

ducts. The feeling that Great Britain should give special treatment to such products was in evidence at the Colonial Conference of 1902, and at the Imperial Conferences of 1907 and 1911, but the British Government of 1902 was not ready for the issue, while those of 1907 and 1911 had been elected on a free trade platform. With the Great War, however, there came a change. In 1915 Great Britain imposed customs duties (the so-called "McKenna" duties) on motor cars, motorcycles, musical instruments, watches and clocks, and parts for these articles, all subject to $33\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. *ad valorem* general tariff and two-thirds of this amount (or $22\frac{2}{3}$ p.c.) *ad valorem* British preferential tariff. Cinematograph films which come under a specific rate of duty are also affected, with a preferential rate of two-thirds of the general rate. These duties were allowed to expire on Aug. 2, 1924, but were restored on July 1, 1925. Preferential treatment has recently been extended to include Empire-grown raw tobacco and dried fruits.

2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by trade commissioners. These trade commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

Canadian Government trade commissioners are stationed in the United Kingdom at London, Liverpool (where there is also stationed a special fruit trade commissioner for the United Kingdom), Bristol and Glasgow and at Dublin in the Irish Free State. They are also located at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Kingston, Jamaica; Buenos Aires; Rio de Janeiro; Shanghai; Paris; Brussels; Hamburg; Rotterdam; Milan; Kobe; Melbourne; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town; Calcutta; Batavia, Java; Mexico City and New York. There is also a Canadian commercial agent in Sydney, N.S.W. Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada 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.

Organization at Ottawa.—Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is a headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by the director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various trade commissioners. In addition there is the Inspector of Trade Commissioner Offices and the following divisions:—secretarial; trade inquiries; editorial; foreign tariffs; and the division handling the Directory of Canadian Exporters and Foreign Importers.

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 \$1.00 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.