

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded.

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| <i>United Kingdom</i> —concluded. | |
| London (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, and Germany.) | W. B. Gornall, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Aldine House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Cable address—Canfracom. |
| London..... | W. A. Wilson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Agrilson. |
| Liverpool (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) | A. E. Bryan, Martins Bank Building, 31 North John Street. |
| Bristol (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) | E. L. McColl, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave. |
| Glasgow..... | G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street. Cable address—Cantracom. |
| <i>United States</i> — | D. S. Cole, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre, New York City. Cable address—Cantracom. |
| New York City. (Territory includes Bermuda.) | |

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.*

External trade statistics are derived by recording the physical movement of goods outwards or inwards across the frontiers or through ocean ports and the valuations placed upon them at the time of movement. Such statistics cannot take cognizance of the complex financial transactions involved in this physical movement of goods, which transactions may take place prior to or subsequent to the actual shipment (although in investigating the balance of international payments, as in Sec. 5 of this chapter, such financial transactions are the sole consideration). Certain problems of procedure arise in recording trade statistics and it is necessary to explain these. Such problems may be conveniently classified as those relating generally to recording the movements of goods and those relating to the movements of gold.

General Explanations regarding Trade Statistics.—For the correct interpretation of the statistics of external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of terms used, as well as certain features of the statistics that necessitate adjustments to the external trade figures, should be carefully kept in mind, if the true position of trade in relation to the total of Canada's international transactions is to be understood.

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.

* Revised by A. L. Neal, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), 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".