

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded.

United Kingdom—concluded.

Bristol (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.)

E. L. McColl, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave.

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G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street. Cable address—*Cantraacom*.*United States*—

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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.*

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 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 necessarily 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.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the same time when, said merchandise was exported directly to Canada; but the value shall not be less than the price to jobbers and wholesalers generally, nor less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling and profit. (See Sections 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.)

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange ratios as authorized by law and Orders in Council. (See Section 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.)

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which

* Revised by A. L. Neal, B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.), Acting Chief, External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada (annual), the Quarterly Report on the Trade of Canada, the Calendar Year Report on 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".