value" of the goods in every case are stated as in condition packed ready for shipment, the fair value being shown in the currency of the country of export, and the selling price to the purchaser in Canada shown in the actual currency in which the goods were purchased. In the case of goods that are the manufactures or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated, the value stated is the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or purchased in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value stated is the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin 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 exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual cost or the value at the time of exportation at the points in Canada whence originally shipped.

¹ Revised by W. A. Warne, Chief, External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, the Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada (annual), the Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, the Calendar Year Report of the Trade of Canada, the Summary of the Trade of Canada (monthly), etc. For complete list of the publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "External Trade".