

country of final destination is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

*Discrepancies in Trade Statistics between Canada and Other Countries.*—Canadian statistics of exports are rarely in exact agreement with the import figures of her customers and similar differences occur with Canadian imports. Many factors contribute to these discrepancies; among these are the following:—

(1) Differences in the basis of the Canadian valuations and the valuations of other countries.

(2) Even where the statistics cover the same period of time, there are quantities of goods in transit at the beginning and end of the period. Such goods are included in the statistics of the exporting country but not in the statistics of the importing country.

(3) By far the greatest discrepancies occur from the impossibility of determining the country of final destination for exports or the actual country of origin for imports. Thus about 20 p.c. of Canada's exports to overseas countries are shipped *via* the United States. Some of this is credited by importing countries to the United States. Canadian grain exports, for example, are to a large extent routed through the United States in bond. Most of this grain leaves Canada with the United Kingdom as the stated destination, but large quantities are later diverted to other European or overseas countries and some is taken out of bond for consumption in the United States. Thus the Canadian record of exports to the United Kingdom may be \$100,000,000 or more in excess of Canadian products actually received by the United Kingdom, while stated exports to other overseas countries are short this amount. Again, United States grain is routed through Canada and 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 more detailed discussion of this subject see the article and tables on "Discrepancies in Trade Statistics" on pp. 778-81 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 1932 is furnished in Table 1 (p. 516), 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 12 years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports,