

exception to this rule; an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in South America, Central America, Bermuda and the Antilles and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is to reduce slightly the imports credited to the United States and to increase those credited to South and Central American countries.

The country sub-totals include trade with Commonwealth and other countries entitled to Preferential rates of duty (the Republic of Ireland and the Republic of South Africa).

Discrepancies in Trade Statistics Between Canada and Other Countries.—Canada's statistics of exports are rarely in exact agreement with the import statistics of its customers and parallel differences occur with Canadian imports. Major factors contributing to these discrepancies include:—

- (1) Differences in the system of valuation used by Canada and those of other countries, especially with respect to the treatment of transportation charges.
- (2) Differences in the statistical treatment of special categories of trade, such as armaments and military supplies, government-financed gift or mutual aid shipments, postal and express shipments, or warehouse trade.
- (3) Differing definitions of territorial areas.
- (4) Differing systems of crediting trade by countries, notably the consignment system used by Canada and the actual origin or ultimate destination system in use by some other countries.
- (5) Differences in the time at which trade is recorded in the statistics of partner countries caused by the time required for goods to move from one country to another.

Section 2.—Total Foreign Trade

In considering the figures in Sections 2 to 5, reference should be made to the explanatory notes on trade in Section 1. Exports and imports of gold are excluded from all tables.

1.—Value of Total Foreign Trade of Canada (excluding Gold), 1950-64

NOTE.—Figures have been revised to cover the adjustment for "Special Transactions—Non-trade"; see p. 915.

Year	Exports			Imports			Balance of Trade: Excess of Exports (+) Imports (-)
	Domestic	Re-exports	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950	3,104,016	38,620	3,142,636	1,621,534	1,503,697	3,125,231	+ 17,406
1951	3,897,082	48,847	3,945,929	2,174,304	1,830,635	4,004,939	- 59,011
1952	4,282,361	54,814	4,337,175	2,162,882	1,753,535	3,916,418	+ 420,757
1953	4,097,111	55,158	4,152,269	2,417,960	1,829,848	4,247,808	- 95,539
1954	3,860,217	65,604	3,925,821	2,311,568	1,655,833	3,967,401	- 41,580
1955	4,258,828	69,448	4,327,776	2,638,037	1,929,718	4,567,754	- 239,978
1956	4,760,442	73,335	4,833,777	3,292,516	2,254,435	5,546,951	- 713,175
1957	4,788,880	95,261	4,884,141	3,223,197	2,250,149	5,473,346	- 589,205
1958	4,791,436	102,907	4,894,343	2,952,707	2,097,785	5,050,492	- 156,150
1959	5,021,672	118,628	5,140,300	3,143,055	2,365,856	5,508,921	- 368,621
1960	5,255,575	131,217	5,386,792	3,048,583	2,434,112	5,482,695	- 95,903
1961	5,754,986	140,229	5,895,215	3,115,408	2,653,170	5,768,578	+ 126,637
1962	6,178,523	169,190	6,347,713	3,480,282	2,777,494	6,257,776	+ 89,937
1963	6,798,529	181,613	6,980,142	3,542,585	3,015,623	6,558,209	+ 421,933
1964	8,094,360	209,186	8,303,546	4,034,762	3,453,400	7,488,162	+ 815,384

Treatment of Gold in Trade Statistics.—The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes that distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors rather than by ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed